Volume 164 No. 20

Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter

The Chemical Market Authority Since 1871

November 16 1953

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Molybdenum									R	SODIUM & AMMONIUM MOLYBDATES:	TPR
Manganese	R		PR	R		R	R		PR		
Iron (Ferric)	R		R	R						HYDROXIDE:	P
Iron (Ferrous)			PR							FERROUS AMMONIUM SULFATE:	R
Cobalt	PR		PR	PR		R	R		R		
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Zinc	PR	PR	PR	TR	P	R	TR	P	R		
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Aluminum	R		PR	R	P		R		R	HYDROXIDE:	PR
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Tin (Stannous)	TR								R		
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Bismuth	R			PR					R	OXYCHLORIDE:	R
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T—Technical Quality
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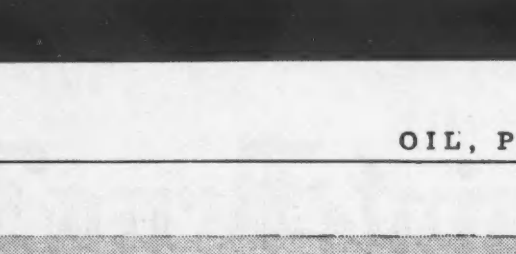
R—Reagent Quality

Dark Gray – Carloads
Light Gray – Tonnage

Appropriate color designations and symbols indicate those chemicals we can supply in carloads, those in tonnage lots, and the quality grades available.



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Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter

Volume 164 No. 20 | 30 Church Street, New York 7, N. Y. | November 16, 1953

BAI Drug Rules Get Airing at Parley Wed.

Policies and regulations of the Bureau of Animal Industry of the Department of Agriculture affecting the production and sale of veterinary biological products will be the subject of a conference November 18 between a special committee of veterinary drug manufacturrs and Undersecretary of Agriculture True D. Morse.

For some years producers of these products have been irked by what they regard as arbitrary actions upon the part of the agency which go beyond necessary bounds of reason in protection of the public, and the purpose of the conference will be to acquaint the top officials of the department with these matters.

The industry group is made up of the following representatives of the American Drug Manufacturers Association, who were appointed recently by the association's executive committee:—Kenneth F. Valentine, president of Pitman-Moore Company, Indianapolis, Ind., who is serving as chairman of the special committee on veterinary biological production, Dr. Robert E. Cutter, president of Cutter Laboratories, Berkeley, Calif.; Dr. A. H. Fiske, vice-president of Eli Lilly & Co., Indianapolis; W. L. Dempsey, president of Sharp & Dohme, division of Merck & Co., Philadelphia, and Dr. W. C. Malcolm, vice-president of Lederle Laboratories Division, American Cyanamid Company, Pearl River, N. Y.

Issue Came to a Head in September

The close supervision which BAI has maintained over the drug manufacturers and the growing feeling among producers that the agency was being unduly restrictive came to head last September after BAI announced plans to issue rules requiring licensed manufacturers to submit all advertising relating to new veterinary biologicals for censorship prior to publication.

Producers entered vigorous protests against the rules and made plans at that time to carry their case to "higher authorities." Bureau officials stated in defense

—Continued on page 34

Alcohol Tax Rules Changed

The Internal Revenue Service last week amended its regulations relating to taxes on industrial alcohol to permit the alternate operation of an industrial alcohol plant as a registered distillery for a fruit distillery. The agency also modified its regulations on gauging distilled spirits for computing tax liabilities so as to allow the use of tank scales having a capacity of more than 2,000 pounds for gauging spirits in quantities of less than 20 percent of the capacity of the scales.

General Aniline's Merger With Gen'l Dyestuff Set

An offer by General Aniline & Film Corporation, New York, to purchase all of the stock of its exclusive selling agent, General Dyestuff Corporation, New York, has been accepted by Attorney General Herbert Brownell, Jr. The purchase price will be 65,085 shares of General Aniline common A stock, to be issued to the Attorney General. No cash is involved in the transaction.

Dallas S. Townsend, assistant Attorney General in charge of Alien property, explained that the United States owns 98 percent of the General Aniline stock and 100 percent of the General Dyestuff stock as the result of vesting action taken by the Alien Property Custodian during World War II. He stated that acquisition of General Dyestuff by General Aniline will permit a unified operation of these two closely related companies and will result in improvements and new efficiencies in the distribution of General Aniline products.

Soybean Futures Trading Put on More Liberal Basis

The Commodity Exchange Commission last week issued an order, effective today, raising the limit on daily speculative trading and net positions in soybean futures from 1,000,000 to 2,000,000 bushels in one future, or in all futures combined, on one contract market. The commission consists of the Secretary of Agriculture, the Secretary of Commerce, and the Attorney General.

The increased limit was proposed by the commission in a public notice in September, which stated that a public hearing would be held if requested by any interested person on or before October 10. No requests for a hearing were received.

The increased limit was recommended to the commission by the Commodity Exchange Authority of the department, which enforces orders of the commission and reviews the operation of speculative limits under the commodity exchange act. The increase was recommended in view of the sustained volume of futures trading in soybeans during the past two years and the increasing importance of the futures market in the merchandising and processing of the commodity.

US Trade Policy Must Not Hinder Planned Chemical Expansion: MCA

The Eisenhower administration was cautioned last week by the Manufacturing Chemists Association against adopting any trade policies that will discourage the contemplated expansion of the chemical industry or weaken its present ability to meet the needs of the nation in war and in peace.

In a statement to the Randall Commission on Foreign Economic Policy, MCA said that the promotion of national security and an expanding domestic economy should be the objectives of United States foreign trade policy, adding that the importance of the chemical industry in achieving these ends must not be overlooked.

The Randall commission, composed of ten congressmen and seven appointees of the President, is now gathering data on foreign economic policy which will serve as a possible future guide to the administration on matters relating to tariffs and international trade. The commission is to report its recommendations early in March.

Vulnerability of Foreign Industry

It was the MCA view that so long as present world tensions continue, a serious question is raised as to the advisability of depriving the US chemical industry of reasonable tariff protection against low-cost imports for the purpose of building up the chemical industries of our allies in areas which are much closer to the enemy, much more vulnerable to seizure and much less able to supply the free world in a crisis.

"Our European allies now have strong and growing chemical industries and it is entirely appropriate that they should," the statement said. "They also have capacities far in excess of their own needs and exports up to 50 percent of their production, in contrast with the United States consumption of 96 per cent of its chemical output.

Protection Systems Used Abroad

"In conformity with universally accepted principles of protecting industry essential to national defense, the industrial nations of Europe carefully limit imports of chemicals by tariff and absolute controls. The United Kingdom prohibits the import of certain chemicals and uses a licensing system to limit imports of other chemicals. Western Germany controls imports through restricting the availability of exchange.

France employs a quota system in conjunction with credit controls. Italy has a licensing system.

"Clearly, we should not hamper the ability of our allies to defend themselves, or to perform their full share in the Mutual Security program. Certainly we should not cripple their chemical industries for the sake of strengthening our own, even though ours may be relatively easier to defend. For the same reason, we should not reduce our military effective-

—Continued on page 63

US Rubber Standby Curbs Should Be Revoked: Collyer

The government should revoke its directive calling for reimposition of rubber consumption controls if the use of GR-S rubber should fall below a rate of 450,000 tons annually, John L. Collyer, president of B. F. Goodrich Company, Akron, Ohio, declared last week. Mr. Collyer's proposal was in line with a similar suggestion put forward recently by the management committee of the International Rubber Study Group.

In pressing for the revocation of the directive, the Goodrich president pointed out that many natural rubber producers believe that it "has the effect of limiting the demand for natural rubber in the United States, and that our government is discriminating against our friends in the natural rubber producing areas."

Mr. Collyer saw "no justification for any governmental action which will in any way prevent free and open competition between natural and synthetic rubber." He indicated that there is little chance that use of synthetic rubber in the United States will fall below a level to endanger national security, and added that should this happen, "the present rubber act authorizes the President to impose such mandatory controls as he deems necessary."

He also supported a suggestion of the International Rubber Study Group committee that the US government re-examine its practices of stockpile rotation.

SCS Calls in Its State Heads To Work Out Reorganization

State conservationists of the Soil Conservation Service will meet in Washington beginning today to help develop procedures in making effective the reorganization plan announced by Secretary of Agriculture Ezra Taft Benson on November 2 (OPD, 11/9/53). The plan transfers to the state SCS offices many of the responsibilities formerly vested in seven regional offices which were eliminated in the reorganization.

D. A. Williams, acting administrator of the Soil Conservation Service, who called the meeting, said that the strengthening of both technical and administrative staffs in the state offices will place administration of the soil conservation program nearer the farm level and provide more efficient and effective service to farmers and ranchers.

In addition to general discussions with representatives of the secretary's office and the Washington SCS staff, the state conservationists will work in committees to develop specific schedules and methods for assuming the new responsibilities and for making the changeover in an orderly fashion as soon as possible.

Aluminum First Quarter Set-Aside Shows Decrease

The Business and Defense Services Administration last week announced that 194,000,000 pounds of aluminum will be set aside to fill Department of Defense and Atomic Energy Commission orders from the total supply of aluminum that will be available in the first quarter of 1954.

This is 41,000,000 pounds less than the amount set aside for similar orders in the fourth quarter of 1953. BDSA officials said the reduction reflects a decrease in military requirements. The first quarter figure represents 24 percent of the anticipated supply of domestic and imported primary aluminum for that period. Fourth quarter set-asides were 29 percent of the available supply. The set-aside includes the quantities necessary to meet the military and AEC requirements and defense-related "B" products, foil, and ingot for powder.

Agriculture Dept. Will Buy 1953-Crop Cottonseed Meal

The Department of Agriculture last week announced offers to buy 1953-crop cottonseed meal (including cake, pellets, flakes and chips) for delivery within thirty days from date of acceptance. Offers will be accepted only from crushers participating in the 1953 cottonseed products purchase program.

Commodity Credit Corporation will receive offers until further notice for the sale of cottonseed meal to CCC at $54.50 per short ton, f.o.b., cars at crushers' plant, Valley basis, for 41 percent protein meal with differentials for quality, type, and area as provided for in the department's 1953-crop cottonseed products purchase program. All offers should be submitted in writing to the New Orleans commodity office, Wirth Building, 120 Marais street, New Orleans, La., in accordance with a purchase announcement to be issued by that office.

Fuel Resources Probe Set

Two days of public hearings will be held November 30 and December 1 by the Malone committee of the senate to develop facts relating to the fuel resources of the United States. The committee has been making a number of investigations throughout the country of critical raw materials and their accessibility to the United States during the time of war.

Molasses Use in Alcohol Production Seen Declining by Agriculture Dept.

Although utilization of large quantities of molasses in alcohol has been helpful in the past in disposing of the burdensome molasses surplus, a continued high rate of usage does not appear likely, the sugar section of the Department of Agriculture stated last week in its annual molasses report.

Pointing out that the synthetic industry is rapidly approaching an annual production capacity of 230,000,000 gallons, the report stated that total utilization of alcohol this year is expected to reach only 261,200,000 gallons, which would indicate that the molasses trade will no longer be able to count on the alcohol market to absorb molasses supplies in any significant quantities.

Rubber Use Falls Off

Of the 261,200,000 gallons of alcohol utilized this year (which compares with 273,100,000 gallons in 1952 and 343,800,000 in 1951, 40,000,000 gallons was used in the synthetic rubber program of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation. The report noted that plants using ethyl alcohol were closed in the fall of this year and a program is now being initiated to sell all RFC rubber facilities to private interests.

Alcohol butadiene plants constitute only a small part of the RFC's total facilities, it was stated, and since production of butadiene from alcohol is more expensive than production directly from petroleum products, it is uncertain whether such facilities will be used again by competitive private industry or the government except during a national emergency.

Even assuming that the chemical industry maintains a rate of usage as high as that of the current year, the report continued, total alcohol requirements probably will not exceed 220,000,000 to 230,000,000 gallons a year. With a synthetic capacity of 230,200,000 gallons, it appears that there will be little room for fermentation alcohol, it was added.

Molasses Use and Prices

"The question arises then as to the effects on molasses utilization and prices that the conditions outlined above will have," the report said. "Fortunately it appears that prospects for divorcing the molasses market and molasses prices from the effects of conditions in the alcohol market are the brightest in history. Future supplies probably will not go much over 475,000,000 gallons a year assuming Cuban sugar production is maintained at about 5,000,000 tons. Even without an increase in feed usage above the 1953 level of about 341,000,000 gallons and with such uses as yeast, vinegar, citric acid, edible and miscellaneous at about 63,000,000 gallons, 404,000,000 gallons have a market outside the alcohol outlet.

"With the volume of supplies in sight for 1954, careful attention to sales prac-

—Continued on page 65

Tax Code Revamping Bill to House in Feb.

A new tax bill, completely rewriting the present internal revenue code in understandable language and eliminating the inequalities and inequities that have crept into the law over the years will reach the house for action early next February from the ways and means committee, Rep. Noah M. Mason of Illinois, a member of the committee, stated last week.

The bill has been in the process of drafting for several months by the staff of the joint committee on internal revenue taxation, with due recognition being given to proposals presented by businessmen, including witnesses from the chemical industry during hearings last summer. The ideas of the treasury also are being discussed with the committee staff, Mr. Mason stated, and the final draft will be developed by the committee in closed conferences with the Secretary of the Treasury and his tax men.

Mason Lists Important Items

Mr. Mason listed the following items as most important on the agenda of the tax writers:—

1. Elimination of double taxation on corporate dividends.
2. Repeal of many present excise taxes on such necessities of modern life as toilet articles, baby oil, electric light bulbs, rail and air transportation, automobiles and trucks, etc.
3. Taxation of present tax exempt business organizations, such as cooperatives, that compete with tax paying organizations.
4. The desirability of placing a tax ceiling on individual and corporate income taxes.
5. Advisability of adopting a flat manufacturers' excise tax in place of the hodgepodge of excise taxes now on the books.

Seeks Double Tax Abolishment

"Double taxation of corporate dividends is unfair and inequitable," Mr. Mason said. "It should be abolished. Canada is getting rid of this double tax by progressive steps —first, a 10 percent credit, then a 20 percent credit, and so on until stockholders are free of this burden. If Canada can do it, why can't we?"

Mr. Mason stated that he would sponsor a bill next January providing for a flat manufacturers' excise tax to be levied on all manufactured articles except food and medicines. He estimated that a tax of 5 percent would yield about $5,000,000,000 a year, making it possible to repeal all excise taxes except those on liquor and tobacco.

Chemical Men Urged to Keep Govt. Officials Better Posted

The chemical industry last week was urged to make its activities better known to Washington officialdom. Speaking at the fall meeting of the Chemical Bureau Alumni Association, held November 12 at the Lexington hotel, New York, Norman Hathaway, director of the chemical and rubber division of the Business and Defense Services Administration, declared that the chemical industry has done a masterful job of selling its own importance to itself.

No one else knows much about it, he went on, least of all in Washington. The BDSA official pointed out that the chemical and rubber division can serve as both a listening post and as a microphone for the industry, but its effectiveness in this connection hinges directly on the data made available to it by the industry.

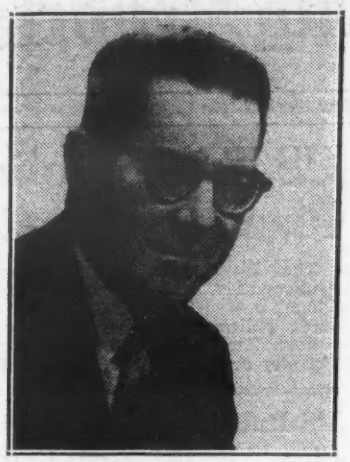
Mr. Hathaway outlined the present structure of the division, now brought down to a total of thirty-two employees by the continuing program of governmental economy. Twenty of these employees deal with chemicals, he said. Under consideration by the division, he indicated, are plans for regular reports on the status of foreign chemical operations.

He said in closing that the best chance for the industry to get something for its annual contribution to the $1,600,000,000 tax bill is to continue sending its representatives to Washington, to get acquainted with people at all levels of government and tell them the industry's needs.

Goodrich Elects Schoenfeld Vice-President for Research

B. F. Goodrich Company, Akron, Ohio, has elected Dr. Frank K. Schoenfeld vice-president in charge of research. Dr. Schoenfeld, who will take up his new post on January 1, was formerly vice-president of B. F. Goodrich Chemical Company, Cleveland, Ohio, a division of the Akron concern. He succeeds Dr. Howard E. Fritz, who will retire on the first of the year. Dr. Fritz, who joined Goodrich in 1925, has directed its research since 1946.

Mathieson Vice-President



Ronello B. Lewis has been appointed vice-president and comptroller of Mathieson Chemical Corporation, it has been announced by Thomas S. Nichols, president. J. V. Joyce continues as a vice-president of the corporation in an active capacity. Mr. Lewis will be located at the Mathieson executive offices in Baltimore, Md., and will be in charge of all of the corporation's accounting activities.

AEC Cancels Contracts For Spoon River Plant

The Atomic Energy Commission announced last week that it has cancelled contracts for the construction of the Spoon River explosives processing and assembly plant near Macomb, Ill. The cancellation will mean a net savings of $23,000,000. The agency explained that the action was taken following technical developments which will considerably enlarge the output of already existing plants.

Spencer Institutes Program For Agricultural Chemicals

A long-range program for agricultural chemicals development has been announced by Spencer Chemical Company, Kansas City, Mo. A new biological research section has been organized under the direction of Dr. Otto L. Hoffmann, formerly in the Spencer agronomy section.

Dr. Hoffmann will conduct a large-scale

Dr. Otto L. Hoffman

project to develop new agricultural chemicals and improve current uses. A biological laboratory and greenhouse are now under construction at Spencer's Jayhawk Works in Pittsburg, Kans., where the research group expects to screen about 500 chemicals a year.

Spencer at present markets one product in the pesticide field—"HO-NO-MO," a CIPC weed-killer, now sold principally in the cotton area. Going into its second CIPC season, Spencer announced that Jim Hart, formerly in the company's market

—*Continued on page 55*

Price Index Up Again

The overall OPD price index again moved up last week, led by advances in the oils, fats and waxes market. Copra, cottonseed meal, lard, linseed meal and tallow were among the items that gained in this group. Also included among higher items were linseed, cottonseed and soybean oils. Materials reduced were carnauba wax and peanut, tung and olive oils. The botanical drugs market also registered a gain, brought about by advances in Czech and Turkish anise seed, cardamom, French celery seed, dewhiskered dill seed and mace. Reductions in this market were effected for red pepper, Zanzibar cloves, Dutch caraway seed, Batavia cassia and fenugreek seed.

Among agricultural chemicals, the only change noted was an increase in dried blood. Egg albumen and Maine potato starch were lowered among textile and leather chemicals. The market showed no advances. Among drugs and fine chemicals, gluconic acid, in both drums and carboys, was advanced. Refined and deodorized castor oil, as well as the USP grade, was lowered. The price of Messina lemon oil was advanced, while other higher-priced items in the essential oils group were crude birch tar, cajeput and palmarosa oils. Reductions in this market included a sizable one for USP clove oil, and smaller ones for eucalyptus, pimento berry and wormseed oils.

The protective coatings market showed a single change, a reduction in Argentine casein. The petroleum derivatives market was without feature. Among heavy chemicals, tin metal and salts were unchanged for the first time in recent weeks. Prices for coal chemicals were also unaltered.

Except for nineteen changes in botanicals listed on page 63 price changes during the past week were as follows (the number in parentheses after changes indicate the pages on which the market reports will be found):—

Prices Advanced

Acid, gluconic, 50%, dms., 1c. per lb. (55).
Copra, $2.50 per ton (80).
Cottonseed meal, $1 per ton (80).
Dried blood, New York, 25c. per unit of ammonia (46).
Greases, ½c. to ⅝c. per lb. (80).
Lard, ¾c. per lb. (80).
Linseed meal, $1 to $2 per ton (80).
Oil, birch tar, crude, 5c. per lb. (71).
Cajeput, redistilled, 5c. per lb. (71).
Cottonseed, crude, ¼c. to ¼c. per lb. (80).
Lemon, Messina, 25c. per lb. (71).
Linseed, 2/10c. per lb. (80).
Oleo, ¼c. per lb. (80).
Palmarosa, 15c. per lb. (71).
Soybean, crude, ¼c. per lb. (80).
ref., ¼c. per lb.
Oleo stearine, ¼c. per lb. (80).
Soybean meal, $2 per ton (80).
Tallow, ½c. to ⅝c. per lb. (80).
Wax, Japan, 1c. per lb. (80).

Prices Reduced

Casein, Argentine, 1c. per lb. (48).
Egg albumen, flake, 2c. per lb. (45).
yolk, 3c. per lb.
Potato starch, Maine, 1/5c. per lb. (45).
Wax, carnauba, No. 3, ref., 2c. per lb. (80).
Oil, castor, dehyd., 1½c. per lb. (80).
No. 3, 1c. per lb. (80).
ref. & deodorized, 1c. per lb. (55).
USP, 1c. per lb. (55).
Clove, USP, $1.35 per lb. (71).
Eucalyptus, NF, 80-90%, 3c. per lb. (71).
Olive, 5c. per gal. (80).
Peanut, crude, 1c. per lb. (80).
ref., ½c. per lb.
Pimento berry, 5c. per lb. (71).
Tung, ¼c. per lb. (80).
Vetiver, Bourbon, $1.90 per lb. (71).
Java, $2.50 per lb. (71).
Wormseed, $1 per lb. (71).

OPD Price Index

THE OIL, PAINT AND DRUG REPORTER'S relative record of prices of chemicals and related materials is currently as follows:—

(100=1949 average)

Nov. 13, 1953	Nov. 6, 1953	Nov. 14, 1952
106.07	105.98	109.50

Foreign Economic Policy Group Staff Increased by 7

Seven staff appointments to the Commission on Foreign Economic Policy were announced last week by Dr. Alfred C. Neal, director of research. The appointments complete the roster of eleven senior economists. The new appointments are:—

William L. Batt, jr., special assistant to the Secretary of Labor; Ernest Baughman, of the Federal Reserve Bank of Chicago; Emilio G. Collado, assistant treasurer of Standard Oil Company (New Jersey); Dr. O. B. Jesness, of the University of Minnesota; James A. McCullough, of Scudder, Stevens & Clark, New York; Dr. Raymond F. Mikesell, of the University of Virginia, and Dr. Donald Sham, of the Office of Alien Property.

Lead Base Paint Sought

The General Services Administration, Washington 25, D. C., is asking bids on supplying about 16,000 gallons of lead base paint for shipment to Formosa under invitation No. 3E-328640-R-R-11-24-53. The bids will be opened November 24.

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Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter, Vol. 164, No. 20, November 16, 1953. Published every Monday by Schnell Publishing Company, Inc., 30 Church Street, New York 7, N. Y., U. S. A. Subscription prices—United States and possessions, $5 a year; Canada and Newfoundland, $7; other countries, $10. Entered as second-class matter, January 15, 1884, at the New York Post Office under the act of March 3, 1879.
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Interior Head Opposes Cutback of Oil Imports

Government dictation to the oil industry on its imports problem is unnecessary, Secretary of the Interior Douglas McKay declared last week. Speaking at the thirty-third annual meeting of the American Petroleum Institute, held November 9 to 12 in Chicago, Mr. McKay added, however, that he is aware of the "present problem of overprodouction" in the industry, and that import curbs might be considered advisable if the influx of foreign oil threatens to do serious damage to the domestic industry.

Mr. McKay pointed out that this country does not have enough domestic oil to fill its daily requirements and has no immediate prospect of getting enough. The United States needs foreign oil for reasons of self-preservation, he declared, adding that a cutback in imports might weaken countries whose economies we have been trying to strengthen.

Industry Has Not Asked Favors

"We must, of course, do everything we possibly can to insure a strong, dynamic, expansive domestic industry and at the same time do everything we can to insure a strong, foreign industry in the free world," Mr. McKay contended. However, he noted, the domestic oil industry has never asked for special favors and "I'd like to see the record stand that way."

P. C. Sinclair, president of Sinclair Oil Corporation, New York, and newly-elected chairman of API, called for a revision of US foreign policy to enable American nationals to gain access to world oil resources on an equal basis with citizens of other countries.

He also pressed for changes in the antitrust laws to enable members of the oil industry to cooperate with each other in the national or public interest without becoming law violators.

Utilization of Atomic Energy

With atomic energy the nation has built a different kind of weapon which could be used to socialize a segment of industry, Dr. Charles Allen Thomas, president of Monsanto Chemical Company, St. Louis, Mo., declared. He added it was

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Matholin Names Troyan, Ryker to Key Positions

J. E. Troyan has been appointed vice-president and general manager of Matholin Corporation, Baltimore, Md., and Don W. Ryker has been named assistant general manager, John M. Olin, president, has announced. Both will be located at the company's headquarters office in Baltimore.

Mr. Troyan, who had been manager of process development in the chemical research and engineering division of Mathieson Chemical Corporation, joined that company in 1949. He was formerly associated with Phillips Petroleum Company and Gulf Research and Development Company. Mr. Ryker had been with Olin Industries at East Alton, Ill., for the past seven years, most recently as manager of hydrazine research.

Dewey & Almy Vice-Pres.

Arthur D. Angell has been elected vice-president of the western division of Dewey & Almy Chemical Company, Cambridge, Mass. Mr. Angell joined the firm in 1927, assuming charge of the California factory, and has, since 1945, been manager of all the company's west coast operations. He was previously associated with Standard Oil Company of California.

W. R. Grace Again Offers To Buy Stock of Davison

W. R. Grace & Co., New York, again is inviting holders of common stock of Davison Chemical Corporation, Baltimore, Md., to submit tenders for the purchase by Grace of up to 100,000 shares of the common stock of Davison at a price of $40 per share.

Grace, seeking to increase its investment in Davison, now owns 414,569 shares of Davison common, or approximately 51.6 percent, and approximately 19 percent of Davison preferred. On November 9, the last sale was for $37 per share. Tenders must be received by either the Grace National Bank, New York, or Crocker First National Bank, San Francisco, not later than 5 p.m., EST, December 9, unless the time is extended by Grace. Members of the National Association of Securities Dealers will be paid a fee of 50 cents per share for tenders which are accepted. Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Beane, New York, has been appointed agent for Grace to aid in the solicitation of tenders from stockholders.

Geigy Pharmaceuticals Elects Ernst Hammer as President

Ernst Hammer has been elected president of Geigy Pharmaceuticals, Division of Geigy Chemical Corporation, New York. Mr. Hammer was instrumental in organizing Geigy Pharmaceuticals and has since directed its expansion in both research and distribution. He is widely known in the drug industry and has long been associated with ethical pharmaceutical development.

Nat'l Petro-Chemicals Plant At Tuscola Formally Opened

National Petro-Chemicals Corporation's new $50,000,000 plant at Tuscola, Ill., was dedicated November 11. The plant, which produces hydrocarbons and industrial chemicals from natural gas, is owned 60 percent by National Distillers Products Corporation, which manages and operates it, and 40 percent by Panhandle Eastern Pipe Line Company. Including two integrated plants of National Distillers' U. S. Industrial Chemicals Division, the new complex comprises seven major producing units.

United States Senator Everett M. Dirksen of Illinois, principal speaker at the dedication ceremonies, said that the $50,000,000 invested in the new plant was dramatic evidence of industry's confidence in the virtually unlimited growth possibilities of American markets. He also pointed out that National Petro's capacity to produce quantities of synthetic industrial alcohol and ethyl chloride would be of great importance to the country in time of national emergency.

John E. Bierwirth,. president of National Distillers and National Petro, indicated that completion of the plant was a matter of special significance to National Distillers and to the chemical industry. "Petro is the greatest step so far taken by National Distillers in its long-range program to diversify its manufacturing operation," he declared. "The completion of this integrated plant at Tuscola puts National in the front ranks of an industry generally considered to have an exceptionally favorable future."

The new plant extracts certain hydrocarbons from 400,000,000 cubic feet of natural gas pumped in each day from Panhandle Eastern's compressor station adjacent to Petro. Of these hydrocarbons, propane, butane and natural gasoline are salable without further processing. The remaining hydrocarbon, ethane, is converted into ethylene, from which Petro manufactures ethyl alcohol and ethyl chloride. A substantial portion of Petro's production has already been contracted for under long-term agreements.

—Continued on page 65

Storm, Ciba Executive Vice-President, Retires

Norman F. Storm has resigned as executive vice-president of Ciba Pharmaceutical Products, Inc., Summit, N. J., effective December 31. Although retiring from active participation in the company for reasons of health, Mr. Storm will continue in a consulting capacity.

Mr. Storm joined the production department of Sharp & Dohme in Baltimore, Md., in 1918, and stayed with that company until 1929, when he joined Ciba as production manager. He was promoted to vice-president in charge of production in 1943 and executive vice-president in 1949. Mr. Storm served with the National Production Authority in 1951, and was deputy chief of the drug and cosmetic branch of the chemical division when he left the agency at the close of that year.

SOCMA Hears Wagner Suggest Research Pool

Dr. Cary R. Wagner, president of the Synthetic Organic Chemical Manufacturers Association, last week outlined the advantages that would accrue industry-wide through the formation of a basic research program.

Speaking at the regular luncheon meeting of SOCMA in New York, Dr. Wagner reviewed the accomplishments of the organization, and added, "If every company which now has no basic research program at all would allocate a modest amount of money for a central research program to be conducted under the auspices of our industry as a whole—and if every company now spending money for basic research in its own laboratories would turn over just a part of that money to an industry-sponsored program of basic research, we could with great efficiency attack systematically the many problems in basic research which until now have tended to be pushed into the background.

Results Would Be For All

"The results of such a central research program would, of course, be available to all, Dr. Wagner said. "By a common effort, all companies in the industry would benefit in equal measure. By a concerted effort in rolling back the frontiers of knowledge in basic organic chemistry, the industry would be making available to each of its members the data and foundations for further applied research on their own part. By so multiplying the opportunities for applied research, the industry's members would open up new vistas of commercial development in the particular sectors of production in which they operate."

His recommendations should not be interpreted as meaning that much is not already being done in basic research by some companies, the speaker said, pointing out that a large part of the literature in the field of basic research in organic chemistry appearing in scientific journals originates in or because of the financial support of member companies of the SOCMA.

Suggests SOCMA As Sponsor

"This technic of a central research institute could be put to work in the organic chemical industry," Dr. Wagner added. "Perhaps SOCMA is the organization to sponsor projects in basic research for the benefit of all her members. It would not take much of an allocation from the research budgets of our member companies to provide an organization such as SOCMA with funds to carry on in an adequate and competent manner research activities in fields which would benefit all of her member companies. These companies, then assured that these projects are being carried forward and that the results will be promptly shared with all

—Continued on page 66

Colgate Chooses Vaughn Research Vice-President

Colgate-Palmolive Company, Jersey City, N. J., has elected Dr. Thomas H. Vaughn vice-president in charge of research and development. Dr. Vaughn resigned from a similar position at Wyandotte Chemicals Corporation, Wyandotte, Mich., to accept the Colgate post.

Dr. Vaughn began his career by helping organize and serving as vice-president of Vitox Laboratories, Inc., South Bend, Ind. Later he was director of organic research of Carbide & Carbon Research Laboratories, Inc., first at Long Island City, N. Y., and then at Niagara Falls, N. Y. He was director of organic research and assistant director of research at Michigan Alkali Company, and director of research for J. B. Ford Company. After these two companies merged into Wyandotte, Dr. Vaughn became assistant director of research, director of research and finally vice-president in charge of development. Dr. E. E. Dreger will continue as a vice-president of the company, and Dr. A. L. Fox will remain as director of the research department.

Searle & Co. Top-Echelon Posts to Bowes, D. C. Searle

G. D. Searle & Co., Chicago, has named Kenyon D. Bowes treasurer and Daniel C. Searle assistant secretary of the concern. In announcing the appointments, John G. Searle, president of the company, stated that Mr. Bowes will continue as secretary and will take over the duties of treasurer formerly held by Paul E. Tillman, who will remain vice-president, director and chief financial officer of the firm. The new assistant secretary is the son of the company president and represents the fourth generation of the family in active management of the business.

Washington Talks It Over

By Ralph L. Cherry

The federal government has just entered upon a new field of activity that is certain to open up many avenues of speculation as to where it ultimately may lead. It has agreed to insure exporters of cotton that they need have no fear that they may suffer a loss on their cotton stored abroad, either because of war or expropriation—Uncle Sam stands ready to pay off should this occur.

Congress authorized the Export-Import Bank to set up a system of war risk and expropriation insurance covering exports of the United States in public law 30 passed last session. It authorized the agency to make the government liable for losses in a total amount not exceeding $100,000,000 at any one time. Congress left it to the bank to decide what products should be covered.

The obvious objective of the legislation is to encourage the exportation of American products, particularly farm products, which have enjoyed a wide world market in the past but whose foreign business has been falling off dangerously in recent years. Because cotton has counted so heavily upon the world markets as an outlet for the price depressing surpluses raised by the south, the bank decided that this should be the first item selected for insurance.

With only $100,000,000 of liability available, however, the program of insurance will necessarily be limited. It is estimated that to cover the exports of cotton, upwards of $50,000,000 will have to be set aside, and an initial allocation of this amount has been made. This leaves only $50,000,000 of liability available to cover all other exports.

The bank has given no hint of other commodities it has in mind for insurance, but states that the extension of the insurance program to other categories will necessarily await demonstration of their need for coverage. The conditions that must be met to demonstrate this need are not explained.

International Sanitary Rules

International sanitary regulations governing trade and travel have now been adopted by 136 countries and territories without reservation. Eight other countries have accepted the regulations with reservations, while only nine countries have taken a stand against the regulations.

These facts are of the highest importance for the health of the whole world and the widespread acceptance of the regulations is a matter to which the World Health Organization can well point with pride as a job well done. The inter-

—Continued on page 36

Perkin Award Winner

Dr. Roger Adams, head of the department of chemistry and chemical engineering at the University of Illinois and past president and past chairman of the board of directors of the American Chemical Society, has been chosen to receive the Perkin Medal of the American section of the Society of Chemical Industry, for 1954. The award will be given at a meeting of the SCI section at the Waldorf-Astoria hotel, New York, January 15, 1954.

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Association Meetings

This Week

American Chemical Society, division of chemical marketing and economics, joint meeting with CMRA, Shoreham hotel, Washington, D. C., November 18-19.

American Fair Trade Council, annual open forum and luncheon, Roosevelt hotel, New York, November 17.

Chemical Market Research Association, joint meeting with ACS division of chemical marketing and economics, Shoreham hotel, Washington, D. C., November 18-19.

Industrial Hygiene Foundation, annual meeting and professional conferences, Mellon Institute, Pittsburgh, Pa., November 18-19.

National Fertilizer Association, fall meeting, Atlanta Biltmore hotel, Atlanta, Ga., November 16-18.

National Foreign Trade Council, annual meeting, Waldorf-Astoria hotel, New York, November 16-18.

Proprietary Association, foreign trade committee dinner meeting, Biltmore hotel, New York, November 17.

American Chemical Society, regional conclave, Jung hotel, New Orleans, La., December 10-12.

American Drug Manufacturers Association, annual meeting, June 28-30, 1954.

American Institute of Chemical Engineers, annual meeting Jefferson hotel, St. Louis, Mo., December 13-16.

American Pharmaceutical Manufacturers Association, midyear meeting, Waldorf-Astoria hotel, New York, December 7-9.

American Plant Food Council, annual meeting, Homestead, Hot Springs, Va., June 10-13, 1954.

American Water Works Association, Seattle, Wash., May 23-28, 1954.

Association of American Soap and Glycerine Producers, annual meeting, Waldorf-Astoria hotel, New York, January 26-28, 1954.

Association of Consulting Chemists and Chemical Engineers, symposium and banquet, Belmont Plaza hotel, New York, April 27, 1954.

Chemical Industries Exposition, Commercial Museum and Convention Hall, Philadelphia, November 30-December 5.

Chemical Institute of Canada, protective coatings division conference, Toronto and Montreal, February 25-26, 1954; annual conference and exhibition, Royal York hotel, Toronto, June 21-23, 1954.

Chemical Specialties Manufacturers Association, annual meeting, Mayflower hotel, Washington, D. C., December 6-8.

Commercial Chemical Development Association, winter meeting, Statler hotel, St. Louis, Mo., January 19, 1954; annual open meeting, Statler hotel, New York, March 17-18, 1954.

Drug, Chemical and Allied Trades section of the New York Board of Trade, annual dinner, Waldorf-Astoria hotel, New York, March 4, 1954.

Federal Wholesale Druggists' Association, mid-year meeting, Statler hotel, New York, February 25-27, 1954.

Industrial Research Institute, award dinner, San Francisco, April 22, 1954.

Manufacturing Chemists association, midyear meeting, Waldorf-Astoria hotel, New York, November 24.

Mid-Century Conference on Resources for the Future, Washington, D. C., December 2-4.

National Cottonseed Products Association, Shamrock hotel, Houston, Tex., May 7-11, 1954.

National Drug Trade Conference, annual meeting, Washington hotel, Washington, D. C., December 5.

Pittsburgh Conference on Analytical Chemistry and Applied Spectroscopy, William Penn hotel, Pittsburgh, Pa., March 1-5, 1954.

Proprietary Association, executive committee meeting, December 10; scientific section-veterinary committee meeting, December 11, Biltmore hotel, New York.

Society of Cosmetic Chemists, fall meeting, Biltmore hotel, New York, December 10.

Synthetic Organic Chemical Manufacturers Association, annual meeting, Commodore hotel, New York, December 9.

Toilet Goods Association, scientific section, winter meeting, Waldorf-Astoria hotel, New York, December 9.

Fair Trade Council Forum Set Tuesday in New York

A lineup of eight leading authorities on fair trade will speak at the American Fair Trade Council's annual open forum, to be held November 17 at the Roosevelt hotel, New York.

The meeting will get under way at 12:30 p.m. with a fair trade luncheon of the Sales Executives Club of New York. The luncheon will feature talks on fair trade enforcement by Robert C. Walton, manager of General Electric Company's fair trade section, and Justice Henry Clay Greenberg of the New York Supreme Court.

Thomas Kiernan, New York lawyer, will be moderator for the open forum which will follow at 2 p.m. Samuel Fingrudt, a noted Philadelphia wholesaler, will outline his plan for a nationwide network of lawyers to aid in fair trade enforcement. Lewis G. Bernstein and Breck P. McAllister, both New York attorneys, will discuss "The Achilles Heel of the Discount House" and "Antitrust Exposures Without Fair Trade," respectively.

Oils, Fats Consumption: September

Factory consumption of primary oils, fats, fatty acids, and related materials, in September, 1953, totaled 1,397,591,000 pounds, according to the Bureau of Census. Consumption in the major specified lines of industry ineluded the following quantities:—

	Pounds
Edible products	317,619,000
Paint and varnish	46,417,000
Processing	345,002,000
Refining	475,794,000
Soap	118,529,000

Factory consumption of individual materials was reported as follows:—

Oils

	Pounds	
	Crude	Refined
Babassu—		
Refining	.....	.....
Soap	.....	.....
Other	.....	.....
Castor—	No. 1	No. 3
Refining	.....	.....
Fat-splitting	.....	.....
Sulphonation	169,000	295,000
Soap	32,000	.....
Paint and varnish	258,000	10,000
Linoleum and oilcloth	[1]	[1] .....
Chemicals	[1]	[1] .....
Lubricants and greases	[1]	50,000
Other uses	3,286,000	[1] .....
Castor, dehydrated—		
Soap	.....	.....
Paint and varnish	.....	824,000
Linoleum and oil cloth	.....	.....
Lubricants and greases	.....	.....
Other uses	.....	274,000
Coconut—	Crude	Refined
Refining	34,061,000	.....
Deodorizing	.....	8,980,000
Hydrogenation	.....	2,957,000
Fat-splitting	2,395,000	[1] .....
Shortening	.....	97,000
Sulphonation	51,000	4,000
Other edible products	[1]	2,232,000
Chemicals	.....	[1] .....
Soap	8,474,000	7,672,000
Paint and Varnish	.....	328,000
Other uses	1,826,000	[1] .....
Cod and codliver—		All grades
Sulphonation	.....	307,000
Deodorizing	.....	.....
Paint and varnish	.....	[2] .....
Other uses	.....	[2] .....
Corn—	Crude	Refined
Refining	21,591,000	.....
Sulphonation	.....	[1] .....
Deodorizing	.....	[2] .....
Winterizing for salad oil	.....	[1] .....
Shortening	.....	[1] .....
Oleomargarine	.....	[1] .....
Other edible uses	[1]	9,427,000
Soap	.....	[1] .....
Paint and varnish	[1]	[1] .....
Other uses	[1]	117,000
Cottonseed—	Crude	Refined
Refining	104,554,000	.....
Sulphonation	[1]	.....
Hydrogenation	.....	30,232,000
Deodorizing	.....	1,667,000
Winterizing for salad oil	.....	39,737,000
Shortening	.....	14,019,000
Oleomargarine	.....	1,771,000
Other edible uses	.....	1,559,000
Soap	.....	[1] .....
Paint and varnish	[1]	[1] .....
Other uses	.....	56,000
Fish—	Menhaden	Sardine
Refining	[2]	[2] .....
Fat-splitting	[2]	.....
Sulphonation	[2]	128,000
Soap	.....	.....
Paint and varnish	915,000	780,000
Linoleum and oilcloth	[2]	[2] .....
Lubricants and greases	64,000	.....
Other uses	1,232,000	353,000
Fish, other—	Crude	Refined
Refining	.....	.....
Paint and varnish	76,000	141,000
Other uses	236,000	1,333,000
Fishliver, other than cod—		
Sulphonation	.....	.....
Lubricants and greases	.....	.....
Other uses	.....	300,000
Linseed—	Raw	Refined
Refining	20,534,000	.....
Fat-splitting	537,000	.....
Soap	.....	[1] .....
Paint and varnish	12,109,000	14,057,000
Linoleum and oilcloth	6,382,000	971,000
Lubricants and greases	[1]	.....
Other uses	2,454,000	3,025,000
Marine mammal—		All grades
Refining	.....	.....
Sulphonation	.....	420,000
Paint and varnish	.....	.....
Chemicals	.....	270,000
Lubricants and greases	.....	1,369,000
Other uses	.....	[2] .....
Neatsfoot—		All grades
Refining	.....	.....
Sulphonation	.....	38,000
Soap	.....	.....
Chemicals	.....	[2] .....
Lubricants and greases	.....	19,000
Other uses	.....	145,000
Oiticica—		All grades
Paint and varnish	.....	511,000
Linoleum and oilcloth	.....	[1] .....
Other uses	.....	190,000
Olive—	Edible	Inedible
Edible uses	[1]	.....
Soap	.....	[1] .....
Other uses	[1]	.....
Oleo—		All grades
Shortening	.....	[2] .....
Oleomargarine	.....	[2] .....
Other edible uses	.....	[2] .....
Soap	.....	.....
Lubricants	.....	.....
Other uses	.....	[2] .....
Palm—	Crude	Refined
Soap	[1]	[1] .....
Lubricants and greases	.....	.....
Other uses	2,598,000	126,000
Palmkernel—	Crude	Refined
Soap	892,000	[1] .....
Peanut—	Crude	Refined
Refining	[1]	.....
Sulphonation	[1]	62,000
Hydrogenation	.....	872,000
Deodorizing	.....	1,312,000
Winterizing for salad oil	.....	.....
Shortening	.....	26,000
Oleomargarine	.....	[1] .....
Other edible uses	.....	505,000
Soap	.....	[1] .....
Other uses	[1]	232,000
Perilla—		All grades
Paint and varnish	.....	.....
Rapeseed—		
Lubricants and greases	.....	159,000
Sesame, refined—		
All uses	.....	[1] .....
Soybean—	Crude	Refined
Refining	225,000	.....
Fat-splitting	767,000	.....
Sulphonation	[1]	37,000
Hydrogenation	.....	121,792,000
Deodorizing	.....	12,280,000
Winterizing for salad oil	.....	[1] .....
Shortening	.....	45,741,000
Oleomargarine	.....	5,426,000
Other edible uses	.....	8,591,000
Soap	61,000	[1] .....
Paint and varnish	447,000	5,643,000
Chemicals	.....	[1] .....
Lubricants and greases	49,000	19,000
Linoleum and oilcloth	[1]	[1] .....
Other uses	5,895,000	5,545,000
Tallow—		All grades
Soap	.....	.....
Lubricants and greases	.....	592,000
Other uses	.....	[2] .....
Tung—		
Paint and varnish	.....	3,118,000
Chemicals	.....	[1] .....
Lubricants and greases	.....	.....
Linoleum and oilcloth	.....	61,000
Other uses	.....	[1] .....
Vegetable, not specified—		
Refining	.....	6,465,000
Fat-splitting	.....	643,000
Hydrogenation	.....	436,000
Sulphonation	.....	81,000
Winterizing for salad oil	.....	19,353,000
Shortening	.....	406,000
Oleomargarine	.....	10,000
Other edible uses	.....	411,000
Soap	.....	1,336,000
Paint and varnish	.....	133,000
Linoleum and oilcloth	.....	833,000
Chemicals	.....	2,528,000
Lubricants and greases	.....	172,000
Other uses	.....	13,660,000

Fats and Greases

Grease and lard oil—		
Sulphonation	.....	178,000
Soap	.....	.....
Lubricants and greases	.....	2,958,000
Other uses	.....	881,000
Grease, not specified—		
Refining	.....	.....
Fat-splitting	.....	5,303,000
Winterizing	.....	.....
Sulphonation	.....	9,000
Hydrogenation	.....	[2] .....
Pressing	.....	5,555,000
Soap	.....	17,373,000
Lubricants and greases	.....	873,000
Other uses	.....	282,000
Lard—	Rendered	Refined
Shortening	4,840,000	5,943,000
Oleomargarine	[2]	[2] .....
Hydrogenation	2,476,000	1,197,000
Other edible uses	811,000	693,000
Soap	[2]	.....
Lubricants and greases	[2]	[2] .....
Other uses	[2]	[2] .....
Stearin, animal—	Edible	Inedible
Shortening	578,000	.....
Oleomargarine	371,000	.....
Other edible uses	112,000	.....
Soap	[2]	[2] .....
Other uses	[2]	131,000
Stearin, vegetable—		
Shortening	.....	6,316,000
Oleomargarine	.....	532,000
Hydrogenation	.....	3,337,000
Other edible uses	.....	63,000
Other uses	.....	24,000
Tallow, edible—	Crude	Refined
Refining	[2]	[2] .....
Fat-splitting	.....	.....
Hydrogenation	1,482,000	[2] .....
Sulphonation	.....	[2] .....
Shortening	2,425,000	1,234,000
Soap	.....	[2] .....
Lubricants and greases	.....	[2] .....
Other uses	403,000	169,000
Tallow, inedible—	Crude	Refined
Refining	26,797,000	[2] .....
Fat-splitting	15,451,000	[2] .....
Hydrogenation	[2]	[2] .....
Pressing	[2]	[2] .....
Sulphonation	437,000	[2] .....
Shortening	.....	.....
Other edible uses	.....	.....
Soap	49,498,000	20,310,000
Lubricants and greases	1,938,000	116,000
Other uses	4,615,000	112,000

Fatty Acids and Acid Stocks

Animal foots—	
Soap	[2] .....
Other uses	[2] .....
Fatty acid stocks, not specified—	
Refining	.....
Fat-splitting	[2] .....
Sulphonation	.....
Soap	593,000
Paint and varnish	85,000
Linoleum and oilcloth	.....
Lubricants and greases	[2] .....
Other uses	227,000
Fish and marine mammal fatty acids—	
Sulphonation	[2] .....
Paint and varnish	.....
Lubricants and greases	210,000
Other uses	490,000
Fish and marine mammal foots—	
All uses	[2] .....
Oleic acid, including white oleic and red oil—	
Sulphonation	257,000
Soap	1,676,000
Paint and varnish	11,000
Chemicals	452,000
Lubricants and greases	260,000
Other uses	256,000
Olive oil foots (including sulphur oil)—	
Soap	313,000
Other stearic acids (over 50% stearic content), high palmetic (over 60% palmetic), hydrogenated animal and vegetable fatty acids—	
Sulphonation	[2]
Soap	17,000
Paint and varnish	[2]
Lubricants and greases	475,000
Chemicals	616,000
Other uses	2,120,000
Stearic acid (40-50% stearic content)—	
Sulphonation	21,000
Soap	326,000
Paint and varnish	15,000
Lubricants and greases	140,000
Chemicals	364,000
Other uses	2,236,000
Unsaturated animal fatty acids (unhydrogenated), other than oleic—	
Winterizing and pressing	4,414,000
Soap	976,000
Lubricants and greases	400,000
Other uses	48,000
Unsaturated vegetable fatty acids (unhydrogenated)—	
Sulphonation	[2] .....
Hydrogenation	[2] .....
Soap	1,123,000
Paint and varnish	1,566,000
Lubricants and greases	15,000
Chemicals	672,000
Other uses	1,158,000
Vegetable foots—	
Fat-splitting	9,988,000
Soap	2,476,000
Paint and varnish	35,000
Other uses	1,008,000

[1] Included in "Total of vegetable oil not shown separately, including small quantities for items for which data are not reliable."

[2] Included in materials other than vegetable oils not shown separately, including small quantities for items for which data are not reliable.

[3] Not shown to avoid disclosure of figures for individual companies.

ADMA Section Maps Drug Research Role

In the expressed views of the members in attendance, this year's meeting of the Research and Development Section of the American Drug Manufacturers Association was its best yet. The value of the meeting was quite evident to anyone who was there. It was held at the Westchester Country Club, Rye, N. Y., November 5 to 7. The registered attedance totaled almost 150. The attendance at the various sessions was numerically large and interestedly active.

The programs covered numerous facets of research and productive development operations and gave particular attention to the industrial status, as well as role, of the research organization in drug manufacturing. Special attention was given to coordination and collaboration with other departments, in which representatives of both parties contributed volubly to the matter of fiscal policies affecting research and development personnel.

Fiscal Policies on Research

That matter was the subject of the second general session of the section. In that connection, S. T. Henshall, comptroller of Merck & Co., Rahway, N. J., discussed "The significance of a Profit and Loss Statement," saying that such statements were indicators of business trends, not panaceas for ills, but guides to recognition thereof. He explained the significance in that direction of records of gross sales, net after various reductions, gross profit, costs, operating profit, pretax net profit, and net income, with emphasis on the last four.

Saying that sales can be increased without an increase in profits, he told of the analyses of sales functioning, credit policy returns, cost deviations, and other aspects. Pointing out that operating costs are an indicator of efficiency, he said that analysis in that area is not scientific but individualistic.

Budgetary Control of Research Costs

"Budgetary Control of Research and Development Expenditures" was discussed by Donald Brisbane, treasurer of Hoffmann-LaRoche, Inc., Nutley, N. J. He covered that relationship on the factors of what is research; how to get figures; how expenditures are decided, and how to keep informed on the progress of a program.

In a way he favored a middle-of-the-road policy with reference to whether appropriations should go up or down with sales, or move in the opposite direction. He supported responsibility as the basis of allotment, and suggested the calculation of costs of theories and the returns therefrom as indicators of progress.

The financial evaluation of research achievements starts with the balance sheet, said Dr. R. L. Womer, manager of new products research for Olin Industries, Inc., East Alton, Ill., where research begins to improve the balance or to make

—Continued on page 67

Foreign Trade Council Meeting Opening Today

The full range of major problems of United States foreign economic policy will be dealt with at the sessions of the fortieth national foreign trade convention being held today through Wednesday at the Waldorf-Astoria hotel, New York, under the sponsorship of the National Foreign Trade Council. About 2,000 American business leaders are expected to attend from all sections of the country.

Speakers will include Secretary of Commerce Sinclair Weeks; Director Harold E. Stassen, of the Foreign Operations Administration; Sen. George D. Aiken, chairman of the senate committee on agriculture and forestry, and W. Randolph Burgess, deputy to the secretary, Treasury Department.

From abroad, views will be expressed in addresses by Sir Roger Makins, Ambassador of Great Britain to the United States; Fernando Berckemeyer, Ambassador of Peru to the United States, and R. M. Fowler, president, Canadian Pulp and Paper Association, Montreal.

Among the leaders of American industry and finance scheduled to speak are Juan T. Trippe, chairman of the national convention committee and president of Pan American World Airways; Leo D. Welch, director and treasurer, Standard Oil Company (New Jersey); W. A. Roberts, president, Allis-Chalmers Manufacturing Company, Milwaukee, Wisc.; Walter L. Lingle, jr., vice-president, Procter & Gamble Company, Cincinnati, Ohio, and Hugh Baillie, president, United Press Associations.

The Capt. Robert Dollar Memorial Award, bestowed annually in recognition

—Continued on page 68

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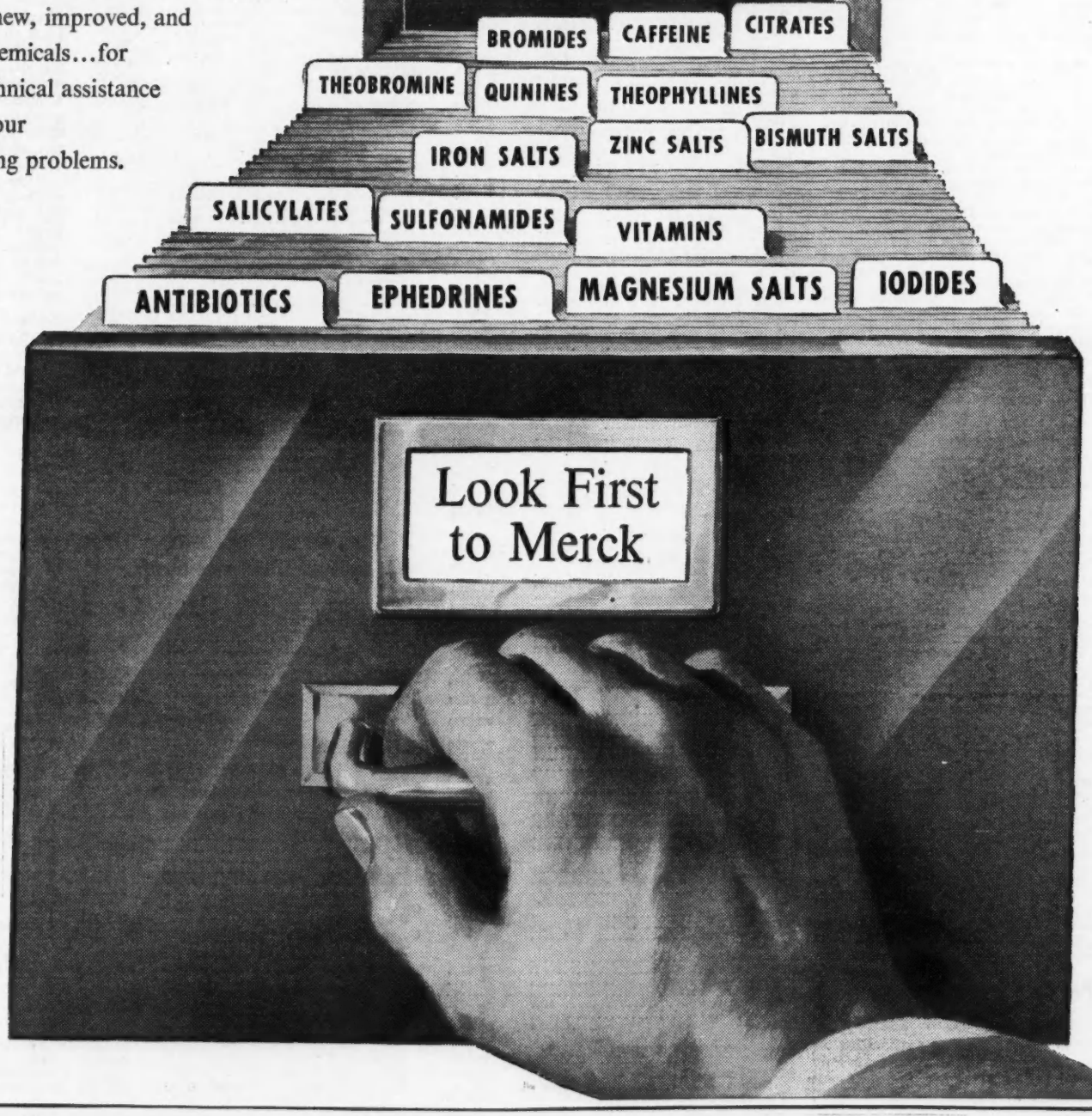

Research and Production for the Nation's Health

MERCK & CO., INC.
Manufacturing Chemists
RAHWAY, NEW JERSEY

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Current Market Quotations

Chemicals and Related Materials

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Unless otherwise indicated, listings are first-hand quotations prevailing, according to information and belief, November 13 on large lots, f.o.b. New York, with the lowest in the left-hand column and the highest in the right-hand column. The listings do not represent bid and asked prices nor a range over the week. Differences between high and low may be accounted for by differences in quantity, quality, locality, or individual suppliers' views.

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A

Acacia (see Gum arabic).
Acenaphthene below 92.5 C., m.p., dms. works lb. .40 - —
above 92.5 C., m.p., bbls., dms., works lb. .41 - .50
Acetaldehyde, 99% dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .1250- .1435
l.c.l. frt. equald lb. .1350- .1535
tanks, frt. equald lb. .1050- .1300
Acetaldol (see Aldol)
Acetanilide tech., bbls., c.l., dlvd lb. .29 - —
ton lots lb. .30 - —
smaller lots lb. .30½- —
USP, bbls., 2,000-lb. lots lb. .80 - —
smaller lots lb. .81 - .86
Acetic anhydride, dms., c.l., dlvd E. lb. .15½- —
l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .17 - —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .14 - —
Acetoacetanilide, fib dms., c.l dlvd lb. .75 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .76 - —
Acetoacet-o-chloroanilide, fib., dms., c.l., dlvd lb. 1.27 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. 1.28 - —
Acetoacet-o-toluidide, fib., dms., c.l. dlvd lb. .78 - —
l.c.l. dlvd lb .79 - —
Acetone, CP, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .10½- —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .11½- —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .08½- —
Methyl (see M)
Acetonitrile, dms., c.l., works lb. .45 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .47 - —
Acetophenetidin USP bbls. works, frt. equald lb. 1.15 - 1.17
Acetophenone cns., dms. lb. 1.21 - 1.85
tech dms l.c.l. works lb .75 - —
N-Acetyl-p-aminophenol, dms., frt. adjusted lb. 1.75 - 1.85
Acetyltributyl citrate, tech. dms., c.l lb. .33½- —
l.c.l. lb. .38½- —
tanks lb. .32 - —
Acetyltriethyl citrate, tech. dms., c.l lb. .37½- —
l.c.l. lb. .38½- —
tanks lb. .36 - —
Acid, abietic, com'l, dms., c.l., works lb. .12 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .1390- —
cryst., dms., c.l., works lb. .06½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .07 - .07½
Acetic, com'l or redist., 28% bbls 100 lbs 5.50 - —
56%, bbls 100 lbs. 9.65 - —
70%, bbls 100 lbs. 11.70 - —
80%, bbls 100 lbs. 12.45 - —
glacial, synthetic, CP dms. works 100 lbs. 15.00 -16.00
tech., dms., c.l., works or dlvd 100 lbs. 10.50 12.00
l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 11.00 -13.00
tanks, works or dlvd. 100 lbs. 9.00 -10.00
USP cbys, inclusive works. 100 lbs. 24.00 .25.00
dms., works 100 lbs. 13.50 -14.50
Acetic annydride (see Acetic anhydride above)
Acetylsalicylic USP special bbls., makers, primary distrib., point of ship't, 1000-lb lots lb. .60 - —
standard, fine, cryst., gran., (30-40 mesh) powd. (60 mesh), bbls same basis, lb. .55 - —
Freight equald, ship't identical quantity over standard routes from N. Y., Phila., Midland, Mich., Chicago and St. Louis
Adipic, fib, dms., works lb. .37 - .37½
Aminoacetic NF bbls, frt. adjusted lb 1.50 - 1.75
p-Aminobenzoic, tech., dms., works lb. 1.74 - 1.77
USP, dms., 1,000-lb. lots or more, worsk lb. 2.50 - —
smaller lots, works lb. 2.55 - 2.60
p-Aminosalicylic, dms., 1,000-lb. lots or more, frt. adjusted lb. 4.00 - —
smaller lots, same basis lb. 4.05 - 4.50
Anthranilic resub. bbls lb 2.10 - —
tech., bbls., frt. equald lb. 1.10 - 1.21
Arsenous, tech (see Arsenic, white).
USP (see Arsenic trioxide)
Ascorbic USP dms., 25-50 kilo lots. kilo 21.00 - —
10-kilo lots kilo 21.35 - —
5-kilo lots kilo 21.75 - —
bots., 1-kilo lots kilo.22.00 - —
500-gram lots kilo.22.50 - —
Battery, chys., c.l., works, E 100 lbs. 2.35 - —
l.c.l., works, E 100 lbs. 2.65 - 3.45
Benzoic, tech., bbls., dms., 100-lb lots or more lb. .44 - —
USP, bbls, dms, 100-lb lots or more lb. .54 - —
Betahydroxynaphthoic (see Acid, b-Oxynaphthoic).
Betaoxynaphthoic (see Acid, b-Oxynaphthoic).
Boric, tech., 99½%, cryst., bgs., c.l., works ton.124.25- —
ton lots, ex whse., N. Y. or Chi ton.172.00- —
smaller lots, same basis, ton.177.00- —
bbls., c.l., works ton.148.75- —
ton lots, ex whse., N. Y. or Chi ton.196.50- —
smaller lots, same basis, ton.201.50- —
gran., bgs., c.l., works ton.99.25 - —
ton lots, ex whse., N. Y. or Chi ton.147.00- —
smaller lots, same basis, ton.152.00- —
bbls., c.l., works ton.123.75- —
ton lots, ex whse., N. Y. or Chi ton.171.50- —
smaller lots, same basis, ton.176.50- —
bulk, c.l., works ton.94.25 - —
powd., bgs., c.l., works ton.104.25- —
ton lots, ex whse., N. Y. or Chi ton.152.00- —
smaller lots, same basis, ton.157.00- —
Acid, boric, tech. powd., bbls., c.l., works ton.128.75- - —
bbls., c.l., works ton.128.75- —
ton lots, ex whse., N. Y. or Chi ton.176.50- —
smaller lots, same basis, ton.181.50- —
Boric acid in kegs $45.50 per ton higher than in paper bgs. USP boric acid $25 per ton higher.
Broenners, bbls lb. 1.76 - —
Butyric, 99%, dms., c.l., works, lb. .34 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .34½- —
tankcars, works lb. .32½- —
Cacodylic, bots lb 10.50 13.00
Camphoric, natural, dms lb. 4.00 4.75
synth, dms lb 4.00 4.75
Capric, dms lb. .26½- .28
Caprylic, dms lb. .32¾- .34½
Cassella, dms., frt. alld lb. 1.44 1.75
Castor oil, dms lb. .35½- .36
Chicago, bbls., frt alld lb 3.20 —
Chloroacetic, mono-, purified, flake, 99%, dms lb. .23½- .25½
o-Chlorobenzoic, fib. dms., works lb. 1.13 - —
p-Chlorobenzoic, fib. dms., works lb. 1.59 - 1.62
Chlorosulfonic dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .0465- —
l.c.l., frt. equald lb. .0515- —
tanks, frt. equald lb. .0415- —
Acid, chlorosulphonic, in stainless steel dms, ½c. per lb. higher.
Cholic, 25-100-lb. bots., fiber dms. lb. .No prices.
Chromic 99¾%, dms., c.l., works lb. .27½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .28 - .29
NF (see Chromium trioxide)
Cinnamic, refd. bots lb. 2.50 - 3.50
Citric, USP, anhyd., gran., fine gran., dms., c.l. lb. .28¾- —
10,000-lb. lots, 1 ship't. lb. .29¼- —
smaller lots lb. .29¾- .31¼
hydrous, gran., fine gran., dms., c.l lb. .27 - —
10,000-lb. lots, 1 ship't. lb. .27½- —
smaller lots lb. .28 - .29½
Powdered citric acid ½c. higher.
Cleve's, mixed, bls lb. .79 - —
Coconut oil, dist., dms lb. .27 - .28¾
tankcars lb. .25¼- —
double dist., dms lb. .27¾- .29½
tankcars lb. .26 - —
Corn oil, dist., dms lb. .13 - .14¾
tanks lb. .11½- —
Cottonseed oil, dist., dms lb. .12 - .13¾
double, dist., dms lb. .12½- .14¼
Acid, 2,3-Cresotic, dms., ton lots, works lb. .66 - —
smaller lots, works lb. .68 - —
Cresylic, coaltar, dom., 50% 207°C or above, ret. dms., c.l., frt. equald gal. .98 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. 1.03 - —
non-ret., dms., c.l., same basis gal. 1.01 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. 1.04 - —
tanks, same basis gal. .90 - —
204° to 207°C., ret., dms., c.l., same basis gal. 1.03 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. 1.08 - —
non-ret., dms., c.l., same basis gal. 1.06 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. 1.09 - —
tanks, same basis gal. .95 - —
imp. 75% at 215°C. or over, dms., ex whse gal. .75 - .90
petroleum, dom., 195° to 213°C, non ret. dms., c.l. San Francisco and Los Angeles gal. .71 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .73 - .75
tanks, same basis gal. .58 - —
200° C. to 222° C., tanks, Wilmington, Cal gal. .58 - .63
211° C to 238° C. non-ret. dms., c.l., San Francisco and Los Angeles gal. .63 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .65 - .67
tanks, same basis gal. .50 - —
220° C to 242° C, tanks, Wilmington Cal gal. .50 - .53
245° C to 298° C, tanks, Wilmington Cal gal. .46 - —
Crotonic, fib. dms., 200 lbs. or more, works lb. .45 - —
Cyanoacetic, tech. bbls lb. .90 1.25
Dehydrocholic, injection, fib dms., 10 to 100-lb. lots lb. .No prices.
oral, fib., dms., 10 to 100-lb. lots lb. .No prices.
Desoxycholic, fib dms., 10 to 100-lb. lots lb. No prices.
Dichlorophenoxyacetic (see under 'D' 2,4-D)
Diethylbarbituric (see Barbital)
Diglycolic, bgs., works fb. .14 - —
2-Ethyl hexoic, dms, c.l., works lb. .35 - —
l.c.l. works lb. .35½- —
tanks, works lb. .33½- —
F, crude, paste, bbls., works lb. 1.67 - —
Folic, bots, fib, cns, kilo-lots or more gram. 1.60 - —
Formic, 85%, cbys., c.l., works lb. .1570- —
l.c.l., works lb. .1620- .1720
90%, cbys., c.l., works lb. .1625- —
l.c.l., works lb. .1675- .1775
Acid, fumaric, tech., bgs., dms. lb. .27 - .28
Gallic, NF VII, bbls., 1,000-lb. lots. lb. 1.80 - —
smaller lots lb 1.82 2.00
technical, bbls., 1,000-lb. lots lb. 1.58 - —
smaller lots lb. 1.69 1.78
Gamma, dry, ground, bbls., frt. alld lb 1.50 - —
paste, bbls., frt. alld lb. 1.45 - —
Gentisic, 100-lb fib. dms. lb. 8.50 - —
Gluconic, tech., 50%, bots. lb. .23½- .31½
dms. lb. .15½- —
cbys. lb. .19 - —
l-Glutamic, 99½% fib. dms., 100-lb lots, works lb 2.45 2.53
25-lb. lots, works lb. 2.60 2.68
Glycerophosphoric, 35%, dms., works lb. 2.25 2.35
Glycolic (see Acid hydroxyacetic).
H, dry, 100% basis, bbls., works. lb. .82 - —
paste, 100% basis, bbls., works. lb. .80 - —
Hydriodic, 1.50 s.g., cbys. lb. 2.94 - —
1.70 s.g., cbys. lb. 3.23 - —
Hydrobromic, medicinal, 48%, cbys., dlvd. E lb. .37 - .43
Hydrochloric, anhydrous (see Hydrogen chloride).
18° cbys., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.50 - —
t.c.l., dlvd. Metropolitan area 100 lbs. 2.90 - 3.05
tanks, works, frt. equald ton.28.00 - —
20°, cbys., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.60 - —
t.c.l., dlvd. Metropolitan area 100 lbs. 3.00 - 4.00
tanks, works, frt. equald ton.30.00 - —
22°, cbys c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.15 - —
t.c.l. dlvd Metropolitan area 100 lbs. 3.25 - 4.50
tanks, works, frt. equald ton.35.00 - —
CP, USP consumers, cbys., extra, c.l., works lb. .11¾- —
t.c.l., same basis lb. .13¼- .13¾
5 pint bottles, extra, cs., c.l., same basis lb. .16¾- —
t.c.l. same basis lb. .19¼- —
Acid, hydrochloric, CP, USP, prices to dealers 1½c per lb less.
Hydrocyanic, cyls., frt. alld lb. .75 - .95
dilute NF 2% 5-lb bots lb .40 —
Hydrofluoric, anhyd., (see Hydrogen fluoride). lb. .27½- .29
tanks, works lb. .21 - —
70%, steel dms., works lb. .18½- .22½
Hydrofluosilicic, basis 30%, dms., works lb. .06 - —
Hydroxyacetic, tech. 70%, bbls., non-return., Phila., basis 100% lb. .136 - —
tanks Belle, W. Va., basis 100% lb. .095 - —
Hypophosphorous, purif., 50%, cbys lb. 1.30 1.32
USP, cbys lb 88 —
Isonicotinic, 100 lb fib dms, works lb. 5.00 - —
J, bbls, works, basis 100% lb. 2.50 - 2.85
Koch, bbls, frt alld lb .64 .70
L, bbls frt alld lb 1.25 —
Lactic, edible 50% bbls., 20 or more lb .17 .20
smaller lots lb. .17½- .21
80%, bbls., 5 or more lb. .30 .3640
smaller lots, lb. .305 .3690
plastic grade, 50% bbls., 20 or more, works lb. .21¾ —
1 to 19 lb. .22¼- .22¾
80% bbls, 5 or more lb. .3815- —
tech., 22%, bbls., c.l., works, 100 lbs 6.30 - —
t.c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.70 - —
cbys, works 100 lbs 7.20 -12.20
44%, bbls., c.l. works 100 lbs. 11.45 -11.95
t.c.l., works 100 lbs. 11.85 -12.50
NF, 85%, cbys lb. .85 - .88
Laurent's, bbls lb .60 .87
Lauric, 90%, dms lb. .38½- .40¼
60%, dms lb. .22 - .23¼
Linseed oil, dist., dms lb. .2175- .2225
water white, dms lb. .2475- .2525
Maleic, cryst, powd., dms. lb. .37 - .38
Malic, tech., dms lb. .50 —
Mandelic, NF dms., 1,000-lb. lots. lb. 2.35 - —
smaller lots lb. 2.40 2.50
Metanilic, dms., works lb .57 .75
Methacrylic, dms., c.l., and truckloads, works lb. .76 - —
smaller lots, works lb. .76½- .80
Molybdic, 85-92%, dms, works lb. 1.27 - —
Monochloroacetic, (see Acid, Chloroacetic, mono-).
tech., flake, 96-97%, frt. equald, dms lb. .20 .21
Muriatic (see Acid, hydrochloric)
Myristic, flaked, dms lb. .27 - .28¾
solid, dms lb. .28 - .29¾
Naphthenic, 220-230 acidity, dms., works lb. .14 —
tanks, works lb. .12 —
Naphthol(1)-4-sulphonic (see Acid, Neville and Winther's)
Naphthol(1)-5-sulphonic (see Acid, L).
Naphthol(1)-5-sulphonic,8-amino (see Acid, S).
Naphthol(1)-3,6-disulphonic,8-amino (see Acid, H)
Naphthol(2)-6,8-disulphonic (see Acid, Gamma).
(5)-7-Sulphonic,2-amino (see Acid, J).
Naphtholsulphonic, mixed (see Acid, Cleve's, mixed)
Naphthylamine(1)-5-sulphonic (see Acid, Laurent's)
(2)-6-sulphonic (see Acid, Broenner's).
(2)-7-sulphonic (see Acid, F).
(2)-1-sulphonic (see Acid, Tobias).
Nevile and Winther's, dms., frt. alld lb. 1.20 - —
Nicotinic, USP dms, frt. adjusted kilo. 9.00 9.30
Amide (see Nicotinamide).
Nitric 36° Be cbys., c.l., works, E. 100 lbs. 5.25 - —
t.c.l., works, E 100 lbs. 5.55 6.35
38° Be cbys., c.l., works, E. 100 lbs. 5.75 - —
t.c.l., works, E 100 lbs. 6.05 6.80

Abbreviations

Used in OPD Market Quotations

ACS	American Chemical Society	dextro	dextrorotatory	NNR.	National Formulary
alld.	allowed	dist.	distilled		New and Nonofficial Remedies
ammo.	ammonia	distr.	distributor	NF.	
amorph.	amorphous	djns.	demijohns	No.	number
AMP.	American melting point	dlvd.	delivered	nom.	nominal
anhyd.	anhydrous	dms.	drums	ord.	ordinary
a.p.a.	available phosphoric acid	dom.	domestic	oz.	ounce
artif.	artificial	E.	east	Pac.	Pacific
ASTM.	American Society for Testing Materials	e.p.	end point	pf.	proof
		equald.	equalized	phos.	phosphate
Be.	Baume	exp.	expressed	photo.	photographic
bbls.	barrels	F	fahrenheit	pkgs.	packages
bgs.	bags	ferment.	fermentation	powd.	powdered
bls.	bales	ffa.	free fatty acid	precip.	precipitated
bots.	bottles	ffc.	free from chlorine	prod.	producer
b.p.	boiling point	fib.	fiber	pt.	point
b.p.l.	bone phosphate of lime	f.o.b.	free on board	pulv.	pulverized
b.r.	boiling range	FPA.	free of prussic acid	purif.	purified
bxs.	boxes	frt.	freight	redist.	redistilled
C.	centigrade	fus.	fused	refd.	refined
CD	carboys	gal.	gallon	refy.	refinery
cbys.	completely denatured	gran.	granular	reg.	regular
c.i.f.	cost, insurance, freight	grd.	ground	resub.	resublimed
cks.	casks	i.&a.	iron and aluminum	ret.	returnable
c.l.	car lots	i.b.p.	initial boiling	SD.	specially denatured
cns.	cans			s.d	single distilled
col.	color	imp.	imported	S E.	southeast
coml.	commercial	incl.	included	secs.	seconds
conc.	concentrated	indust.	industrial point	s.g.	specific gravity
CP.	chemically pure	kgs.	kegs	shipt.	shipment
cps.	centipoises	lacq.	lacquer	solut.	solution
cryst.	crystal	lb.	pound	s.u.	standard unit
cs.	cases	l.c.l.	less than car lots	synth.	synthetic
ctns.	cartons	liq.	liquid	tanks.	railroad tankcars
cyls.	cylinders	m.a.p.	mixed anilin point	tech.	technical
dbl.	double	M c.f.	thousand cubic feet	USP.	U S. Pharmacopoeia
denat.	denatured	min.	minimum	vis.	viscosity
dest-dist.	destructive-distilled	m.p.	melting point	VM&P	varnish makers & painters
		N.	nitrogen	W	west
		nat.	natural	whse.	warehouse
		neut.	neutral	w w	water white

A unit-ton is 2,000 pounds of 1 percent of the basic constituent or other standard of the material. The percentage figure of the basic constituent multiplied by the price figure shown gives the price of 2,000 pounds of the material

Acid, Nitric, 40°Be—Alcohol, Ethyl

Acid, nitric, 40° Be, cbys., c.l., works, E 100 lbs. 6.25 - —
i.c.l., works, E .... 100 lbs. 6.55 - 7.35
42° Be cbys., c.l., works, E. 100 lbs. 6.75 - —
i.c.l., works, E .....100 lbs. 7.05 - 7.85
58.5 to 68% HNO_3, tanks, works, basis 100% 100 lbs. 3.40 - —
94½ to 95½% HNO_3, tanks, works,, basis 100% 100 lbs. 4.40 - —
CP, NF, consumers, cbys., extra c.l., works lb. .13½- —
t.c.l. same basis ..... lb. .15 - .15½
5 pint bottles extra, cs., c.l., same basis lb. .17½- —
t.c.l. same basis .... lb. .19 - .25
p-Nitrobenzoic, dms., works...lb. .77 - —
Oleic, single distilled, dms..... lb. .13¾- .15½
tanks ..... lb. .12 - —
double dist. (white), dms... lb. .16¼- 18
tanks ..... lb. .14½- —
Oleum (see Acid, sulphuric, fuming)
Orthochlorobenzoic (see Acid, o-Chlorobenzoic)
Orthocresotinic (see Acid, 2, 3-Cresotic)
Oxalic, bbls., c.l., works..... lb. .16½- —
10,000-lb. lots, works..... lb. .16¾- —
smaller lots, works..... lb. .17¾- —
b-Oxynaphthoic, bbls., works lb. 1.14 - —
Palm oil, double dist., dms... lb. .12¼- .13
Para-aminobenzoic (see Acid, p-Aminobenzoic)
Para-aminosalicylic (see Acid, p-Aminosalicylic)
Parachlorobenzoic (see Acid, p-Chlorobenzoic)
Paramethylphenylcinchonic (see Neocinchophen)
Paranitrobenzoic (see Acid, p-Nitrobenzoic)
Paratoluidinmetasulphonic (see Acid, p-Toluidine m-sulfonic)
Phenylacetic, pure, cryst., cns. lb. .75 - 1.70

Acid, phenylcinchoninic (see Cinchophen).
Phenylglycolic (see Acid, mandelic).
Phosphoric, food grade, 75%, cbys. c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.30 - —
t.c.l., works ...100 lbs. 7.80 - 8.30
tanks, works ....100 lbs. 5.10 - —
NF, 85%, cbys., c.l., works ..lb. .08½- —
t.c.l., works..... lb. .09 - .09½
Picric, NF, bbls..... lb. .55 - —
dms small ..... lb. .81 - .87
tech., bbls ..... lb. .32 - .33
Propionic, synth., pure, dms., c.l., works lb. .21 - —
t.c.l., works..... lb. .22 - —
tanks, works ..... lb. .19 - —
Pyrogallic, NF, (see Pyrogallol)
tech., bbls..... lb. 2.76 - 2.99
Pyroligneous, dms., incl., t.c.l., works gal. .36 - —
whse. ..... gal. .50½- —
Ricinoleic (see Acid, castor oil, split).
S, bbls., works ..... lb 3.25 - —
Salicylic, crude, bgs ..... lb. .38 - —
sublimed, tech., bbls., c.l.... lb. .39 - —
t.c.l. ..... lb. .46 - —
dyestuffs grade, bbls.... lb. .41 - —
USP, cryst., bbls..... lb. .48 - —
powder, bbls. ..... lb. .53 - —
Sebacic, purified, dms., c.l., works, lb. .80 - —
t.c.l., works..... lb. .82 - .86
Soybean oil, double dist., dms lb. .15 - .16¾
single, dist., dms..... lb. .14½- .16¼
Stearic, double pressed, bgs. lb. .12¾- .14½
single pressed, bgs..... lb. .12¼- .14
triple-pressed, bgs ..... lb. .15 - .16¾
Succinic, purified, cryst., bbls., works lb .63 - .75

Acid, sulfanilic, tech., dms., c.l., frt. alld..lb. .19 - —
t.c.l., frt. alld..... lb. .21 - —
Sulfuric, 60° Be, cbys., c.l., works..100 lbs. 2.00 - —
t.c.l., works .....100 lbs. 2.45 - —
tanks, works .....ton.18.60 - —
66° Be, cbys., c.l., works .... 100 lbs. 2.25 - —
t.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 2.55 - 3.35
tanks, works.....ton.22.35 - —
98%, tanks, works.....ton.23.50 - —
99-100%, tanks, works ....ton.23.95 - —
CP, NF, consumers cbys. extra, c.l., works frt. equald..lb. .09¾- —
t.c.l., same basis ... lb. .11¼- .11¾
5 pt. botr., extra, cs., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .13¼- —
t.c.l. same basis lb. .14¾- .20¼
oleum, 20%, tanks, works..ton.25.00 - —
40% tanks, works.....ton.29.00 - —
65% tanks, works.....ton.39.50 - —
Tallow, dist., dms. .....lb. .11¼- .13
hydrogenated, dms. .....lb. .12 - .13¾
Tannic, NF, fluffy, bbls., 1,000-lb lots lb 1.59 - 1.80
smaller lots lb 1.65 - 1.76
powder bbls, 1,000-lb lots lb 1.50 - —
smaller lots.....lb. 1.51 - 1.69
tech, dms ..... lb. .95 - —
Tartaric, USP, dom., 230 or 250-lb., dms, c.l. lb. .37 - —
10,000-lb. lots, 1 ship't.lb. .37½- —
smaller lots .....lb. .38 - —
100-lb dms ..... lb. .39 - —
small dms ..... lb. .41 - .47
imported, bgs. .....lb. .31 - —
Thioglycolic, refined bgs, cbys., basis 100% lb. 1.60 - 1.86
Tobias, bbls., frt. alld ..... lb. .74 - —
p-Toluenesulfonic, dms., c.l., works, lb. .16 - —
t.c.l., works..... lb. .17½- —

Acid, p-toluidine-m-sulfonic, bbls., works..lb. .92 - 1.04
Trichloroacetic, bots. ..... lb. 2.00 - 2.50
Trichlorophenoxyacetic (see under "T" 2,4,5-T).
Tungstic, tech, 99.9%, kgs., works, lb. 4.25 - 4.75
Undecylenic, dms. ..... lb 1.40 —
Aconite root, bls.....lb. .50 - .60
Aconitine, amorph., mild, bots oz.27.50 -32.50
cryst., potent, bots..... oz.78.00 -85.00
Acrolein, tech., dms., c.l., works.lb. .47 - —
t.c.l., works.....lb. .47½- —
Acrylontrile, dms., c.l., works..lb. .37½- —
t.c.l., works .....lb. .38 - .40
tanks, works .....lb. .36 - —
ACTH, bots.....gm.20.00 - —
Adeps lanae (see Lanolin).
Adrenocorticotropic hormone (see ACTH).
Agar, USP, Kobe No. 1, strip, bls. lb. 2.30 - 2.50
powdered, 30 mesh., fib., dms...lb. 2.80 - 3.00
Alanine, dextro-laevo, dms., works, lb. 8.50 -11.00
Albumen (egg), edible, flake, bbls., lb. 2.29 - 2.31
powder, bbls. ..... lb. 2.33 - 2.35
tech., cryst., bbls.....yb. 1.03 - 1.06
Albumin, blood, dark (see Blood, dried, solubie).
light, dms., t.c.l. .....lb. .65 - .90
Egg (see Albumen).
Alcohol, allyl, dms., c.l., dlvd....lb. .32 - —
t.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .33 - —
tanks, dlvd. ..... lb. .30 - —
Amyl, ex fusel oil (see Fuse) oil, ref.)
fermentation, ref'd., 126°-132°C, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .32¾- —
t.c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .33¾- .36
tanks, dlvd ..... lb. .31 - —
128-132° C., dms., t.c.l. dlvd. lb. .33¾- .36
ACS grade, dms., t.c.l., dlvd lb. .35¼- —
mixed, primary, dms., c.l., works..lb .20¼- —
t.c.l., works.....lb. .21¼- —
tanks, works ..... lb. .18¼- —
pentanol-1, (synthetic normal), c.l. works lb. .42 - —
t.c.l., works..... lb. .43½- —
tanks, works ..... lb. .40 - —
pentanol-2, dms., c.l., works..lb. .65 - —
t.c.l., works .....lb. .70 - —
tanks, works .....lb. .60 - —
Synthetic, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .17 - —
t.c.l., frt. alld.....lb. .18 - —
tanks, frt. alld.....lb. .15 - —
secondary, dms. c.l., frt. alld. works. lb. .19 - —
t.c.l., works.....lb. .20 - —
tanks, works .....lb. .17 - —
tertiary, dms. c.l., frt. alld E. lb. .20 - —
t.c.l., frt. alld. E.....lb. .21 - —
tanks, frt. alld. E ..... lb. .18 - —
Benzyl, NF, dms ..... lb. .64 - 79
tech., dms., dlvd ..... lb. .47½- 49
Butyl, fermentation, normal, dms., c.l., frt. alld..lb. .15 - —
t.c.l., frt. alld.....lb. .16 - —
tanks, frt. alld .....lb. .13 - —
synthetic, normal, dms., c.l., dlvd..lb. .15 - —
t.c.l., dlvd .....lb. .16 - —
tanks, dlvd .....lb. .13 - —
secondary, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .13 - —
t.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .14 - —
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .11 - —
tertiary, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .14 - —
t.c.l., frt. alld.....lb. .15 - —
tanks, frt alld .....lb. .12 - —
Capryl, 85%, dms., c.l., works..lb. .16½- —
t.c.l., works.....lb. .17 - —
tanks, works .....lb. .15 - —
95%, dms., c.l., works.....lb. .18 - —
t.c.l., works.....lb. .18½- .19
tanks, works.....lb. .16½- —
Cetyl, extra, bbl., cns., 500-lb. lots or more lb. .73 - —
smaller lots .....lb. .80 - 1.15
NF, bbl., cns., 140-lb. lots or more lb. .58 - .82
smaller lots.....lb. .59 - .82
Cinnamic, bots.....lb. 2.15 - 2.75
Decyl, bots.....lb. 1.75 - 2.00
Denatured, CD12, CD13, CD14, CD17, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .61½- —
t.c.l., dlvd., same basis gal. .65½- .70½
tanks, dlvd., same basis gal. .49½- —
Tankcar sales require written authorization by Alcohol and Tobacco Tax Unit.
Proprietary solvent, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .63 - —
t.c.l., same basis..... gal. .67 - .72
tanks, same basis..... gal. .51 - —
Tankcar sales require written authorization by Alcohol and Tobacco Tax Unit.
SD1, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .62½- —
t.c.l., same basis..... gal. .66½- .71½
tanks, same basis ..... gal. .50½- —
SB2B, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .61 - —
t.c.l., same basis..... gal. .65 - .70
tanks, same basis..... lb. .49 - —
SD3A, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .60 - —
t.c.l., same basis..... gal. .64 - .69
tanks, same basis .... lb.gal. .48 - —
SD23A, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .62½- .63
t.c.l., same basis ..... gal. .66½- .72
tanks, same basis..... gal. .50½- .51
SD23H, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .63 - —
t.c.l., same basis..... lb. .67 - .72
tanks, same basis..... gal. .51 - —
SD 29, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .60½- .61½
t.c.l., same basis..... gal. .65½- .70½
tanks, same basis..... gal. .48½- .49½
SD30, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .60 - —
t.c.l., same basis..... gal. .64 - .69
tanks, same basis..... gal. .48 - —
SD35A, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .63 - —
t.c.l., same basis..... gal. .67 - .72
tanks, same basis..... gal. .51 - —
SD40, dmes., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .61 - —
t.c.l., same basis..... gal. .65 - .70
tanks, same basis..... gal. .49 - —
Diacetone, acetone-free, dms., c.l., dlvd..lb. .14 - —
t.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .15 - —
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .12 - —
tech., dms., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .13¼- —
t.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .14 - —
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .11½- —
Ethyl, 190 pf., USP, tax paid, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies, gal.20.55 - —
t.c.l., same basis... gal.20.59 -20.64
tanks, same basis ... gal.20.43 - —
tax free, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .60 - —
t.c.l., same basis .. gal. .64 - .69
tanks, same basis .. gal. .48 - —
absolute, 200 pf., tax paid, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies, gal.21.65 - —
t.c.l., same basis.... gal.21.69 -21.74
tanks, same basis.... gal.21.53 - —

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It's a fairly simple matter to achieve quality and consistency at the pilot plant level. But here at Publicker we maintain those characteristics while producing millions of gallons annually. Customers who demand quality in quantity have been on our books for many, many years. May we add *your* name?

ACETALDEHYDE
ACETIC ACID, GLACIAL
ACETONE C.P.—AMYL ACETATE
BUTYL ACETATE, NORMAL
BUTYL ALCOHOL, NORMAL
ETHYL ACETATE—ETHYL ALCOHOL
FUSEL OIL, REFINED
ISOAMYL ALCOHOL
PACO SOLVENT, T.R. 590

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1429 WALNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA 2, PA.

PHILADELPHIA—LOCUST 4-1400 • PITTSBURGH—LOCUST 1-8527

New York & New England Distributor, Publicker Alcohol & Chemicals Sales Corporation

NEW YORK—MURRAY HILL 8-6379 • BOSTON—FAIRVIEW 4-1888

Alcohol, ethylbutyl, dms., c.l., works, lb. .29¼ - .29½
l.c.l., works lb. .30 - —
tanks, works lb. .28 - —
Ethylhexyl, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .25¼ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .26¼ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .23½ - —
Furfuryl, tech., cns., works lb. .30½ - —
dms., c.l., works lb. .21½ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .23½ - —
tanks, works lb. .18¼ - —
Isoamyl (see Alcohol, amyl, fermentation, refined).
Isobutyl, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .13¾ - .14
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .14½ - .15
tanks, dlvd lb. .12 - —
Iso-octyl, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .23½ - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .24¼ - —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .21¾ - —
Isopropyl, refd., 91%, dms., c.l., dlvd. gal. .54½ - —
l.c.l., dlvd. gal. .61½ - —
tanks, dlvd gal. .41½ - —
95%, dms., c.l., dlvd gal. .56¾ - —
l.c.l., dlvd gal. .63¾ - —
tanks, dlvd gal. .43¾ - —
99%, dms., c.l., dlvd gal. .59 - —
l.c.l., dlvd gal. .66 - —
tanks, dlvd. gal. .46 - —
Lauryl, bots. lb. 2.00 - 2.50
Methyl (see Methanol).
Methylamyl (see Carbinol, methyl-isobutyl)
Octyl, perfumer's grade, bots. lb. 1.75 - 3.25
technical (see Octanol normal).
Pentothenyl (see Pantbenol).
Phenylethyl, extra, dms. lb. 1.57 - 2.15
standard, dms. lb. 1.35 - —
Propyl, normal, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .12 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .13 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .10 - —
Polyvinyl, various grades, bgs., ton lots, works lb. .72½ - .76
smaller lots works lb. .77½ - .81
Tetrahydrofurfuryl, cns., Waverly, N. Y lb. .54 - —
dms., c.l., Niagara Falls, N. Y. lb. .45 - —
l.c.l., Waverly, N. Y lb. .47 - —
tanks, Niagara Falls, N. Y lb. .43 - —
industrial grade, dms., c.l., Niagara Falls, N. Y. lb. .303 - —
l.c.l., Waverly, N. Y lb. .325 - —
tanks, Niagara Falls, N. Y. lb. .29 - —
Wood (see Methanol).
Aldol, 95%, dms., works lb. .23 - —
denaturing grade, dms. gal. 2.15 - —
Aldrin, 60% solut., dms., c.l. works frt. alld lb. .538 - —
l.c.l., works, frt. alld lb. .755 - —
Aletris root, bgs. lb. 1.75 - 1.85
Algin (see Sodium alginate).
Allethrin, 100% dms., frt., alld lb 32.00 - —
90%, dms., frt. alld lb. 28.80 - —
solution, 20%, dms. 100-lb. lots frt. alld lb. 6.55 - 7.55
2½%, dms., frt. alld gal. 6.00 - 6.50
Allspice (see Pimento).
Allyl bromide, cnys., works lb. 1.33 - 1.40
Chloride, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .17 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .18 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .15 - —
Starch, solid, dms., works lb. .52¾ - .54¼
solution, 40% toluol-butanol, dms., works lb. .25½ - .26¼
Aloe, Cape, cs lb. .29 - .32
powdered, cs. lb. .38 - .45
Curacao, kgs. lb. .50 - .55
Socotrine, kgs. lb. No prices
Aloin, USP, bbls., dms., kgs. lb. 3.75 - 4.64
Alphanaphthol, bbls., frt. alld. lb. 1.00 - —
Alphanaphthylamine, bbls. frt. alld. lb. .50 - —
Alphanitronaphthalene, bbls., frt. alld lb. .41 - —
Alphapicoline ret. dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .43½ - —
l.c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .44 - —
Alphapinene, tanks, South, works gal. No prices.
Alphaterpineol, dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .17 - —
Alphatocopherol, bots. kilo. 225.00 - —
Acetate, bots. kilo. 225.00 - —
Alum, ammonium, gran., bgs., works 100 lbs. 4.30 - —
lump, dms., works 100 lbs. 5.05 - —
powd., dms., works 100 lbs. 5.20 - —
USP, burnt dms lb. .20 - .21
hydrous, dms lb. .07¾ - .08
Potassium, gran., bgs., works. 100 lbs. 4.55 - —
lump, dms., works 100 lbs. 5.30 - —
powd., dms., works 100 lbs. 5.45 - —
USP, burnt dms lb. .20 - .21
hydrous dms lb. .07¾ - .08
Potash-chrome, dms. lb. .17 - —
Sodium, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.60 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.00 - —
Alumina, calcined, bgs., c.l., works. lb. .0383 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .0410 - .0510
crystalline (see Aluminum oxide).
Aluminum acetate, basic solut., 24%, bbls., l.c.l. works lb. .14 - —
Chloride, com'l, anhyd., dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., works, frt. equald. lb. .1550 - —
cryst., dms., c.l., works lb. .1030 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .1070 - —
solution, 32° chys., c.l., works. lb. .0369 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .0435 - .0960
tankcars, works 100 lbs. 2.80 - —
NF, gran, dms, works lb. .29 - .31
Fluoride, tech., anhyd., bgs., c.l., works lb. .1540 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .1640 - .1890
Aluminum fluoride, in fib. dms., 0.35c. per lb. higher.
Formate, basic solution, cbys. lb. .09½ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .10 - —
Hydrate, heavy, bgs., c.l., frt. equald ton 60.00 - —
l.c.l., works ton 65.00 - 85.00
light, bgs., dlvd lb. .17 - —
Hydroxide, gel, pharmaceutical, 14-15% Al_2O_3, fib dms., works lb. .22 - —
contract, works lb. .21 - —
9-9½% Al_2O_3, fib dms., works lb. .19 - —
contract, works lb. .18 - —
dried, USP, XIV, fib., dms., works lb. .82½ - —
contract, works lb. .79½ - —
powder, tech (see Aluminum hydrate).
Laurate, precip., bbls lb. .44 - —
Metal, 99%+, ingots, 10,000-lb. lots, frt. alld lb. .21½ - —
pigs, 10,000-lb. lots, frt. alld. lb. .20 - —
Oxide, amorphous (see Alumina, calcined).
Paste, lining, extra-fine, dms. lb. .63½ - —
standard, dms lb. .43 - —
Powder, lining, extra fine, dms lb. 1.02½ - —
standard, dms lb. .72 - —

Aluminum powder and paste prices are f.o.b. shipping point. Add 1c per lb for 100-lb. dm., 1½c. per lb for 50-lb dm., 3c. per lb for 10-lb. can and 5c to 12c per lb for smaller containers. Deduct 1c. per lb for single shipment of 400 to 1,499 lbs. 2c for 1,500 to 4,999 lbs., 3c. for 5,000 to 29,999 lbs., and 4c. for 30,000 lbs or more. Where destination is within the continental U. S., a deduction equivalent to the lowest available common carrier transportation rate will be made from seller's invoice on orders of 250 lbs or over.

Aluminum resinate, precip., dms., frt. alld. lb. .27½ - —
Stearate, dibasic, ctns., c.l. lb. .33 - —
l.c.l. lb. .34 - .37
monobasic, ctns., c.l. lb. .33 - —
l.c.l. lb. .34 - .37
tribasic, ctns., c.l. lb. .33 - —
l.c.l. lb. .34 - .37
Sulphate, com'l, bulk, c.l., works, 100 lbs. lb. 1.85 - —
ground, bgs., works ton 37.00 - —
lump, bgs., works ton 40.00 - —
iron-free, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 3.55 - —
l.c.l., works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 3.95 - —
USP, gran., dms., works lb. .13 - .15
powd., dms., works lb. .14 - .16
Trihydrate heavy (see Aluminum hydrate, heavy).
Ambergris, gray, bots oz. 8.00 - 10.00
Ambrette seed, bgs lb. .65 - .68
Aminoazotoluene, bbls. lb. 1.03 - 1.18
Aminoethylethanolamine, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .46½ - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .47½ - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .45 - —
Aminomethylpropanol, cns., dms., works lb. .60 - —
Amonophyllin, USP, 100-lb. dms. lb. 3.05 - —
Aminopyrine, USP, bots. dms lb. 6.00 - 6.15
Ammonia, anhydrous, fertilizer, tanks, works ton 85.00 - 88.00
pure, cycls, extra, zone 1 lb. .18½ - —
2 lb. .19 - —
3 lb. .19½ - .20
4 lb. .20 - —
5 lb. .21 - —
refrigeration tanks, works ton 87.50 - 90.50

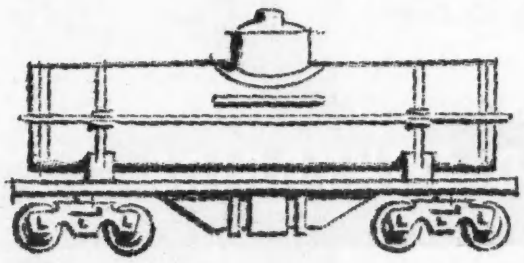
Ammonia, aqua (29.4% NH_3), dms., c.l., dlvd., Met. area 100 lbs. 3.60 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.00 - —
tanks, works, anhyd. basis. ton 96.00 - —
Ammoniac gum (see Gum ammoniac).
Sal, gray, bgs. c.l., works, frt. equald 100 lbs 8.25 - —
l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 8.65 - 11.15
white gran. (see Ammonium chloride, tech.)
Ammoniacal liquor tankcars, works. anhyd. basis ton 96.00 - —
Ammonium acetate, purified, dms. lb. .38 - —
Benzoate, USP dms kgs. 4,000 lb lots frt. alld lb. .80 - —
smaller lots, frt. alld lb. .81 - 1.03
Biborate, bbls., c.l., works ton 312.00 - —
ton lots ex whse ton 375.00 - —
smaller lots, ex whse ton 380.00 - —
Bicarbonate, com., dms., c.l., works lb. 6.50 - —
l.c.l., works lb. 7.50 - —
imported, dms. l.c.l lb. .07¼ - .08¼
Bichromate, bbls, works lb. .42 - .43
Bifluoride, dms., dlvd. lb. .2145 - .2245
Bromide NF, gran. bbls lb. .38 - .39
dms. lb. .39 - .42
Powdered ammonium bromide 10c. per lb higher
Carbonate, USP lump, powd., dms lb. .23 - .24
Chloride, tech., white granular, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.25 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.00 - —
USP, gran., bbls., dms lb. .47¼ - —
Citrate, dibasic bbls lb. .75 - —
dms. lb. .80 - .85
Fluoride (see Ammonium bifluoride).

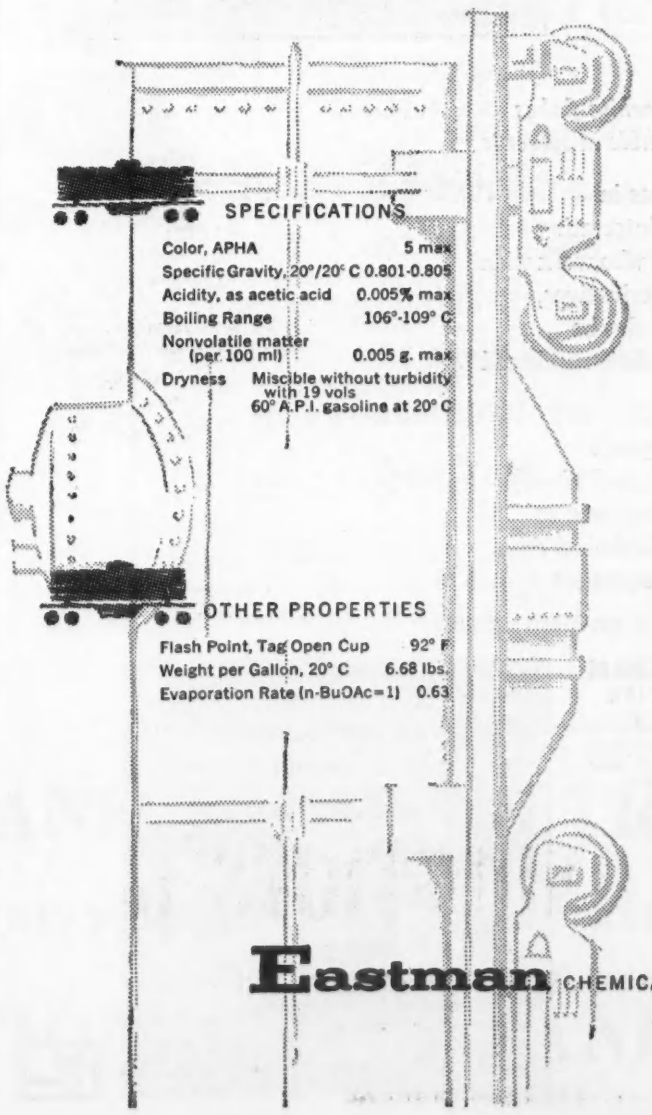
Ammonium hydroxide (see Ammonia aqua).
Hypophosphite NF dms lb 2.40 - —
Iodide, NF, dms., bots lb. 4.26 - 4.38
Linolenate, 80%, dms., works lb. .50 - .55
Nitrate, fertilizer grade, Canadian eastern, 33.5% N, bgs., c.l., shipping point ton 77.50 - —
western, 33.5% N., bgs., f.o.b. cars, Los Angeles ton 89.84 - —
domestic, bgs., western, works. ton 68.00 - 70.00—
with dolomite 20.5% N, bgs., Hopewell, Va ton 51.00 - —
Oxalate, fine gan., dms. lb. .26½ - .31
Pentaborate, gran., bbls., c.l., works ton 222.00 - —
ton lots ex whse ton 285.50 - —
smaller, lots, ex whse ton 290.00 - —
Ammonium pentaborate powder, $10 per ton higher
Perchlorate, kgs. works lb. .50 - .75
Persulphate, kgs lb. .38 - —
Phosphate, com'l bgs. c.l. works, frt. equald lb. .08½ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb .09 - —
dibasic, NF V bbls., dms lb. .45 - —
tech., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .08½ - —
l.c.l. same basis lb .09 - —
Salicylate, NF, dms., kgs. lb. 1.62 - 1.64
Silicofluoride, dms., works lb. .11 - .12
Sulphamate, bbls, dms., works lb. .18 - .30
Sulphate, coke-oven, bulk, producing ovens ton 44.00 - 47.00
synthetic, bgs, c.l., western works ton 49.50 - —
bulk, works ton 45.00 - —
purified, dms., works lb .08½ - .10

LOW COST INTERMEDIATE AND SOLVENT
NOW AVAILABLE IN LARGE QUANTITIES

Eastman

ISOBUTYL ALCOHOL





SPECIFICATIONS

Color, APHA	5 max
Specific Gravity, 20°/20° C	0.801-0.805
Acidity, as acetic acid	0.005% max
Boiling Range	106°-109° C
Nonvolatile matter (per 100 ml)	0.005 g. max
Dryness	Miscible without turbidity with 19 vols 60° A.P.I. gasoline at 20° C

OTHER PROPERTIES

Flash Point, Tag Open Cup	92° F
Weight per Gallon, 20° C	6.68 lbs.
Evaporation Rate (n-BuOAc=1)	0.63

Of particular interest to lacquer formulators, butylated resins manufacturers and other users of butyl alcohol, Eastman's isobutyl alcohol offers the possibilities of worthwhile savings. Synthetically produced from petroleum raw materials, the supply, purity and uniformity of Eastman isobutyl alcohol is assured.

If you are now using or contemplate using butyl alcohol as a solvent or as an intermediate, investigate Eastman isobutyl alcohol. We will be pleased to send samples and to cooperate with you in adapting your process or solvent system to take advantage of this Eastman product.

SALES OFFICES: EASTMAN CHEMICAL PRODUCTS, INC., Kingsport, Tenn.; New York—260 Madison Ave.; Framingham, Mass.—65 Concord St.; Cleveland—Terminal Tower Bldg.; Chicago—360 N. Michigan Ave.; St. Louis—Continental Building; Houston—412 Main St.; WEST COAST: WILSON MEYER CO., San Francisco—333 Montgomery St.; Los Angeles—4800 District Blvd.; Portland—520 S. W. Sixth Ave.; Seattle—821 Second Ave.

Eastman CHEMICAL PRODUCTS, INC., KINGSPORT, TENNESSEE
SUBSIDIARY OF EASTMAN KODAK COMPANY

Ammonium Sulphide—BHC

Ammonium sulphide, liq., 40-44%, dms., c.l., frt. equald, basis 100% ton 240.00 - —
l.c.l., basis 100%, works ton 300.00 - —
tanks, frt. alld ton 180.00 - —
Sulphocyanide, tech (see Ammonium thiocyanate).
Thiocyanate, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .18 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .20 - .23
Thioglycollate com'l, cbys., basis 100% lb 1.60 - —
highly purified, cbys., basis 100% cn 1.70 - 1.96
Thiosulphate, cryst., photo grade, 6lb dms., frt. alld lb. .65 - —
60% solution, dms., c.l., works lb. .06½- —
Amphetamine hydrochloride dibasic, dextro, bots lb 28.00 - —
dextro-laevo, dms lb 6.00 - —
monobasic, dextro, bots lb 28.00 - —
Phosphate, dibasic, dextro, bots lb 28.00 - —
dextro-laevo, dms lb 6.00 - —
Sulphate dextro dms lb 28.00 - —
dextro laevo, dms lb. 6.00 - —
Amyl acetate ex fusel oil, tech., frt. alld. E. of Rockies lb. .17 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .18 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .15 - —
ex pentane dms, c.l. frt. alld. E. of Rockies lb. .17 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .18 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .15 - —
Alcohol (see Alcohol, amyl).
Butyrate, dms lb .90 - 1.05
Cinnamic aldehyde, dms lb 1.05 - 2.00
Nitrite, USP bots 1.75 - 1.83
Salicylate, cns., dms lb. .74 - 1.05
Anethol, NF, cns., dms lb. 1.25 - 1.55
tech., dms. lb. .75 - 1.20

Angelica root, dom. bls lb. .60 - .70
Anilin oil, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld. lb. .21 - —
l.c.l., works, frt. alld lb. .22 - —
tanks, works, frt. alld lb. .20 - —
Salt, dms., frt. alld lb. .23 - —
Anise, Belgian, bgs. lb. No prices
Czech, bgs. lb. .28 Nom.
Russian, bgs. lb. .27 Nom.
Spanish, bgs. lb. .23 Nom.
Turkish, bgs. lb. .23 - —
Anisic aldehyde, bots., dms lb 2.00 - 2.70
Annatto seed, whole, bgs. lb. .24 - —
powdered dms lb. .28 - —
Anthracene, 80-85% bbls., ton-lots, works lb .80 - —
smaller lots, works lb. .85 - —
Anthraquinone, 98.5%, bbls., frt. alld. lb. .88 - —
Antimony butter (see Antimony trichloride).
Metal, bulk, c.l., mines lb .34½- —
cases, c.l. mines lb .35 - —
Oxide, bgs. c.l., frt. alld lb. .27½- .36
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .29 - .39½
Sulphide, 67-68% bgs. dlvd lb .38 - .38½
Trichloride, pails, c.l., works lb 43 - .47
c.l. works lb .45 - .49
solution, cbys., works lb. .29 - .39
Antimony-potassium tartrate (see Tartar emetic).
Antipyrene, NF dms lb 2.50 3.60
Apomorphine hydrochloride, USP bots oz 23.40 -23.90
Areca nuts, powd., bbls lb. .15 - .16
Arecoline hydrobromide, NF, bots tins oz 5.00 5.75
Arginine monohydrochloride, laevo dms., 1-kilo, lots kilo. 77.00 - —

Argols, min. 50%, bgs., shipment ports, per 100 kilos, basis 100% lb. No prices.
Arnica flowers (true montana), bls. lb. .70 - .71
root, bls lb 1.45 - —
Arsenic metal, lump, bbls., prompt ship't lb. .70 - —
Trioxide, USP dms lb. .48 - —
White, powd., bbls., c.l., dlvd lb. .05½- —
l.c.l. dlvd. lb. .06½- .07½
Asafetida, cs lb. .32 - .35
powd., bbls. dms lb .50 - .53
Asbestine (see Talc, fibrous, N. Y.).
Asbestos, Canadian, crude No. 1, c.l. (20 tons) mines ton 1,300.00- —
No. 2 c.l. (20 tons) mines ton 675.00 - —
Run-of-mine, c.l. (20 tons) mines ton 556.00 - —
3K, c.l., (20 tons), mines ton 436.00 - —
3R, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton 371.00 - —
3T, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton 348.00 - —
3Z, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton 321.00 - —
4K, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton 173.00 - —
4M, c.l (20 tons) mines ton 173.00 - —
4T, c.l. (20 tons) mines ton 156.00 - —
4Z, c.l (20 tons) mines ton 156.00 - —
5D, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton 122.50 - —
5K, c.l. (20 tons) mines ton 122.50 - —
5M, c.l. (20 tons) mines ton 116.50 - —
5R, c.l. (20 tons) mines ton 110.00 - —
6D, c.l. (30 tons) mines ton 78.00 - —
7D, c.l. (30 tons) mines ton 66.50 - —
7F, c.l. (30 tons) mines ton 65.00 - —
7H, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton 55.00 - —
7K, c.l. (30 tons) mines ton 46.00 - —
7M, c.l. (30 tons) mines ton 40.00 - —
7R, c.l (30 tons) mines ton 39.00 - —
7T, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton 37.00 - —
7RF, c.l. (30 tons) mines ton 40.00 - —
7TF c.l (30 tons) mines ton 40.00 - —
8S, c.l. (30 tons) mines ton 97.00 - —

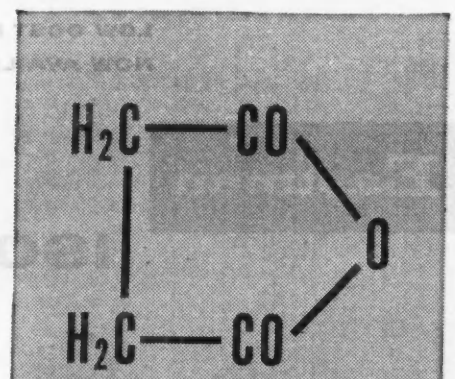
Asbestos c.l. prices are in U. S. funds. L.c.l. lots, $4 per ton higher.

Asphalt, gilsonite, black, seconds, 300°-390°F fusing point not uniform, bgs. c.l., Craig, Colo.; Heber City, Utah ton 34.00 - —
select, 350° F, fusing point, bgs., c.l., same basis ton 38.00 - —
270°-295°F. fusing point bgs. c.l. same basis ton 37.00 - —
let, bgs., c.l. same basis ton 34.00 - —
Manjak, No. 10, crude, dms., works lb. .06½- —
Petroleum, cut-back, tanks, tank-wagon, refinery gal. .09 - —
emulsion, tanks, tank wagon refinery gal. .09½- .10
steam refd., less than 80 penetration tanks, tankwagon, refinery ton 22.00 - —
80-300 penetration, tanks, tank-wagon, refinery ton 21.00 - —
Aspirin (see Acid Acetylsalicylic).
Atropine, USP, bots oz. 8.50 - 9.00
Sulphate USP, bots oz 4.50 5.00

B

Bacitracin, bulk, 1,000,000,000 or more units 50,000 units. .70 - —
less than 1,000,000,000 units 50,000 units. .75 - —
Balm of Gilead buds, dried, bgs lb 1.35 1.45
Barberry root bark, bags lb. .28 - .30
Barbital USP, 100-lb dms lb 5.00 —
Sodium USP dms lb 5.25 5.27
Barium carbonate, precip., bgs., c.l., works ton 92.50 - —
smaller lots works ton 102.50 - —
Chlorate, kgs., works lb .32 - .36
Chloride, anhyd., bgs., c.l., works ton 158.00 - —
l.c.l., works ton 168.00 - —
NF, cryst., dms lb. .18 - —
Chromate, bgs., frt. equald lb. .30 - —
Dioxide (see Barium peroxide)
Hydrate, crystals, bgs ton 190.00 -200.00
Iodide, bots lb 6.14 —
Monoxide (see Oxide)
Nitrate, bbls., c.l., works lb. .12½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .14 - —
Oxide, grd., dms., c.l., frt. equald. ton 255.00 - —
l.c.l., works ton 265.00 - —
Peroxide, dms. works lb .15 - —
Stearate, cns., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .37 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .38 - .42
Sulphate, tech. (see Barytes and Blanc fixe).
X-ray, dms lb .14 - .14½
Sulphide, dms., c.l., works ton 85.00 - —
l.c.l., works ton 95.00 - —
Barytes, Southern off-color, bgs. mines ton 25.00 - —
95.75%, bgs., mines ton 25.00 - —
water-grd., paper bgs., c.l., E. St. Louis ton 41.60 - —
ex-whse., N. Y. ton 60.10 - —
Bauxite, bulk, mines ton 9.50 -10.00
Bay leaves (see Laurel leaves).
Belladonna, leaf, bls lb. .28 - .32
root, bls lb. .45 - .50
Bentonite, dom., 200 mesh bgs., works ton 14.00 - —
imported, Italian, white, high gel., bgs., 10 tons to c.l., ex dock ton 65.90 - —
5 ton-lots, ex whse ton 80.60 - —
1 ton-lots, ex whse ton 83.10 - —
low gel, bgs., 10 tons to c.l., ex dock ton 64.40 - —
5 ton-lots, ex whse ton 78.95 - —
1 ton-lots, ex whse ton 81.45 - —
Benzal chloride, cbys. works lb .22 - .23½
Benzaldehyde, NF, dms lb. .74 - 1.05
tech., cbys., dms lb. .44 - —
Benzene (see Benzol).
Hexachloride, 99% gamma isomer (see Lindane)
tech., bgs., dms., c.l., works, gamma unit-lb. .0075- —
l.c.l., works, gamma unit-lb. .015 - —
dust, dry, distributors, dms., c.l., dlvd., gamma unit-lb. .013 - —
l.c.l., dlvd., gamma unit-lb. .014 - —
wet, distributors, dms., c.l., dlvd., gamma unit-lb. .02 - —
l.c.l., dlvd., gamma unit-lb. .021 - —
Benzidine hydrochloride, bbls., frt. alld., basis 100% lb. 1.00 - —
Benzocaine, dms lb. 3.48 3.50
Benzol, pure or nitration, tanks, works
Bethlehem, Pa gal. .42 - —
Birmingham district gal. .40 - —
Chicago district gal. .40 - —
Cleveland district gal. .40 - —
Geneva, Utah gal. .40 - —
Johnstown, Pa gal. .40 - —
Lackawanna, N. Y. gal. .42 - —
Lone star, Texas gal. .41 - —
Lorain, Ohio gal. .40 - —
Minnequa, Colo gal. .39 - —
Philadelphia district gal. .42 - —
Pittsburgh district gal. .40 - —
Sparrows Point, Md gal. .42 - —
Syracuse, N. Y. gal. .40 - —
Terre Haute, Ind gal. .41 - —
Youngstown, Ohio gal. .40 - —
Benzophenone dms lb. 1.40 1.70
Benzonitrile, dms., c.l., works lb. .46¾- —
l.c.l., works lb. .47 - —
Benzotrichloride, cbys., frt. equald lb. .18 - .20
Benzoyl chloride, cbys., dms., c.l., works, frt equald lb. .21½- .24½
l.c.l., same basis lb. .22½- .25½
Peroxide, pure, 5lb. cns., works lb 90 1.05
Benzyl acetate, f.f.c., cns., dms. lb. .62 - 1.04
Alcohol (see Alcohol, benzyl)
Benzoate, USP, f.f.c., cns., dms. lb. .62 - 1.10
Chloride, tech., cbys., dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .20½- .23½
l.c.l., same basis lb. .21½- .24½
High grade benzyl chloride, 2c. higher.
Cinnamate, cns lb. 3.30 - 3.75
Formate, cns lb. 1.30 - 2.50
Propionate, bots lb 1.35 - 1.80
Salicylate, bots. lb. 1.50 - 1.85
Benzylidinacetone, bots lb 1.63 - 2.05
Benzylisoeugenol, cns. lb. 8.60 - 9.10
Berberine bisulphate, cns lb. 35.00 -36.25
Hydrochloride, bots lb. 35.00 -36.25
Betagammapicoline, 5°, dms., c.l., works lb. .31 - .32½
l.c.l. works lb. .32 - .33
Betamethylnaphthalene, 32°C m.p., dms., works lb. .90 - —
Betanaphthol, resublimed, dms., works lb. .78½- —
tech., bbls., c.l., works lb. .32½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .34½- —
Benzoate, 5lb dms., works lb 3.00 - —
custom contract lb. 1.65 - 1.85
Salicylate, dms lb 5.00 - —
Sulphate, cns lb. 35.00 -36.25
Betanaphthylamine, tech., bbls., works lb 1.05 - 1.10
Betaphenylethylamine, dms., works, 1,000-lb. lots lb 1.10 - —
smaller lots lb 1.15 1.40
BHC (see benzene hexachloride, technical).

Expanded Production of a Versatile, Reactive Pharmaceutical Intermediate



National
Ssuccinic Acid Anhydride

Molecular Weight 100.1 *Practically-white flakes*
Solidifying Point 117.5°C *Slightly soluble in solvents*

This reactive chemical now has many uses in pharmaceutical and food chemistry. Its interesting molecular structure commends it to those who work with esters, salts, acyl compounds, succinyl derivatives, lactones, pyrroles and the like. It should also be considered as a raw material leading to five-membered cyclic structures.

With ample basic production and many years experience in Succinic (as well as Fumaric and Malic) Compounds, we welcome inquiries that may lead to wider use of these versatile chemicals. Technical data and working samples will be sent upon request.

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Also now available for your examination the dodecenyl form of
ALKENYL SUCCINIC ANHYDRIDE
which has many interesting possibilities in chemical syntheses.

Allied Chemical

Which is the RIGHT Employee-Benefit Plan for

THE PEOPLE *in* YOUR COMPANY

A pension plan?
A profit-sharing plan?
A thrift or savings plan?
or
A COMBINATION OF SEVERAL PLANS?

THE NATIONAL CITY ORGANIZATION has helped hundreds of corporations solve this problem successfully.

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We act as trustee under employee-benefit plans and as agent for individual trustees

CITY BANK FARMERS TRUST COMPANY

Chartered 1822

HEAD OFFICE: 22 WILLIAM STREET, NEW YORK

Affiliate of

THE NATIONAL CITY BANK OF NEW YORK

Established 1812

Biotin—Calamine

Biotin, cryst., bots ..... gram 10.00 - —
Biphenyl (see Diphenyl).
Bismuth chloride, jars ..... lb 5.11 - —
Hydroxide, dms ..... lb 4.65 - —
Metal, oxs, ton lots ..... lb 2.25 - —
Nitrate, cryst., dms ..... lb 2.10 - —
Oxide, anhydrous, dms ..... lb 4.47 5.05
Oxychloride, dms ..... lb 4.37 4.42
Phenolsulphonate, fib dms.... lb 5.22 - —
Subcarbonate USP, dms ..... lb 3.70 - —
Subgallate, NF, fib, dms..... lb 3.15 - —
Subiodide fib dms ..... lb 3.37 - —
Subnitrate NF, dms ..... lb 2.65 - —
Subsalicylate, USP, dms..... lb 3.50 - —
Bismuth-ammonium citrate, USP, powd bars lb 4.22 - —
Black, acetylene, bgs., c.l., works. lb. .17 - —
cs., l.c.l., shipt point ..... lb. .22½- .26
Bone, dms., l.c.l., frt. alld lb .15½ .22
Pacific coast bone black prices, 2c. per lb higher.
Carbon, channel, beads, bulk, c.l., works lb. .07 - —
bgs., c.l., works lt. 0740- —
l.c.l., dlvd or whse lb 1225- —
uncompressed, regular, bgs., c.l., works lb. .12 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. or whse lb .19 - —
furnace, fast extruding, bgs., c.l., works lb .06 - —
etns, l.c.l., whse lb 10 - —
high abrasion, bulk, c.l., works. lb 0750- —
bgs., c.l., works lb. .0790- —
l.c.l., dlvd. or whse lb. .122 .125
high modulus, bgs., c.l., works lb. 0550- —
etns., l.c.l., whse ..... lb. .0950- —
semi-reinforcing bgs., c.l., works lb. .045 - —
bgs., cns., l.c.l., whse... lb. .085 - —

Black, charcoal (see C).
Graphite (see G)
Iron oxide, pure, bgs., c.l., works. lb. .12¾- —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .13 - —
Lamp, bgs., c.l., works..... lb. .16 - .45
Mineral, bgs. works ..... lb. .0150- .0675
Black ash (see Barium sulphide)
Blackberry root bark, bls..... lb. .50 - —
Black dyes (see Dyes).
Black haw root bark, bls .... lb. .65 - .70
tree bark, bls ..... lb. .40 - .42
Blanc fixe, dry, by product, bgs. c.l., works..ton.155.00 - —
l.c.l., works..... ton.165.00 - —
direct process, bgs. c.l., works ton.100.00 - —
l.c.l., works ..... ton.110.00 - —
N. Y. whse ton 140.88 -155.00
pulp, 70%, bbls., c.l., works ..ton.105.00 - —
l.c.l., works..... ton.115.00 - —
Bleaching powder, dms., c.l., works. 100 lbs 5.02 - —
l.c.l., works ..... 100 lbs. 6.53 - —
Blood, dried, 16-16½% ammo., bgs., unit-ton. 7.00 - —
high-grade, unground, 16-17% ammon., bgs., Chicago unit-ton. 6.75 - —
soluble, bgs., c.l..... lb. .16½- .18
l.c.l. ..... lb. .17½- .25
Bloodroot, bls..... lb. .60 - .65
Blue, alkali dry, bbls, dlvd N or Tenn. and N C., E of Miss R, including St Paul Minneapolis, Davenport, Rock Island, St. Louis lb 2.00 - —
toner, bbls, litho flushed same basis lb. 1.15 - —
Blue, Chinese, bbls., same basis..lb. .48 - —
Cobalt, genuine, bbls., same basis. lb. 4.90 - —
imitation (see Blue, ultramarine).
Copper-phthalocyanine, full strength, bbls., same basis lb 3.85 - —
resinated, bbls. same basis lb 3.40 - —
water dispersable .. lb. 1.54 - —
Iron (see Blue, Chinese, Milori, Potash, Prussian and Soda).
Methyl violet toner, molybdated, PMA, bbls., same basis..lb. 2.60 - —
tungstated, PTMA, bbls., same basis lb. 4.05 - —
Milori, bbls., same basis..... lb. .48 - —
Peacock, fugitive, 100% color strength, bbls., same basis lb. .75 - —
Potash, CP, bbls., same basis lb. .56 - —
Prussian, insoluble, bbls., same basis..lb. .48 - —
soluble, bbls., same basis ..lb. .48 - —
Soda, CP, bronze, bbls., same basis..lb. .56 - —
Ultramarine, cobalt type, dry or pulp, bbls., same basis lb. .30½- .35
jobbing types, bbls., same basis. lb. .16½- .18½
regular types, dry, bbls., same basis lb. .22½- .35
Victoria toner, molybdic, PMA, bbls. lb. 4.10 - —
tungstated, PTMA, bbls .. lb. 5.35 - —
Blue dry colors, dlvd. prices 4c higher Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport, 1¼c.), Miss., N C., S C., Tenn. Tex. (El Paso 2c.) Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph 16c higher. Pac. Coast Denver Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita frt. equalized with Chicago.

Blue dyes (see Dyes, blue).
Bluestone (see Copper sulphate).
Blue vitriol (see Copper sulphate).
Bonemeal steamed, works, E..ton.55.00 - —
Bone phosphate, defluorinated (see D).
of lime (see Calcium phosphate, tribasic)
precipitated, (see Calcium phosphate tribasic, NF, precip.).
Bones, raw bulk, Atlantic ports ton.60.00 - —
Borax, tech, anhydrous, bgs., c.l., works ..ton.78.00 - —
ton lots ex whse, N. Y. or chi ton.125.75- —
smaller lots, same basis. ton.130.75- —
bulk, c.l., works. ..... ton.70.00 - —
crystals, 99%, bgs., c.l., works. ton.67.25 - —
ton lots, ex-whse., N. Y. or Chi. ton.115.00 - —
smaller lots, same basis. ton.120.00 - —
bbls., c.l., works ..... ton.91.75 - —
ton lots, ex-whse., N. Y. or Chi ton.139.50 - —
smaller lots, same basis. ton.144.50 - —
gran., 99½%, bgs., c.l., works. ton.41.25 - —
smaller lots, same basis. ton.89.00 - —
ton lots, ex whse., N. Y. Chi..ton.94.00 - —
bbls., c.l., works ..... ton.65.75 - —
ton lots, ex-whse., N. Y. or Chi ton.113.50 - —
smaller lots, same basis. ton.118.50 - —
bulk, c.l., works ..... ton.35.75 - —
powder, 99½%, bgs., c.l., works ton.46.25 - —
ton lots, ex-whse., N. Y. or Chi. ton.94.00 - —
smaller lots, same basis. ton.99.00 - —
bbls., c.l., works ..... ton.70.75 - —
ton lots, ex-whse., N. Y. or Chi..ton.118.50 - —
smaller lots, same basis. ton.123.50 - —

Borax packed in kgs., $45.50 per ton higher than in paper bgs. USP borax $15 per ton higher.

Bordeaux mixture, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. or nearest whse. point lb. .18 - .24
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .19 - .26
Borneol, cns..... lb. 2.85 - 4.50
Borontrifluoride gas, cyls., truckload, works lb. .62 - —
less truckload, works lb. .70 - —
Brazilwood extract (see Hypernic extract).
Brimstone (see Sulphur).
Bromine, purified, cs., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. .27 - —
l.c.l., up to 1,000-lb. lots, same basis lb. .29 - —
dms., lead-lined, dlvd..... lb. .34 - —
Bromoform, pharmaceutical grade, bots lb. 1.62 - 2.60
cbys. ..... lb. 1.52 - —
Bromstyrol, bots..... lb. 5.40 - 5.70
Bronze powder, aluminum (See A).
Gold, litho, cns., dms., works, lb. .75 - .85
moulding, cns., dms., works. lb. .85 - 1.00
printing ink, cns., dms., works lb. 1.05 - 1.25
radiator, cns., dms., works lb. .80 - .85
Brown, iron oxide, pure, bgs., c.l., works lb. .13¾- —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .14 - —
Oxide, metallic, bgs., works.... lb. .04 - —
Sap, crystals, bgs., works..... lb. .12 - —
powdered, bgs lb. .13 - —
Sienna, burnt, paper bgs., c.l., works lb. .04¼- .15¼
l.c.l., works lb. .04½- .15½
raw, paper, bgs., c.l., works lb. .04½- .13
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .04¾- .13¼
Umber, burnt, American, bgs., c.l., works lb. .06 - —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .06¼- .07
Turkey type, bgs., c.l., Boston, Bethlehem, Easton, Pa., Hiwassee, Va., N. Y lb. .06¾- —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .07 - —
raw, American, bgs., works lb. .06¼- .06¼
Turkey-type, bgs., works lb. .06¾- .07
Vandyke, bbls., works ..... lb. .09½- .12
Brucine, cns., 100-oz. lots..... oz. .20 - .35
Sulphate NF, cns., 100-oz. lots.oz. .15 - .30
Buchu leaves, bls. ..... lb. .45 - —
Butadiene, refined, cyls., refinery.lb. .22 - —
tanks, refinery ..... lb. .15 - —
Butane, indust., tanks, group 3..gal. .04 - —
Butyl acetate, fermentation, normal, dms., c.l., frt. alld..lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., same basis..... lb. .16 - —
tanks, same basis..... lb. .13 - —
synthetic, normal, dms., c.l., dlvd. E..lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., same basis..... lb. .16 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .13 - —
secondary, dms., c.l., dlvd E. lb. .12½- —
l.c.l., same basis..... lb. .13¼- —
tanks, same basis..... lb. .10¾- —
Alcohol (see Alcohol butyl).
Aldehyde, dms., c.l., dlvd..... lb. .21¼- —
l.c.l., dlvd. ..... lb. .22¼- —
tanks, dlvd. ..... lb. .19½- —
Chloride, dms., c.l., works..... lb. .37½- —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .38 - —
Ether (see Ether butyl).
Lactate, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Rockies..lb. .35 - —
l.c.l., same basis..... lb. .36 - —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .33 - —
Laurate, dms. works..... lb. .39 - —
Methacryate normal, dms., less truckloads, works lb. .70 - —
Oleate, refd., dms., l.c.l., works.lb. .32 - —
Phenylacetate, dms ..... lb 4.50 4.60
Phthalate (see Dibutyl phthalate).
Stearate, dms., l.c.l., frt. equald lb. .24 - .27½
Butylamine (see Mono., Di- or Tri-).
Butyric ether (see Ethyl butyrate).

C

Cacao butter (see Cocoa butter)
Cadmium iodide, jars ..... lb 6.75 - 7.05
Metal ingots or sticks, cs., dlvd. lb 2.00 - —
Stearate, dms., ton lots ..... lb. 1.42 - —
smaller lots ..... lb. 1.44 - —
Caffeine, natural, USP, cryst., dms., 100 lb lots or more lb. 2.80 - —
anhydrous, dms ..... lb. 3.00 - —
synthetic, USP, cryst., dms., 100 lb. lots or more lb. 2.80 - —
anhydrous, dms., 100 lbs. or more lb. 3.00 - —
Citrated, USP, dms., 100 lb. lots or more..lb. 2.65 - —
Calamine, USP, dms.....lb. .34 - —

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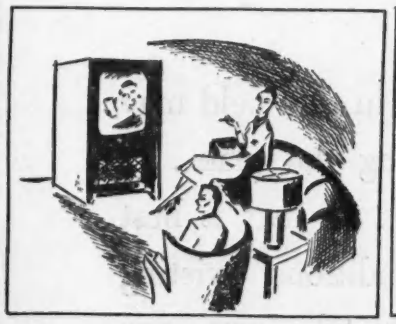
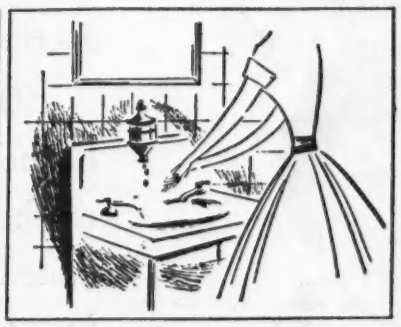


Carbonate of Potash—for the glass in TV tubes or for drugs, soaps, textiles, chemicals, etc. Liquid 47-48%. Hydrated 83-85%. Calcined 99-100%.

Talc—for face powder or for paints, paper, plastics, pharmaceuticals, etc. A range of grades for varying applications.



Caustic Potash—for soap making, special iron-free grade 45-50%. Other solid and liquid grades for all purposes.

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INNIS ISCO SPEIDEN

Since 1816

Calciferol, cryst., vials, 1 kilo lots, works gram .80 - —
25 to 100 gram lots, works, gram .90 - .95
in edible oil dms., 10,000 or more standard units (1 standard unit equals 1,000,000 USP units), works unit .04¾- —
2,000 to 10,000 standard units, works unit .05¼- —
less than 1,000 standard units, works unit .05¾- —

Calcium arsenate, dealers, dms., c.l., whse, works, frt. alld. on 96 lbs. or over lb. .09 - .10
l.c.l., same basis lb. .10 - .11

Bromide, NF, jars lb. .92 - .94

Carbide, standard generator size, dms., c.l., dlvd. ton.134.40 - —

Carbonate, natural, dry-grd., air floated, 99.5%—325 mesh, bgs., c.l., works ton. 7.50 -10.00
chalk, whiting, 325 mesh, bgs., works ton.32.00 -34.00
water-grd., ½ to 10 microns, bgs., c.l., works ton.30.00 - —
10 to 20 microns, bgs., c.l., works ton.17.00 -18.00
precipitated, dense, bgs., c.l., works ton 30.00 -33.00
l.c.l., works ton.40.00 -48.00
medium, bgs., c.l., works ton.35.00 - —
l.c.l., works ton.45.00 -50.00
surface treated, bgs., c.l., works ton.35.00 -50.00
l.c.l., works ton.45.00 -65.00
ultrafine, bgs., c.l., works, ton.110.00 -160.00
l.c.l., works ton.120.00 -175.00

Chloride, cryst., purified, dms. lb. .27 - —
base (77-80% paper bgs., c.l. works, frt. equald ton.27.00 - —
liquor 40% tankcars works frt. alld ton.11.50 - —
pellets, bgs., c.l., works ton.33.00 - —
powder, bgs., c.l., works ton.37.65 - —
solid, 73-75% dms c.l., frt equald ton.25.50 - —
l.c.l., works, same basis ton.34.00 -71.00

USP, gran., dms lb. .40 - —

Chromate, bgs. frt. equald lb. .29½ .30

Cyanide, dms. divd. E. of Rockies, lb. .24 - .50

Gluconate, AA, bbls., dms lb. .70 - .72
USP, bbls., dms lb. .63 - .65

Glycerophosphate, NF, fib. dms. lb. 2.30 - 2.45

Hydride, dms., works lb. 2.20 4.00

Hypochlorite, high test, cased (45 lbs.), dlvd. E. of Rockies cs.22.60 -24.75
dms., 100-lb., same basis dm.28.65 -32.50

Hypophosphite, dms., ton lots or less lb .90 .93

Iodide, jars lb. 4.52 - —

Lactate USP dms., 10,000-lb. lots or more, works lb. .40 - —
smaller lots, works lb. .41 - .48

Mandelate, USP dms. works lb. 2.10 3.25

Naphthenate, liq. 4% Ca, dms., frt. equald lb. .27¼- —

Nitrate, tech., bbls., works lb. .13 - —
fertilizer grade, bgs., c.l., Los Angeles ton.48.00 - —

Pantothenate, dextro, jars, 100 gram lots or more, frt. adjusted gram .07½- —

Para-aminosalicylate, fib. dms., 1,000-lb. lots or more, frt. adjusted lb. 7.00 - —
smaller lots, same basis lb. 7.05 7.50

Phenolsulphonate dms lb 70 —

Phosphate, dibasic, USP bgs., c.l., 100 lbs. 7.10 - —
l.c.l. 100 lbs 7.60 7.95
feed grade, bgs., c.l., works, ton.80.00 -90.00
l.c.l., bgs. works ton.85.00 -95.00
monobasic, bgs., 10,000-lb. lots, works frt. equald lb 6.40 - —
smaller lots, same basis lb. 6.90 - —
tribasic, precip., NF, bgs., c.l., works 110 lbs. 7.60 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.95 - —

Phytate, bgs., works lb. .37 - —

Resinate, precip., dms., frt. alld., works lb. .27¾- —

Silicate, hydrated, bgs., c.l., works, lb. .06 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .06½- —

Stearate, ctns., c.l. lb. .35 - —
l.c.l. lb. .36 - .40

Sulphate (see Gypsum)

Calcium-strontium sulphide, phosphorescent steel pails, 100 to 999 lb. lots, works lb. 2.60 - 3.50
fine particle size same basis, works lb. 2.65 - 3.75

Calomel, USP powd. dms lb. 4.02 4.05

Camphene, 46° m.p. dms. incl., c.l., works lb. .1930- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .1980- .2115
tanks, same basis lb 1660- —

Chlorinated, 67-69% (see Toxaphene).

Camphor monobromated NF dms., kgs lb 3.00 3.12

natural, USP, powd., bbls., 100-lb. lots lb. .48 - .50
tablets 1-oz. ½ oz. cs lb .63 .65

Camphor, synthetic, tech., bbls., 10 bbls., 1,500-lb. lots lb. .55½- —
smaller lots lb. .56 .66

USP gran. powd. bbls. 2,000-lb lots lb. .57 - —
1,000-lb. lots lb. .58 - —
smaller lots lb. .59 - —
tablets tins 2,000-lb. lots lb .90 - —
1,000-lb lots lb. .91 - —
smaller lots lb. .92 - —

Canada balsam (see Fir balsam).

Cantharides, Chinese, cs lb 2.00 2.05
powd. bxs. lb 2.25 2.30
Russian, bgs. lb 4.00 4.05
powd. bxs. lb 4.35 4.40

Capsicum (see Pepper red).
Oleoresin NF from domestic pepper, dms. lb. 4.00 - 5.50
from African pepper dms lb. 4.75 6.25

Caramel coloring, NF bbls gal. 1.05 1.20

Caraway seed, Dutch, bgs lb. .10¾- .11

Carbazole 97% bbls. ton lots, works lb. 1.05 - —

Carbinol, methylisobutyl, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .15 - —
l.c.l. same basis lb. .16 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .13 - —

Carbon bisulphide, 55 gal. dms., c.l., works frt allowed competitive points lb. .0750- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .0850- —
5-gal. dms., c.l., same basis lb. .1025- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .1125- —
tankcars same basis lb. .0525- —

Dioxide, industrial, wholesale, cyl lb. .08 —

Tetrachloride CP dms., works lb. .11 - .13¾
NF, chys lb. .17 .18
tech., dms., c.l. E. of Rockies, frt. allowed lb .0925- —
W. of Rockies, f.o.b. stock-points lb. .0975- —
l.c.l., E. of Rockies, frt. allowed, allowed lb. .115 - —
W. of Rockies, f.o.b. stock-points lb. .12 - —
tanks E. of Rockies, frt. allowed, lb. .0825- —
W. of Rockies, f.o.b. stock-points lb. .0975- —

Carboxymethyl cellulose (see CMC).

Carbromal, NF, dms., 100-lb. lots, works lb. 4.00 - 4.25
smaller lots, works lb. 4.10 - 4.75

Cardamom fruit, fancy, bleached, A, cs. lb. 3.25 - —
medium, cs. lb. 2.95 - —
decorticated, Alleppey, cs. lb. 1.70 - —
Guatemalan, cs. lb. 1.68 - —
Mangalore type, cs. lb. 1.95 Nom.
green, Alleppey, bgs. lb. 1.30 - —
Ceylon, bgs. lb. 1.30 - —

seed (see Cardamom fruit decorticated).

Carmine, No. 40, NF, bulk, 100 lb. lots or more, dlvd. lb. 6.50 - —
smaller lots, dlvd lb. 6.65 - 7.15

Carotene, technical, 1,350,000 A units per gram, tins, works gm. .55 - —
in carrot oil 5,000,000 to 8,000,000 A units, per lb. dms., works, million units. .18 - —
microcrystalline in oil 400,000 A units per gram, tins, works, million units. .33 - —

Carvol, bots lb. 4.75 - 9.65

Cascara sagrada bark, bulk lb. .32 - .34

Casein, dom. acid precip. standard, bgs. 10,000 lb lots or more, ship't point lb. .28 .39
premium bgs. 10,000-lb lots or more, ship't point lb. .35 - 40
imported, Argentine acid-precip., grd., 100-bg lots or more, duty paid lb. .20¾- .21½

Cashewnut shell liquid (treated dms., c.l., Newark, N. J. lb. .22 - —
ton lots, same basis lb. .23 - —
dm. lots same basis lb. .25 - —

Cassia, Batavia, cuttings, bls. lb. .15 - —
longstick, cracked, bls. lb. .16 - .17
shortstick, cracked, bls. lb. .16 - —
Saigon, broken, bls. lb. .60 - —
medium, bls. lb. .65 - —
thin, bls. lb. No Prices

Castor beans, bgs., f.o.b. Brazilian ports long ton.118.00 - —

Oil (see Oil castor)

Pomace, bgs., c.l., works ton.25.00 - —

Castoreum, artificial, ens lb. 9.00 - —
natural, ens lb. 5.00 -30.00

Catechol, CP cryst., fib dms., works lb 2.17½- —
resublimed dms. works lb 4.29½- —

Catnip leaves, Southern, bls. lb. .75 - —

Celery seed, French, bgs. lb. .47 - —
Indian, bgs. lb. .20½- —

Celluloid scrap (see Pyroxylin scrap).

Cellulose acetate, flake, ctns., dlvd. lb. .40 - .43
extrusion compounds, transluscent metallic pearls, special black dms., c.l., same basis lb. .52 - —
l.c.l. same basis lb. .53 - .59
molding, composition, transluscent, metallic pearls, special black, dms., c.l., frt. allowed lb. .48 - —
l.c.l. same basis lb. .49 - .55
reprocessed black, dms., l.c.l. same basis lb. .43 - .49

Acetate-butyrate flake, 17% butyryl content, standard cartons, works lb. .54 - —
27% butyryl content standard cartons works lb. .64 - —
38% butyryl content, standard cartons, works lb. .54 - —

Cellulose acetate-butyrate, flake, 50% butyryl content, standard cartons works lb. .63 - —
molding composition, plain colors, pearls, transparents, special black, dms., l.c.l. frt. allowed lb. .64 - .71
reprocessed, black, dms., l.c.l. same basis lb. .52 - .53

Triacetate, flake, ctns., works, frt. allowed, or 100-lb. lots or more lb. .50 - —

Cerium hydrate, 74% CeO_2, fib dms., 100-lb lots or more lb. 1.44 - —
77% CeO_2, fib dms. 100-lb lots or more lb. 1.74 - —

Oxalate, NF, bbls bgs., works lb. 1.05 - —

Oxide, optical grade, bgs. 50-lb lots or more, works lb. 1.85 - 1.98
smaller lots works lb. 2.03 - 2.23

Chalk (see calcium carbonate).

Chamomile flowers, Hungarian style, cs lb. .90 1.00
Roman cs lb. 1.00 - 1.15

Charcoal activated NF fib dms., c.l. works lb. .25 .32
5-ton lots, works lb. .26½ .32½
smaller lots works lb. .27 - .50

Bone (see Black bone).

Hardwood, briquets, bgs., c.l., works ton.77.00 -88.00
granular bgs. works ton 77.00 —
bulk c.l., works ton.70.40 - —

Pinewood, gran., powd., bgs., c.l., works, south ton.53.50 - —
l.c.l., works, South ton.53.50 -63.50
lump bgs., c.l., works, South ton.50.00 - —
l.c.l., works, South ton.53.00 -67.50
bulk, c.l. works South ton 33.50 —

Inventory Streamliner...

Combination shipments of Celanese* Solvents and Plasticizers answer many inventory problems. Compartmented tankcar and compartmented tank-wagon orders can hold your inventories of solvents and plasticizers to an immediate-use level . . . ease the storage situation . . . and still give you the economy of tankcar prices. For complete information about Celanese combination shipments, call your nearest Celanese sales office or write:

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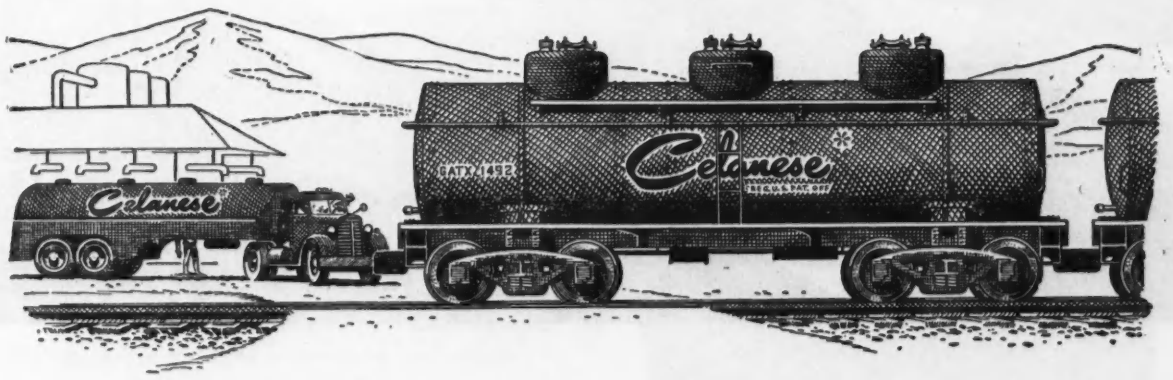
Chemical Division, Dept. 656-K
180 Madison Avenue, New York 16, N. Y.



CELANESE* SOLVENTS

Acetone
n-Butanol
Isobutanol
Methanol
n-Propanol
n-Butyl Acetate
n-Propyl Acetate
Butylene Glycols
Dipropylene Glycol
Propylene Glycol
Celanese Solvent 203
Celanese Solvent 301
Celanese Solvent 601
Celanese Solvent 901H

CELANESE* PLASTICIZERS

LINDOL*
Tricresyl Phosphate

CELLUFLEX* 179C
Tricresyl Phosphate

CELLUFLEX* 112
Mixed ester

CELLUFLEX* TPP
Triphenyl Phosphate

CELLUFLEX* DBP
Dibutyl phthalate

CELLUFLEX* DOP
Dioctyl phthalate

Celanese CHEMICALS

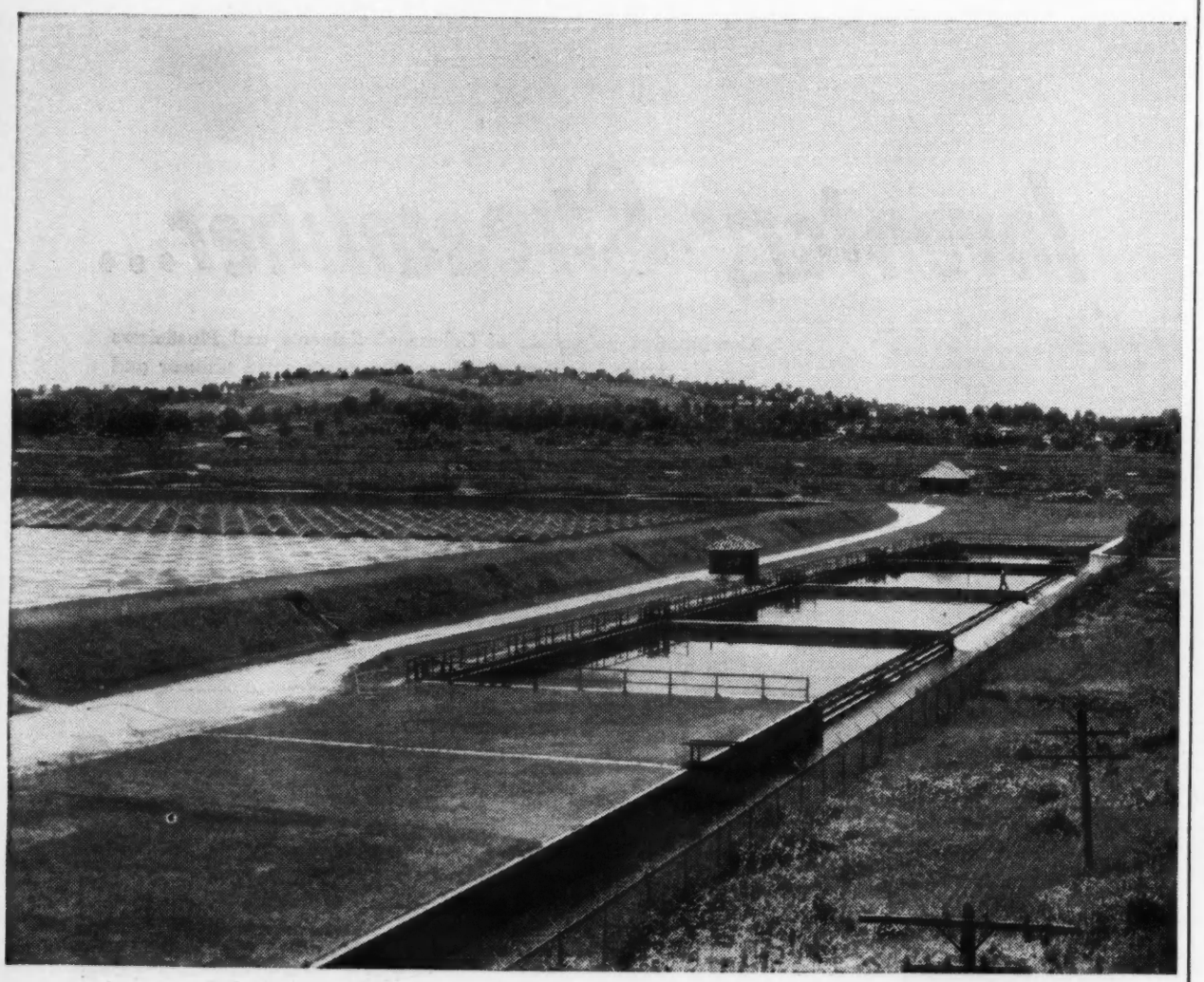
*Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.

Chestnut Extract—Corn Syrup

Chestnut extract, liquid, 25% tannin, bbls., c.l., works	lb.	.0530-	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.0565-	—
tanks, works	lb.	.0440-	—
powd., 60% tannin, bgs., extra, c.l., works	lb.	.1120-	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.1200-	—
Chloral, tech., 94% min., dms., c.l. works	lb.	.23	- —
l.c.l., works	lb.	.24	- —
tanks, works	lb.	.21	- —
Hydrate, USP, 40-lb. jars, 1,000-lb. lots	lb.	1.30	- —
500-lb. lots	lb	1.33	- —
100-lb. lots or less	lb	1.35	1.40
Chloramine T, NF, bbls., works	lb.	.75	- 1.00
Chlordane, agricultural, dms., pails, c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.65	- —
l.c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.66	- .73
refined, dms., c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.75	- —
l.c.l., frt. allo	lb.	.76	- .83
Chlorinated paraffin, 42%, dms., c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.13½-	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.14½-	—
70%, dms., c.l., same basis	lb.	.18	- —
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.19	- —
Rubber, 5, 10, 20 cpts., etns., c.l., works	lb.	.55	- —
l.c.l., works	lb.	.57	- —
125, 1,000 cps., etns., c.l., works	lb.	.60	- —
l.c.l., works	lb.	.61	- .62
Chlorine, liquid, cyls., c.l., works, frt. equald	lb.	.0625-	.1125
l.c.l., N. Y. stock points	lb.	.1025-	—
tanks, single units, works, frt. equald	100 lbs.	2.53	- —
Chlorine, liquid, tanks, multiple units, 5 cars, works, frt. equald.	100 lbs.	3.80	- 3.83
3 cars, same basis	100 lbs.	3.80	- —
2 cars, same basis	100 lbs.	5.00	- —
1 car, same basis	100 lbs.	6.00	- —
Chloroform, tech., dms., c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.18	- .182
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.192	- .20
tanks, same basis	lb.	.17	- .171
USP, dms	lb.	.30	- .35
Chloro (4), —2 amino-toluene, bbls	lb.	1.38	- —
Chlorophyll, oil soluble, 4%, not fixed, tins, pails, works	lb.	4.25	- —
copper fixed, 6½% tins, pails, works	lb	4.25	- —
Sodium-copper, aqueous solut., 4% dms., pails, works	lb.	3.75	- —
8%, pails, dms., works	lb.	4.00	- 4.80
14% dms., works	lb.	8.90	- —
concentrated, dom., 50%, dms., works, basis 100%	lb.	55.00	-60.00
75%, dms., works, basis 100%	lb.	45.00	-60.00
90%-100%, dms., works, basis 100%	lb.	45.00	-60.00
Imported .60%, tins, basis 100%	lb.	58.00	- —
90%, tins, basis 100%	lb.	58.00	- —
75%, tins, basis 100%	lb.	58.00	- —
Chloropicrin, com'l, bots.	lb.	1.50	- —
cyls., 180 lbs. frt alld	lb	.92	- —
100 lbs. same basis	lb	.97	- —
25 lbs., same basis	lb	1.23	- —
Cholesterol, USP, fib dms., 250-lb lots	lb	6.85	- —
Choline bitartrate, fib dms., frt adjusted	lb	1.50	- 1.75
Chloride fib, dms., frt. adjusted	lb	1.50	- 1.75
Dihydrogen citrate, fib dms., frt. adjusted	lb	1.50	- 1.75
Chromium acetate powd. 72% Cr., bbls., works	lb	No stocks.	
solut., 7½% bbls. works	lb.	.08½	—
cbys. works	lb.	.10¼	—
8½%, bbls. works	lb.	.09	- —
cbys works	lb.	.10¾	- —
Fluoride bbls., works	lb.	.51	- .52
Green (see Green, chromium oxide)			
Oleate, solid, bbls	lb.	.49	- —
Trioxide NF bots	lb.	.83	- .89
Yellow, (see Yellow, chrome)			
Chrysarobin, USP bots.	lb	6.50	- 8.00
Cinchona bark, NF, red, broken, bgs	lb.	.28	- .30
yellow broken, bgs	lb.	.28	- .30
Cinchonidine, cryst., cns. 100-oz. lots.	oz.	.65	- —
Sulphate, cns., 100-oz. lots	oz.	.37	- .40½
Cinchonine cryst., cns., 100-oz. lots.	oz.	.52	- .57
Sulphate, NF, cns., 100-oz. lots	oz.	.27½-	.30½
Cinchophen, NF, heavy density, dms., frt. adjusted	lb	3.70	- 4.05
standard density, dms., same basis	lb	3.50	- 3.85
Cinchophen-sodium, dms., frt. adjusted	lb	4.50	- 4.85
Cinnamic alcohol (see Alcohol cinnamic).			
Aldehyde, NF, cns., dms	lb	1.00	- 1.30
Cinnamon, Ceylon, No. 2, bls.	lb.	.38	- .39
"0000," bgs.	lb.	.47	- —
Citral, bots., cns	lb.	3.00	- 3.75
Citronellal bots., dms	lb	1.50	- 2.00
Citronellol, bots., dms	lb.	1.70	- 2.20
Civet, artificial, bots	lb	13.75	- 15.00
natural, bots	oz.	7.50	-15.00
Clay, ball, dom., airfloated, bgs., c.l., Tenn.	ton.	19.50	- —
crushed, bulk, Tenn	ton.	10.00	- —
purified, bgs., c.l., Tenn	ton.	20.50	- —
	ton.	20.50	- —
Clay, ball, imported, airfloated, bgs., c.l., Atlantic port	long ton.	43.00	-45.00
lump, bulk, Atlantic port.	ton.	27.00	-30.00
China, dom. dry-grd., air-float. 99%, 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., Georgia, works	ton.	10.50	- —
l.c.l., Georgia, works	ton.	15.50	- —
300 mesh, bgs., c.l., N. Y. area, works	ton.	13.50	-14.50
l.c.l.	ton.	35.00	-36.00
imported, white, lump, bulk, c.l., ex dock, Phila., Portland, Me.	gross ton.	20.00	-40.00
powd., bgs., c.l., ex dock net	ton.	50.00	—
l.c.l., ex whse. net	ton.	60.00	-65.00
Clove, Ceylon, bls.	lb.	No prices.	
Zanzibar, bls.	lb.	1.03	- 1.05
CMC, purified, high vis. (see Gum cellulose). standard low vis. bgs., 23,000 lbs. or over, works, frt alld.	lb.	.60	- —
smaller lots, same basis	lb.	.62	- —
medium vis. bgs., 23,000 lbs or over works, frt alld	lb.	.57	- —
smaller lots, same basis	lb.	.59	- —
technical high vis., 58% purity, bgs., 20,000 lbs. or more, dlvd. E., 100% basis	lb.	.56	- —
2,000 to 20,000 lbs. dlvd. E.	lb.	.58	- —
less than 2,000 lbs. dlvd E.	lb.	.62	- —
low vis., 80% purity, bgs., or fib. dms., 23,000 lbs. dlvd E., basis 100%	lb.	.41	- —
less than 23,000 lbs. dlvd. E., basis 100%	lb.	.43	- —
62% purity, bgs., or fib. dms., c.l., dlvd. E., basis 100%	lb.	.41	- —
l.c.l., dlvd. E., basis 100%	lb.	.43	- —
58% purity, bgs., c.l., dlvd. E basic, net weight	lb.	.34	- —
l.c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.36	- —
47½% purity, c.l., dlvd., E., basis 100%	lb.	.41	- —
l.c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.43	- —
36½% purity, bgs., c.l., dlvd. E., basis net weight	lb.	.13½-	—
l.c.l. dlvd E	lb	.20	- —

CMC prices W. of the Rockies are 1c. per lb. less than dlvd. E. prices.

Coaltar, crude, resale dms., c.l., ex-whse	gal.	.275	- .3025
l.c.l., ex-whse.	gal.	.285	- .3135
tanks, ex works	gal.	.154	- .165
refined, resale, dms., c.l., ex-whse.	gal.	.2850-	.3135
l.c.l., ex-whse	gal.	.2950-	.3245
tanks, ex-whse	gal.	.1650-	.1760
Cobalt acetate, 23.7% bbls., dlvd	lb.	1.30	- —
Carbonate, 46%, powd., bgs., dlvd	lb.	2.15	- —
Chloride, 24.2% Co., kgs., dlvd.,	lb.	1.20	- —
Hydrate, 60-61% Co., bbls., dlvd.	lb.	2.72	- —
Linoleate fused, 8½% Co., dms.	lb.	.72	- —
liquid, 6% Co., dms	lb.	.53¾-	—
Metal, 97-99% kgs., ex whse.	lb.	2.60	- —
Naphthenate, liquid, 6% Co., dms., dlvd.	lb.	.45¾-	—
Nitrate, 20.1% Co., bbls., dlvd.	lb.	1.06	- —
Phosphate, powdered, 32.1% Co., kgs., dlvd	lb.	1.69	- —
Oxide, black, 72½-73½% Co., kgs.	lb.	1.96	- —
Resinate, fused, 3% Co., dms	lb.	.27	- —
Sulphate, cryst., 21% Co., dms., dlvd	lb.	.89	- —
monohydrated, 33% Co., dms. dlvd	lb.	1.40	- —
Tallate, 6% Co., dms., dlvd.	lb.	.42½-	—
Cocaine, USP, cns., 100-oz. lots	oz.	15.00	- —
Hydrochloride, cns., 100-oz. lots.	oz.	11.75	- —
Cochineal USP gray, bgs	lb.	.68	.90
Cocillana bark, bgs.	lb.	.45	Nom.
Cocoa butter, bgs.	lb.	.73	- —
Codeine, NF, cns., 100-oz. lots	oz.	13.25	- —
Hydrochloride, cns., 100-oz. lots.	oz.	11.75	- —
Phosphate, USP, cns., 100-oz. lots.	oz.	10.25	- —
Sulphate, USP, cns., 100-oz. lots.	oz.	10.75	- —
Codliver oil (see Oil, codliver).			
Cohosh root, black, bls.	lb.	.22	- .25
blue, bls.	lb.	.22	- .26
Colchicine, USP, bots., cns.	oz.	35.00	- —
Colchicum root, bls.	lb.	.45	- .55
seed, bgs.	lb.	.80	- 1.10
Collodion, USP, dms.	lb.	.32½-	—
flexible, USP, dms.	lb.	.34	- —
Colocynth, pulp, bls.	lb.	.25	- .30
Colombo root, bls.	lb.	.18	- .20
Copaiba balsam, cns., dms.	lb.	.85	- .90
Copper acetate, bbls., c.l., works	lb.	.34¾-	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.35¾-	—
Carbonate, 55%, bgs., works	lb.	.263	- .275
Chloride, anhyd., bbls., works.	lb.	.39	- —
crystals, bbls., works	lb.	.26¼-	—
Cyanide tech., bbls., 1,000-lb. lots or more	lb.	.619	- —
smaller lots	lb.	.639	- —
Gluconate cns. dms.	lb.	3.00	- 3.24
Hydrate, dms., frt. alld. E. Miss.	lb.	.40¼-	.40¾
Metal, electrolytic, dlvd., Valley basis	lb.	.29½-	.30
Naphthenate, liquid, 8% Cu., dms., frt. alld	lb.	.22¾-	—
Nitrate, tech., cryst., bbls., works.	lb.	.30½-	—
Oleate, solid, 9% Cu, dms., works	lb.	.45	- —
Oxide, black, bbls., works	lb.	.39	- .47½
red, com'l, bbls., works	lb.	.42½-	.49½
Oxychloride, bls., frt. alld.	lb.	40	- .50½
Quinolinolate fib. dms.	lb.	4.25	- 4.50
Resinate, precip., dms., frt. alld.	lb.	.27½-	—
Stearate, bgs., 5 tons to c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.37½-	—
ton lots, dlvd	lb.	.38½-	—
smaller lots, dlvd.	lb.	.39½-	—
Sulphate, cryst., 99%, bgs., c.l., works	100 lbs.	10.35	- —
l.c.l.	100 lbs.	10.60	-11.35
CP, gran., bbls., works	lb.	.1715-	—
monohydrated, 35% dms., c.l., works	100 lbs.	17.10	-17.85
tribasic, dealers, bgs., c.l. works, frt. alld	100 lbs.	22.50	- —
l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	23.00	-24.50
USP, gran., cryst., dms.	lb.	.1715-	—
Undecylenate, dms.	lb.	2.90	- 3.00
Copperas, gran., bgs., c.l., works	ton.	34.50	- —
l.c.l., dlvd. Metro area	100 lbs	3.35	- 4.25
bbls., c.l., works	ton.	40.00	- —
bulk, c.l., works	ton.	27.00	- —
Copra, Atlantic, Gulf ports, c.i.f	ton.	222.50	- —
Pacific ports, c.i.f.	ton.	217.50	- —
Coriander seed, Argentine, bgs.	lb	.14	- —
Czech, bgs	lb.	.07	Nom.
Moroccan, bgs.	lb.	.06¾-	.07
Roumanian, bgs.	lb.	.06¾-	.07
Corn sugar, tanners, chipped, paper bgs. c.l. 60,000 lbs min.	100 lbs	7.31	- —
bgs., l.c.l.	100 lbs.	7.46	- —
Syrup, 42° dms., c.l.	100 lbs	7.32	- —
l.c.l.	100 lbs.	7.47	- —



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Cortisone acetate, NNR, bulk gm. 4.75 - —
Cottonseed hull ash, 32-36% potash, bgs., dlvd., unit-ton. 1.25 - —
Meal, 41%, sacked, mills ton.57.00 -60.00
36%, same basis ton.54.00 -57.00
Coumarin cryst., NF, cns lb 2.94 - 3.15
powd cans lb 3.20 - 3.25
Cramp bark, NF, bls lb. .85 - —
Cream of tartar, NF, dom., gran. or powd., dms., c.l lb. .32 - —
bbls. 5,000 lbs. one shipment lb. .32½- —
smaller lots, bbls., kgs. lb. .33 - .36
imported, kgs. lb. .24 - .25
Creosote carbonate, NF, bots., cbys. lb. 2.80 - 2.90
Coaltar, crude, tanks, works, frt. adjusted gal. .22 - —
solution 80%, tanks, works, gal. .2068- —
refined, dms., c.l., works gal. .3850- —
l.c.l. same basis gal. .4510- —
tanks, same basis gal. .2970- —
Wood, beechwood, cbys., dms. lb. 1.35 1.40
hardwood bots. cbys lb. 1.05 1.10
pinewood, dms., works gal. .42½- .50½
Cresol, tech., 50% below 204°C., dry above 207°C., wide distillation range, non-ret. dms. c.l. frt equald lb. .133 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .136 - —
ret. dms., c.l., same basis lb. .1325- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .1375- —
tanks, same basis lb. .120 .1225
USP, non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis lb. .143 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .146 - —
ret. dms., c.l., same basis lb. .140 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .145 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .120 - —
Crotonaldehyde, 91-93%, dms., l.c.l., works lb. .24¼- .25
Cryolite, nat., industrial, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs.10.50 —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs.11.25 -11.50
Insecticide, dealers, bgs., c.l., dlvd. 100 lbs.14.00 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. 100 lbs.15.00 - —
Cube root, powd., 5% rotenone, bgs., works lb. .23 - —
Cubeb berries, XX, NF, bgs lb. .50 - .51
powd., cs. lb. .58 - .59
Cumene, dms., c.l., works lb. .12 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .14 - —
tanks, works lb. .11 - —
Cumin seed, Iranian, bgs lb. .14 - .14¼
Moroccan, bgs lb. .14 - —
Turkish, bgs. lb. .13½- .14
Cutch extract, 55% tannin, bgs., ex dock, duty extra lb. .08½- —
Cyanamide fertilizer mixing grades, 20.6% N, gran., bgs., Niagara Falls, Ont., contract ton.55.00 - —
pulv., 21% N, bgs., works, unit-ton. 2.75 - —
Cyclohexane, tech., dms., c.l., works. gal. .70 - —
l.c.l., works gal. .72 - —
tanks, works gal. .55 - —
Cyclohexanol, tech., dms., c.l., works, frt. alld., E lb. .28½- .37¼
l.c.l., works, same basis lb. .30 - .38¼
tanks, works, same basis lb. .27 - .36¼
Cyclohexanone, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .33½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .35 - —
tanks, works lb. .32 - —
Cyclohexylamine dms., c.l., works. lb. .46½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .47½- —
tanks, works lb. .45 - —
Cyclopropane, CP, 2-lb. cyls., works. cyl.48.00 - —
6 oz. cyls., works cyl.12.00 - —
USP, hospitals, cyls., 40-gal. lots gal. .38 - —
100-gal. lots gal. .37 - —
200-gal. lots gal. .36 - —

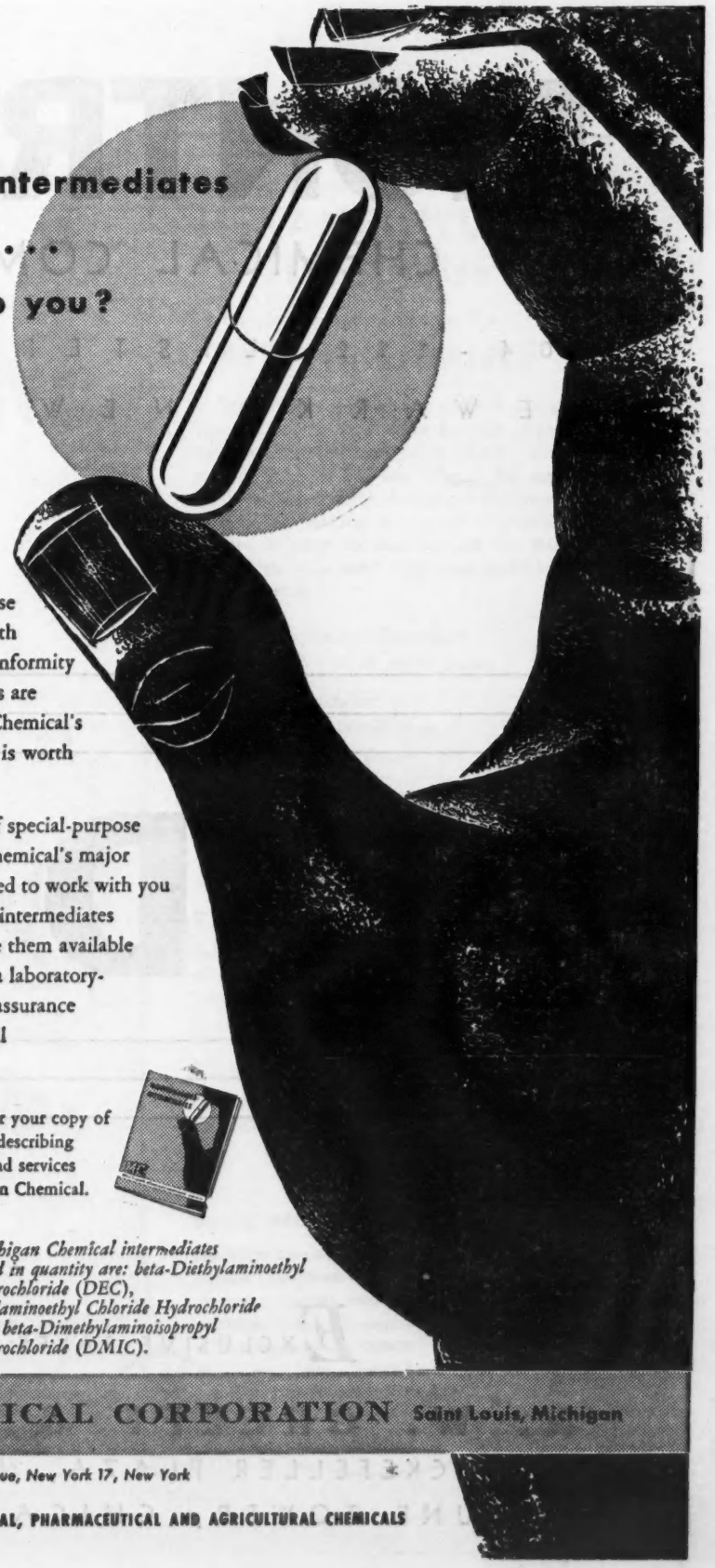
D

2-4-D, bbls., c.l., works, frt. equald. lb. .51 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .56 - .63
Isopropyl ester, dms., c.l., works. lb. .55 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .60 - .67
Dandelion root, bls lb. .35 - .40
DDD, tech., fine grd., fib. dms., c.l., works lb. .50 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .51 - —
DDT powder, fiber dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .28 - —
smaller lots, same basis lb. .30 - —
bags, c.l., same basis lb. .27 - —
smaller lots, same basis lb. .29 - —
Decanol, normal, tech., dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .35 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .37 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .32½- —
Deertongue leaves, bls lb. .45 - .48
Defluorinated phosphate, 13% P paper bgs. works ton 49.25 - —
17% P, paper bgs., works. ton.58.00 - —
Rock, 14½% P, paper bgs. works ton 50.00 - —
Degras, common, bbls lb. .12 - .13
neutral, less 2% ffa., bbls lb. .27 - .29
over 2% ffa., bbls lb. .26 - .28
Derris root, 5% rotenone powd., bbls lb. .26 Nom.
Desoxyepnedrine hydrochloride, dextro, bots lb.25.00 - —
dextro-laevo, bots lb. 6.50 - —
Dextrin, corn, gum, paper bgs., c.l. 100 lbs. 8.95 - —
l.c.l. 100 lbs 9.10 - —
canary paper bgs. c.l. 100 lbs 8.69 - —
l.c.l. 100 lbs 8.84 - —
dark, paper bgs., c.l. 100 lbs 8.79 - —
l.c.l. 100 lbs 8.94 - —
white, paper bgs., c.l. 100 lbs. 8.53 - —
l.c.l. 100 lbs. 8.68 - —
Corn dextrin in cotton bgs. 25c. per 100 lbs higher.
Potato, bgs. lb. .10¼- .11
Dextrose, USP dms lb. .17¾- —
Diacetone (see Alcohol, diacetone).
Diacetyl, flavor grade, bots lb. 4.50 - 5.50
Diamyl ether (see Ether, amyl).
Dianisidin, dms. lb. 2.00 - —
Diatomaceous earth, reg., bgs., c.l., dlvd., California ton.50.00 - —
East coast ton.61.00 - —
l.c.l. ex whse ton.90.00 -100.00
purified, bgs., c.l., dlvd., California ton.65.00 - —
East coast ton.75.00 - —
l.c.l., ex whse ton.100.00 -110.00
Dibenzyl sebacate, CP, dms., c.l., E lb. .89¾- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .90¼- .90¾
tanks, same basis lb. .85 - —
Dibutyl phthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd., E lb. .35¾- .36
l.c.l., same basis lb. .36¾- .37
tanks, same basis lb. .34 - —
Sebacate, dms., c.l., works lb. .81½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .82 - .82½
tanks, works lb. .80 - —
Tartarate, dms., works, frt. alld lb .71 - —

Dibutylamine, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .55 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .56 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .53 - —
Dicapryl phthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .34½- .34¾
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .35 - .35¼
tanks, dlvd. lb. .33 - —
Sebacate, dms., c.l., works lb. .68 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .68½- .69
tanks, works lb. .66½- —
Dichloroanilin, dms., works lb. .75 - .83
Dichlorodiphenyltrichloroethane (see DDT).
Dichloroethyl ether (see Ether, dichloroethyl).
Dichloropentanes, dms., c.l., works. lb. .05 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .05¾- —
tanks, works lb. .04¼- —
Dicyclohexylamine dms. c.l., works. lb. .51 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .51¾- —
tanks, works lb. .49¾- —
Dicyclohexyl phthalate, fib. dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .60 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .61 - —
Dieldrin, dms., frt. alld lb. 1.80 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. 2.40 - —
Diethanolamine dms. c.l., dlvd E. lb. .29¼- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .30½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .27½- —
Diethyl carbonate dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .46¾- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .47¾- —
tanks, same basis lb. .45 - —
Maleate, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .50 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .48¼- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .48½- —
Oxalate dms., c.l., frt. alld lb .41¾- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .42¾- —
tanks, same basis lb. .40 - —
Phthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .27 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .28 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .25 - —

Diethyl sulphate, dms., c.l., works. lb. .18¾- —
l.c.l. works lb. .19¼ —
tanks works lb. .17 —
Diethylamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .50½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .51½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .48½- —
Diethylanilin, dms., c.l., frt. alld., lb. .51 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .52 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .50 - —
Di-2-ethylhexyl adipate (see Dioctyl adipate).
Di-2-ethylhexyl phthalate (see Dioctyl phthalate).
Diethyleneglycol dms. c.l. dlvd E. lb. .20¼ —
l.c.l. same basis lb. .21¼ —
tanks, same basis lb. .18¼ —
Borborate dms c.l lb. .30½ —
Diethylether, dms., c.l., works lb. .47½ —
l.c.l., works lb. .47 - —
Monobutylether, dms., c.l., works lb. .28¾- —
l.c.l., works lb. .29¼- —
tanks, works lb. .27 - —
Acetate, dms., c.l., works lb. .30 - —
c.l. works lb. .30¼ —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .25¼ —
Monoethylether dms. c.l., dlvd lb .20¾ —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .21½- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .19½- —
Acetate, dms., c.l., works lb. .23¾- —
l.c.l., works lb. .27¼ —
tanks, dlvd F lb. .25¼ —
Monomethylether, dms., c.l., works. lb. .24¾- —
l.c.l. works lb. .25¼ —
tanks, works lb. .23½ —
Diethylenetriamine dms., c.l., dlvd E. lb. .43 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .44 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .41½- —

Diethylethanolamine, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .67½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .68½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .65½- —
Diethylstilbestrol, USP, bots., 10-kilo lots kilo.110.00 - —
1 kilo lot kilo.120.00 - —
Digitalis leaves, USP, dom., dms., lb. .90 - 1.10
Digitoxin, USP, bots. gram. 5.50 - 6.50
Diglycol laurate, dms lb. .35½ .42
Oleate, dms lb. .28½ .29½
Stearate, dms lb .25 .26½
Dihexyl sebacate, dms., c.l., works lb. .73¾- —
l.c.l., works lb. .74¼- .74¾
tanks, works lb. .72 - —
Dihydrazine sulphate dms. works lb. 1.10 1.25
Dihydrostreptomycin hydrochloride, bulk gram. .17 - —
Sulphate, bulk gram. .17 - —
Dihydroxydichlorodiphenylmethane, pure dms lb 2.80 3.00
tech., dms lb 1.04 1.14
Di-isobutyl ketone dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .15¼ —
l.c.l. dvid lb. .16¼- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .13½- —
Phthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .35 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .36 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .33 - —
Di-isobutylene dms., c.l., works lb. .10 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .11 - —
tanks, works lb. .08 - —
Di-iso-octyl phthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .37 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .38 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .35 - —



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Do your compounding formulae demand intermediates that are custom-developed to meet your individual requirements? Is it essential that you be able to get these special intermediates in quantity, with absolute assurance of maintained conformity to specifications? If such conditions are important to you—then Michigan Chemical's special chemical engineering service is worth your particular consideration.

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*Typical Michigan Chemical intermediates being produced in quantity are: beta-Diethylaminoethyl Chloride Hydrochloride (DEC), beta-Dimethylaminoethyl Chloride Hydrochloride (DMC), and beta-Dimethylaminoisopropyl Chloride Hydrochloride (DMIC).

MC

MICHIGAN CHEMICAL CORPORATION Saint Louis, Michigan

Eastern Sales Office: 230 Park Avenue, New York 17, New York

BASIC MANUFACTURER OF INDUSTRIAL, PHARMACEUTICAL AND AGRICULTURAL CHEMICALS

Di-isopropylamine—Dyes, Coaltar, for Stains, Spirit-Soluble

Di-isopropylamine dms. c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. .50 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .51 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .49 - —
Dillseed, dewhiskered, bgs lb. .16 - .16½
natural, bgs lb. .14 - .14½
Dimethyl anthranilate, cns lb. 5.25 - 5.75
Chloroacetal dms., c.l., works lb. .53 - —
l.c.l. works lb. .55 - —
tanks, works lb. .51 - —
Hydrequinone, dms lb. 1.70 - 2.75
Phthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .20½ - —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .30½ - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .27½ - —
Sebacate, dms., c.l., works lb. 1.26¾ - —
l.c.l., works lb. 1.27¼ - 1.27¾
tanks, works lb. 1.26 - —
Sulphate, 55 gal., ret., dms., c.l., works lb. .15 - —
l.c.l. works lb. .16 - —
10 gal. ret dms., l.c.l., works. lb. .16½ - —
Dimethylamine, 25-40%, dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .37 - .38
l.c.l., frt. equald lb. .37½ - .38½
tanks, frt. equald lb. .33 - —
Dimethylaniline, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .29½ - —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .30½ - —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .28½ - —
Dimethylethanolamine, anhydrous, dms., c.l., dlvd lb 1.43 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb 1.45 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. 1.40 - —
Dimethylethanolamine, 70%, dms., c.l., dlvd., basis 100% lb. .54 - —
l.c.l. dlvd. lb. .55 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .52¼ - —
Dimethylformamide dms., works lb. .34 - —
tanks, works lb. .33 - —

Dinitroaniline, dms., frt. equald lb. .57 - —
Dinitrobenzene, crude, dms lb. .20 - —
purified, dms. lb. .23 - —
Dinitrochlorobenzene, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .15¼ - —
l.c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .15¾ - —
tanks, frt. alld E lb. .15 - —
Dinitrophenol, obls. lb. .37 - —
Dinitrotoluene oily dms. lb. .10 - —
refined, dms. lb. .21 - —
Dioctyl adipate, dms., c.l., works lb. .46¾ - .47
l.c.l., works lb. .47¾ - .48
tanks, works lb. .45 - —
Phthalate, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .37 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld. lb. .38 - —
tanks, frt. alld. lb. .35 - —
Diorthotolyguanidin dms. ton lots, dlvd. lb. .57 - —
smaller lots, dlvd lb. .58 - —
Dioxane, dms., c.l., works lb. .28¾ - —
l.c.l. same basis lb. .29¼ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .27 - —
Dip oil (see tar acid oil).
Dipentaerythritol, bgs., c.l., works lb. .34 - —
l.c.l. works lb. .37 - —
Dipentene, dest.-dist., dms., extra, c.l., works gal. .49 - —
l.c.l., works gal. .50 - —
ex-whse. gal. .68 - —
steam-dist., dms., c.l., works, South gal. .63 - .72
dlvd., N. Y. gal. .82 - .86
tanks, works, South gal. .50 - .60
Diphenyl, obls. c.l., works cc. .15 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .16 - —
Diphenyl in bags ¼c. lower.
Oxide, perfume grade, cns lb. .54 - .61
Phthalate, dms., c.l., works lb. .51¾ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .53¾ - —

Diphenylamine, refined, gran., bbls., c.l., works lb. .28 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .30 - —
tanks, works lb. .25 - —
tech, tanks, works lb. .24 - —
Diphenylguanidin, dms., ton lots lb. .48 - —
smaller lots lb. .49 - .50
Diphenylhydantoin-sodium, USP, dms. lb. 5.30 - 5.60
Dipropyleneglycol, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .16¾ - .17
l.c.l., same basis lb. .17¼ - .18
tanks, same basis lb. .15 - —
Methylether, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .20¾ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .21¾ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .19¼ - —
Di-secondary-amylphenol, dms., c.l., works lb. .30¼ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .33¼ - —
tanks, works lb. .28¼ - —
Di-tertiary-amylphenol, dms., c.l., works lb. .30¼ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .33¼ - —
tanks, works lb. .28¼ - —
Di-tertiary-butylmetacresol, dms., c.l., works lb. .31 - —
l.c.l. works lb. .33 - —
tanks, works lb. .30 - —
Di-tertiary butylparacresol, dms., c.l., works lb. .91 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .95 - —
Divi-divi, 45% tannin bgs., bls., c.l., U.S. ports, exdock ton 70.00 - 72.00
Divinylbenzene, 20-25%, dms., c.l., works lb. .20 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .21 - —
tanks, works lb. .19 - —
40-50%, dms., c.l., works, basis 100% lb. 1.00 - —
l.c.l., works, basis 100% lb. 1.15 - —
Dodecylbenzene, dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .14½ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .15½ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .12½ - —

Dyes, coaltar, certified colors for food drugs and cosmetics, 5-lb and 1-lb. lots dlvd.:—

Blue, FD&C, No. 1, cns lb. 17.00 - 17.60
No. 2, cns lb. 17.00 - 17.60
Green FD&C, No. 1, cns lb. 17.00 - 17.60
No. 2, cns lb. 22.20 - 22.85
No. 3, cns lb. 35.25 - 35.90
Orange, FD&C, No. 1, cns lb 3.65 - 3.78
No. 2, cns lb 4.65 - 4.75
Red, FD&C, No. 1, cns lb 4.55 - 7.85
No. 2, cns lb 4.00 - 4.10
No. 3, cns lb. 22.20 - 22.85
No. 4, cns lb 7.20 - 7.50
No. 32, cns lb 5.30 - 5.40
Violet, FD&C, No. 1, cns lb. 17.00 - 17.60
Yellow FD&C, No. 1, cns lb 10.50 - 11.05
No. 3, cns lb. 3.30 - 3.40
No. 4, cns lb 3.30 - 3.40
No. 5 cns lb 4.00 - 4.10
No. 6, cns lb 4.00 - 4.10

Dyes, coaltar, certified colors for drugs and cosmetics, 1-lb lots, works, 25-50 lb. lots, dlvd.:—

Black, D&C, No. 1, cns lb. 10.95 - —
Brown, D&C, No. 1, cns lb 10.10 - —
Green, D&C, No. 5, cns lb. 10.10 - —
No. 6, cns lb. 10.10 - —
No. 7 cns lb. 14.80 - —
Orange, D&C, No. 3, cns lb. 10.95 - —
No. 4, cns lb. 20.05 - —
No. 5, cns lb 5.70 - —
No. 10, cns lb. 20.70 - —
Red, D&C, No. 8, cns lb 2.85 - —
No. 9, cns. lb 2.85 - —
No. 10, cns. lb 2.30 - —
No. 11, cns. lb 1.85 - —
No. 12, cns. lb 2.65 - —
No. 17 cns. lb. 10.95 - —
No. 18 cns. lb. 24.00 - —
No. 19 cns. lb 15.45 - —
No. 21, cns. lb 3.60 - —
No. 22, cns. lb. 10.95 - —
No. 28, cns. lb. 24.65 - —
No. 33 cns. lb. 17.45 - —
Violet, D&C, No. 2, cns lb 16.10 - —
Yellow, D&C, No. 7, cns lb 10.95 - —
No. 10, cns lb 13.50 - —
No. 11, cns lb. 13.50 - —

Dyes, coaltar, certified colors for drugs and cosmetics, external use, 1-lb lots, works, 25-50 lb. lots dlvd:—

Blue, Ext., D&C, No. 1, cns lb. 16.10 - —
Green Ext., D&C, No. 1, cns lb 16.10 - —
Red Ext., D&C, No. 1, cns lb. 13.50 - —
Yellow Ext. D&C No. 1 cns lb. 10.95 - —

Dyes, coaltar, for general use in cloth dyeing (numbers are those of the Colour Index scale or prototype), contract, dlvd., No.

20 Chrysoidine Y lb. .74 - —
27 Fast light orange 2G lb. .90 - —
31 Phloxine 2G lb. .74 - —
36 Yellow 2G lb. .83 - —
40 Orange R extra, conc lb. 1.06 - —
57 Fuchsine 6B lb. 1.08 - —
79 Scarlet 2R lb. .81 - —
151 Orange AD lb. .55 - —
161 Orange RR lb. .66 - —
176 Fast red A lb. .99 - —
179 Rubine XX, conc lb. 1.14 - —
180 Blue F4B lb. .92 - —
185 Brilliant scarlet 3RN, conc. lb. .93 - —
202 Chrome blue black, conc lb. .75 - —
203 Chrome black T lb. .78 - —
208 Fast blue SR lb. .91 - —
216 Chrome red B lb. .84 - —
234 Brown Y lb. .98 - —
246 Blue black, extra, conc lb. .95 - —
275 Milling red 3R, conc lb. 2.03 - —
289 Navy blue 3R, conc lb. 1.19 - —
299 Black F, conc lb. 1.54 - —
304 Neutral black 2B, conc., 200% lb. 2.01 - —
326 Fast scarlet 4BNC lb. 1.64 - —
332 Bismarck, brown, RX, conc. lb. .95 - —
365 Brilliant yellow, conc lb. 2.57 - —
382 Scarlet B lb. 1.82 - —
401 Diazo black, BHD lb. .69 - —
406 Blue 2B, extra conc lb. 1.07 - —
419 Red FC conc lb. 1.12 - —
420 Brown M lb. .98 - —
448 Red 4BX, conc lb. 1.30 - —
518 Diamine sky blue FF, extra, conc lb. 1.50 - —
561 Brown B lb. 2.03 - —
581 Direct black EB lb. .94 - —
593 Green BY, conc lb. .72 - —
596 Yellow Brown K extra lb. .91 - —
620 Yellow 2G lb. 1.01 - —
639 Fast yellow 2G lb. 1.79 - —
640 Yellow XX lb. 1.61 - —
655 Yellow OX lb. 2.04 - —
657 Green V lb. 2.10 - —
662 Brilliant green G lb. 2.79 - —
667 Brilliant milling green 6B, conc lb. 3.68 - —
671 Blue, EG lb. 1.70 - —
681 Crystal violet powder lb. 2.15 - —
698 Violet 4BXN lb. 1.74 - —
720 Brilliant blue, BBG lb. 1.88 - —
729 Blue, B, conc lb. 2.79 - —
749 Red BX lb. 4.33 - —
814 Yellow, NN, Conc lb. 3.11 - —
841 Safranine GF, extra, conc., lb. 3.17 - —
865 Nigrosine, WSJ lb. .75 - —
922 Blue GXX lb. 1.71 - —
978 Black GXCF conc lb. .32 - —
1034 Alizarine red SC lb 2.59 - —
1054 Alizarine blue SAPX lb. 2.91 - —
1078 Alizarine green CG, extra, lb. 2.72 - —
1085 Alizarine blue, black, B lb. 2.33 - —
1096 Golden orange, GFD, single paste lb. 1.99 - —
1099 Dark blue BO, single paste, lb. 1.75 - —
1101 Jade green N, double paste, lb. 1.98 - —
1106 Blue RS, double paste lb. 2.96 - —
1113 Blue BLFD double paste lb. 2.25 - —
1150 Olive R, single paste lb. 1.10 - —
1151 Brown R, single paste lb. 1.76 - —
1171 Indigo, synthetic, 20% paste lb. .31 - —
1217 Orange RD single paste lb. 1.65 - —
p-4 Brown, PG lb 2.30 - —
p-24 Gray L lb. 1.60 - —
p-14 Brown, EB lb. 1.51 - —
p-80 Diazo brilliant scarlet ROAD lb. 2.79 - —
p-202 Diazo black VJ, conc lb. 1.74 - —
p-244 Brilliant scarlet BN lb. 1.31 - —
p-313 Naphthol SWF lb. 2.42 - —

Dyes, coaltar, for stains, oil-soluble, 100-lb. dms., sellers' works.

Black blue No. 550 lb. .81 - —
Jet, No. 551 lb. .89 - —
Brown R, conc. lb. 1.72 - —
Orange R, brilliant lb. .90 - —
Red 4 B, conc. lb. 1.37 - —
Yellow C lb. 1.18 - —
FN, conc. lb. 1.22 - —

Dyes, coaltar, for stains, spirit-soluble, 100-lb. dms., sellers' works:—

Auramine, O lb 1.85 - —
Black, basic blue lb 1.21 - —
Jet lb 1.21 - —
Blue, methylene, 2 B, conc lb. 1.71 - —
Brown, Bismarck, R, conc lb. .86 - —
Chrysodine, R, extra lb. .60 - —
Y, extra lb. .64 - —
Fuchsine, conc lb 3.08 - —
Green, malachite, conc lb 2.10 - —
Rhodamine, B lb 4.33 - —
Safranine, Y, conc lb 2.90 - —
Violet, methyl, B lb. 1.10 - —

MONTROSE

CHEMICAL COMPANY

104-112 LISTER AVENUE

NEWARK, NEW JERSEY

DDT

EXCLUSIVE SALES AGENTS

R. W. GREEFF & CO., INC.

10 ROCKEFELLER PLAZA, NEW YORK, N. Y.

TRIBUNE TOWER, CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

Dyes, coaltar, for stains, water-soluble, 100-lb dms., sellers' works:

Azo rubine R extra conc	lb.	1.04	—
Black, acid blue B, extra	lb.	.86	—
Fast light, 3 G, extra	lb.	2.04	—
Methanil conc	lb.	.91	—
Orange Acid Y conc	lb.	.47	—
Scarlet croceine, MOO	lb.	1.45	—
Yellow azo conc	lb.	.90	—

Oil soluble, spirit-soluble, water soluble dyes in kegs, 3c. higher; tins, 10c. higher.

E

Echinacea root, bls	lb.	1.25	—
Egg albumen (see Albumen).			
Yolk, dried, dom., bbls	lb.	1.35	- 1.38
tanners, bbls	lb.	.05	- .05½
Elder flowers bright bls	lb.	.30	.40
Elm bark, grinding, bls	lb.	No prices.	
powd., bbls., bxs	lb.	.60	—
select, bundles	lb.	.65	—
Emetine hydrochloride, USP, bots	oz.	32.95	-35.00
Ephedrine, synthetic, USP, anhydrous bots., 100 oz lots	oz.	.98	1.00
hydrous, bots., 100-oz lots	oz.	.92	—
Hydrochloride, tin 100-oz lots	oz.	.75	—
Sulphate, cryst., tins, 100-oz. lots	oz.	.72	—
powd., tins, 100-oz lots	oz.	.73	—
Epichlorohydrin, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.39	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.40	—
tanks, works	lb.	.34	—
Epinephrine, synth USP, bots., 100 gram lots	gram	.45	- .55
Epsom salt, tech, ogs., c.l., works, 100 lbs.	100 lbs.	2.15	—
l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	2.90	- 3.15
USP, cryst., bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs.	100 lbs.	2.35	—
l.c.l., 5,000 lbs., 1 withdrawal	100 lbs.	3.10	—
smaller lots	100 lbs.	3.35	—
Ergosterol, unirradiated, cryst	kilo	150.00	—
Ergot, NF, dms., tin-lined	lb.	3.50	- 4.00
Eserine bots	oz.	45.00	-50.00
Salicyl, USP, bots	lb.	29.75	-32.50
Sulphate, bots	oz.	34.50	-35.61
Ether acetate (see Ethyl acetate).			
Butyl, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.31½	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.32	—
tanks, works	lb.	.30	—
Butyric (see Ethyl butyrate).			
Dichloroethyl, refd., dms., c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.14	- .14½
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.15	- .16
tanks, same basis	lb.	.13	—
technical, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.13	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.13½	—
tanks, works	lb.	.12	—
Ethyl, absolute, ACS, dms	lb.	.37	—
anesthesia USP, hospitals, 1-lb. cns	lb.	.89	—
½-lb. cns	lb.	.97	—
¼-lb. cns	lb.	1.05	—
solvent, USP, dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.15¾	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.16¾	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.13¾	—
synthetic, dms., c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.12	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.13	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.10	—
Isopropyl, dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.07	—
l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.08	—
tanks, dlvd	lb.	.05	—
Nitrous, conc., bots., 100-lb. tots	lb.	1.28	- 1.35
Vinyl, USP, anesthesia, bots. 50 cc. hospitals	bot.	1.12	—
75 cc. hospitals	bot.	1.56	—
Ethyl acetate, natural, fermentation 85-88%, dms., c.l. frt. alld.	lb.	.13	—
l.c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.14	—
tanks, frt alld	lb.	.11	—
93-96%, dms., c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.13¼	—
l.c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.14¼	—
tanks frt alld	lb.	.11¼	—
99%, dms., c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.13½	—
l.c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.14½	—
tanks frt alld	lb.	.11½	—
synthetic, 85-98%, dms., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.13	—
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.14	—
tanks, dlvd	lb.	.11	—
95-98%, dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.13¼	—
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.14¼	—
tanks, dlvd	lb.	.11¼	—
99%, dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.13½	—
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.14½	—
tanks dlvd	lb.	.11½	—
Acetoacetate, dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.55	—
l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.56½	—
Acrylate, dms., c.l., and truck load, works	lb.	.45½	—
less than truckload, works	lb.	.46	—
tanks, works	lb.	.42¾	—
Aminobenzoate, USP, (see Benzocaine).			
Benzoate, cns., dms	lb.	.74	- .90
Bromide, tech., 98%, dms., c.l.	lb.	.41	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.43	—
Butyrate, works	lb.	.80	- 1.02
Carbamate (see Urethane).			
Chloride, tech, dms, c.l., works,	lb.	.18	- .20
cyls., c.l., same basis	lb.	.20	- .22
tanks, same basis	lb.	.10	—
USP bbls., cyls	lb.	.22	- .24
Cinnamate, cns	lb.	2.71	- 3.45
Formate, dms	lb.	.60	—
Gallate, dms., 100 to 2,000-lb. lots	lb.	3.90	- 4.40
Iodide, cbys., works	lb.	3.30	—
Methacrylate, dms., c.l., and solid, No. 1, bxs., l.c.l.	lb.	.45	—
less than truckload works	lb.	.50½	—
Nitrite (see Ether nitrous).			
Oenanthate dms	lb.	1.00	- 1.50
Oleate, dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	No prices.	
Oxalate (see Diethyl oxalate).			
Silicate, dist. (see Tetraethylorthosilicate).			
40% available SiO, dms., works,	lb.	.60½	—
Ethylalphanaphthylamine (see Monoethylalphanaphthylamine)			
Ethylamine (see Mono, Di- or Tri-)			
Ethylaniline (see Monoethylaniline)			
Ethylbenzene, 99%, dms., c.l.	lb.	.14	- .20¼
l.c.l.	lb.	.14	- .20¼
tanks	lb.	.13	- .18½
Ethylbutylketone, dms., c.l., works,	lb.	.35½	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.36	—
tanks	lb.	.34	—
Ethylcellulose, vis. 7 cps., bgs., 5,000 lb. lots or more, works	lb.	.73	—
smaller lots works	lb.	.72	- .80
vis. 10, 20, 50, 100, 150 cps., bgs., 5,000-lb. lots or more, works	lb.	.65	—
smaller lots	lb.	.67	- .75
Ethylene dichloride, dms, c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.10¼	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.12¼	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.09	—
Ethylene dichloride prices W. of Rockies 1c per lb higher.			
Oxide, cyls., c.l., works	lb.	.26	—
l.c.l. works	lb.	.27	—
tanks, dlvd	lb.	.19	—
Trichloride (see Trichloroethane).			

Ethylenediamine 85-88%, dms., c.l., dlvd. E., basis 100%	lb.	.46	—
l.c.l., dlvd. E., basis 100%	lb.	.47	—
tanks, dlvd. E., basis 100%	lb.	.44	—
Ethyleneglycol, dms., c.l., dlvd. E.	lb.	.18¾	—
l.c.l. same basis	lb.	.19¾	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.17	—
Monobutylether, dms., c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.20	—
l.c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.21	—
tanks, dlvd. E	lb.	.18½	—
Monoethylether, dms., c.l., dlvd. E.	lb.	.20	—
l.c.l. dlvd. E	lb.	.21	—
tanks, dlvd E	lb.	.18½	—
Acetate, dms., c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.18¼	—
l.c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.19¼	—
tanks, dlvd. E	lb.	.16½	—
Monomethylether, dms, c.l. dlvd. c.l. dlvd E	lb.	.18¼	—
l.c.l., dlvd E	lb.	.21	—
tanks, dlvd E	lb.	.18½	—
Acetate, dms., c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.28¾	—
l.c.l., dlvd E	lb.	.29¼	—
tanks dlvd E	lb.	.27	—
Monostearate dms	lb.	.30	- .31
Ethylethanolamines, mixed, dms., c.l. frt alld. E Miss	lb.	.42	—
l.c.l. same basis	lb.	.43	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.40	—
Ethylmorphine hydrochloride, USP bots	oz.	14.85	—
Ethylorthotoluidin (see Monoethylorthotoluidin)			
Ethylvanillin, cns, 25-lb lots	lb	6.75	7.30
smaller lots	lb	7.35	7.40
Eucalyptol, USP, cns., dms	lb.	1.40	- 1.50
Eugenol, USP, bots	lb.	2.55	- 3.15
Euphorbia herb, bls	lb.	.12	- .14

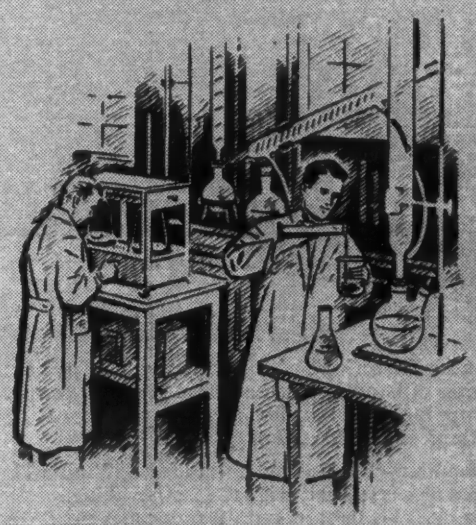
F

Feldspar, enamel, 100 mesh, bgs., works	ton	20.00	-32.00
Glass 20 mesh bulk, tons, works	ton	11.75	-12.50
Pottery bgs, ton lots works	ton	20.00	-22.00
bulk, c.l. works	ton	18.00	-20.00
Fennel, Argentine, bgs	lb.	.13	- .14
Czech, medium, bgs	lb.	.14	- .14½
light, bgs	lb.	.18	- .20
French, bgs	lb.	.34	Nom.
Indian, bgs	lb.	.14½	- .15
Fenugreek seed, Moroccan, bgs.	lb.	.07	—
Ferric-ammonium citrate (see Iron ammonium citrate)			
Ferric cacodylate (see Iron cacodylate)			
Glycerophosphate (see Iron glycerophosphate)			
Hypophosphite (see Iron hypophosphite)			
Sulphate (see Iron sulphate ferric)			
Ferrous gluconate NF dms	lb.	.83	- .87
Fir balsam Canada, cns	gal.	34.00	-35.00
Oregon, bbls	gal.	No prices.	
Fishliver oil (see Oil fishliver)			
Fishmeal, menhaden, ground, domestic, 60% protein, bags, Balto area	ton	134.00	-135.00
Fishscrap, menhaden, dried, 60% protein, bags, Balto area	ton	129.00	-130.00
Fluorspar, dom., acid grade, bulk, c.l., mine	ton	60.00	—
ceramic grade, 93-98% CaF_2, grd., bulk, c.l., mine	ton	57.50	—
85-92% CaF_2, grad., bulk, c.l., mine	ton	47.00	—
Fluorspar, dom., metallurgical grade, briquets, pellets, 65%, CaF_2, bulk, c.l., works	ton	34.00	—
lump, 59-65% effective CaF_2, bulk, c.l., mine	ton	40.00	—
washed gravel, 59-60% effective CaF_2, bulk, c.l., mine	ton	40.00	—
60-65% effective CaF_2, bulk, c.l., mine	ton	40.00	-41.00
65-70% effective CaF_2, bulk, c.l., mine	ton	42.00	—
70% or better, effective CaF_2, bulk, c.l., mine	ton	43.00	—
Formaldehyde NF (uninhibited), dms., c.l. E., works	lb.	.056	—
l.c.l., E works	lb.	.071	—
tanks, E works	lb.	0420	—
methanol-free (uninhibited), tanks, works	lb.	.0395	—

Tankcar and tankwagon prices above are on a delivered basis in New England Eastern New York N J Eastern Penna and part of Delaware in states other than Eastern Seaboard as well as W of Rockies prices f.o.b Texas plants are .0270 for inhibited and .0245 for uninhibited.

Fleaseed (see Psyllium seed).			
Fringetree bark bls	lb	60	61
Fuller's earth, dom., powd., bgs., c.l., Fla., mines	ton	21.25	—
Georgia mines, c.l.	ton	17.00	-18.00
Texas mines, c.l.	ton	16.00	—
spent, f.o.b. shipt. pt., c.l.	ton	4.50	- 5.00
imported, bgs. c.l.	ton	42.00	—
Furfural, tech., dms., c.l., works	lb.	.13	—
l.c.l. works	lb.	.15	—
tanks, works	lb.	.115	—

HEYDEN FOR HEXAMINE



To the resin chemist, it's

HEXAMETHYLENE TETRAMINE

To the pharmaceutical chemist, it's

METHENAMINE

Other users prefer the shorter name Hexamine. Whatever your favorite name may be--and there are many others--you can depend on Heyden "Hexa" for top quality and uniformity. As a prime producer of both the pharmaceutical and industrial grades in large volume, Heyden has the "know-how" to meet your most exacting requirements.

U.S.P. Powder and Granular:
100, 50, 25 lb. fiber drums.

Technical Granular:
75 lb. multiwall bags,
100 lb. fiber drums.

Technical Powder:
50 lb. multiwall bags,
100 lb. fiber drums.

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FORMALDEHYDE

N.F. Solution - - in tank cars, tank trucks, 475 lb. drums, 100 lb. carboys, and bottles.

37% Formaldehyde, Methanol-Free - - in tank cars and tank trucks.

PARAFORMALDEHYDE

U.S.P. X Powder and Flo Granules. 250, 100, 50 and 25 lb. fiber drums.

Serving Industry through Finer Chemicals

Benzaldehyde • Benzoates • Benzyl Chloride • Chlorinated Aromatics
Cresotes • Formaldehyde • Formic Acid • Glycerophosphates
Guaiacols • Hexamethylenetetramine • Medicinal Colloids
Methylene Disalicylic Acid • Neomycin • Paraformaldehyde
Parahydroxybenzoates • Penicillin • Pentaerythritols
Propyl Gallate • Resorcinol • Salicylates
Salicylic Acid • Streptomycin

HEYDEN CHEMICAL CORPORATION
342 Madison Avenue, New York 17, N. Y.
CHICAGO • PHILADELPHIA • DETROIT
SAN FRANCISCO • PROVIDENCE

FINE HEYDEN CHEMICALS

Fusel Oil—Hexalin

Fusel oil, refined, dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.17½ -	—
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.18½ -	—
tanks, dlvd	lb.	.15 -	.15½
Fustic extract, cryst., No. 1, bbls., l.c.l.	lb.	.47½ -	—
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l.	lb.	.45½ -	—
No. 3, bbls., l.c.l.	lb.	.43½ -	—
liquid, No 1, bbls., l.c.l.	lb.	.22½ -	—
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l.	lb.	.21½ -	—
No. 3, bbls., l.c.l.	lb.	.19 -	—
solid, No. 1, bxs., l.c.l.	lb.	.45 -	—

G

G salt, 100% basis, bbls., frt alld	lb.	.73 -	—
Gammapicoline, 98%, dms., c.l., works	lb.	2.65 -	—
Gasoline, tanks, refy., ex tax, Ar-Kansas, 80 octane	gal.	.1175-	—
N. Y. Harbor, 86 octane	gal.	.1415-	.146
Group 3, 84 octane	gal.	.11375-	.11625
Gulf coast, 83 octane	gal.	.11 -	.1175
Penn., western U. S. motor, 86 octane	gal.	.1415-	.1425
natural, group 3, 26-70 octane	gal.	.055 -	—
Gelatin, edible, pure (pork skin), 75 Bloom test, fib. dms., c.l.	lb.	.52 -	—
150 Bloom test, fib. dms., c.l.	lb.	.63 -	—
200 Bloom test, fib. dms., c.l.	lb.	.69 -	—
225 Bloom test, fib. dms., c.l.	lb.	.72 -	—
275 Bloom test, fib. dms., c.l.	lb.	.79 -	—
Gelsemium root, bls	lb.	.28 -	.29
Gentian root, bls	lb.	.17 -	.20
grd., bbls., bxs	lb.	.22 -	.23
powd., bbls., bxs	lb.	.23 -	.24
Geraniol, extra, cns., dms	lb.	1.40 -	2.10
standard, cns., dms	lb.	.60 -	1.50
Geranyl acetate, cns	lb.	1.30 -	2.10
Ginger, oleoresin, NF, from African root, bots.	lb.	3.75 -	7.50
from Jamaican root, bls.	lb.	8.00 -	12.75
Root, African, bls	lb.	.13 -	.13½
Jamaica, No. 1, bgs	lb.	.19 -	.20
No. 2, bgs.	lb.	.13½ -	.14
No. 3, bgs.	lb.	.12½ -	.12
Rhattoon, bgs	lb.	.12 -	.12¼
Nigerian, split, bgs	lb.	.10 -	.10½
Glauber's salt, anhyd. see Sodium sulphate)			
Glue, bone, extracted, 66 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.22½ -	—
86 jellygrams, same basis	lb.	.23 -	—
104 jellygrams, same basis	lb.	.23½ -	—
131 jellygrams, same basis	lb.	.24 -	—
164 jellygrams, same basis	lb.	.24½ -	—
191 jellygrams, same basis	lb.	.25 -	—
222 jellygrams, same basis	lb.	.26 -	—
packers' 40 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.18½ -	—
65 jellygrams, same basis	lb.	.19½ -	—
86 jellygrams, same basis	lb.	.20 -	—
115 jellygrams, same basis	lb.	.20½ -	—
135 jellygrams, same basis	lb.	.21½ -	—
164 jellygrams, same basis	lb.	.22 -	—
renderers' 110 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.20 -	—
Bone glue, l.c.l., prices 1c. higher.			
hide, 70-94 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.22 -	—
95-121, bgs., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.22½ -	—
122-149 bgs., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.24 -	—
150-177 bgs., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.26 -	—
178-206 bgs., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.28 -	—
207-236, bgs., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.32 -	—
Glue, hide, 237-266 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.33½ -	—
267-296, bgs., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.34 -	—
299-330, bgs., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.35 -	—
331-362, bgs., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.36 -	—
363-394, bgs., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.37 -	—
395-427, bgs., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.38 -	—
428-460, bgs., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.40 -	—
461-494, bgs., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.42 -	—
495-539, bgs., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.44 -	—
Hide glue l.c.l. prices 1c. higher.			
Glycerin, nat., crude, saponification, 88%, to refineries, tanks, dlvd.	lb.	.23 -	—
soaplye, 80%, tanks, dlvd	lb.	.21 -	—
refined, BP, 98%, dms., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.34½ -	—
l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.35 -	—
tanks, dlvd	lb.	.34 -	—
dynamite, dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.34½ -	—
l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.35 -	—
tanks, dlvd	lb.	.34 -	—
high gravity, dms., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.34½ -	—
l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.35 -	—
tanks, dlvd	lb.	.34 -	—
USP, CP, 95%, dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.33½ -	—
l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.34 -	—
tanks, dlvd	lb.	.33 -	—
yellow, distilled, dms., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.34 -	—
l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.34½ -	—
synth., dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.34½ -	—
l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.35 -	—
tanks, dlvd	lb.	.34 -	—
Glycine (see Acid aminoacetic).			
Glyoxal, 30% dms., c.l. works	lb.	.18½ -	—
l.c.l. works	lb.	.19 -	—
tanks, works	lb.	.18 -	—
Gold chloride, acid-brown, bots.	oz.	22.50 -	23.00
acid-yellow, bots.	oz.	20.00 -	20.50
Golden seal root, NF, tested, bls.	lb.	2.25 -	2.50
powd., bxs	lb.	2.75 -	3.25

Interchemical Corporation's Finishes Division has used Glycerine for 20 years in making alkyd resins for its industrial finishes, as well as its famous "Murphy Paints" for household use. Interchemical finds that with Glycerine, the resin manufacturing process is easier, and the finished product more durable.

One important reason for Glycerine's wide popularity with paint manufacturers is its ease of handling in the kettle. With Glycerine, alkyd resin manufacture is easily controlled to give a product of low acid number, without undue hazard of gelation.

But leading manufacturers of household and industrial finishes know that Glycerine's advantages don't end with the resin-making operation itself. Glycerine also imparts certain properties to alkyds that help produce better finishes.

Glycerine-derived alkyds improve color retention and film toughness in air-dry coatings for metal equipment. In baking finishes, the adhesion of Glycerine alkyds is good, and a full range of flexibilities can be obtained. And Glycerine alkyds improve package stability, water resistance, and durability of household finishes.

If you'd like more information on Glycerine's chemical and physical properties, write for your copy of "Why Glycerine for Alkyd Resins and Ester Gums?"—Glycerine Producers' Association, 295 Madison Avenue, New York 17, N. Y.

Nothing takes the place of Glycerine

Graphite, amorph., powd., bgs., fib. dms., ex whse	lb.	.06 -	.09½
crystalline, 80-90%, powd., bgs., fib. dms., ex whse	lb.	.19 -	.21½
90-92%, powd., bgs., fib. dms., ex whse	lb.	.21 -	.24½
94-97%, powd., bgs., fib. dms., ex whse	lb.	.29 -	.31½
flake, No. 1, 90-95%, bgs., fib. dms., ex whse	lb.	.29 -	.31
No. 2, 90-95%, bgs., fib. dms., ex whse	lb.	.29 -	.31
Grease, brown, tanks, dlvd	lb.	.04½ -	—
house, tanks, dlvd	lb.	.05 -	—
white, choice, tanks, dlvd	lb.	.08½ Nom.	
yellow, tanks, dlvd	lb.	.05½ -	—
Green, brilliant, thioflavin, toner, molybdated PMA, bgs., works	lb.	5.10 -	—
tungstated, PTMA, bgs., works	lb.	6.30 -	—
Chrome, CP, dark, light, medium, blue content 1 to 15%, bbls., dlvd. N. of Tenn. and N. C., E. of Miss., including St. Paul, Minn., Davenport, Rock Island, St. Louis	lb.	.38 -	—
16-30%, bbls., same basis.	lb.	.39 -	—
31-45%, bbls., same basis.	lb.	.40 -	—
45-49%, bbls., same basis.	lb.	.43 -	—
50%, bbls., same basis	lb.	.48 -	—
reduced color, 25%, bbls., same	gal.	.19 -	—

Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport 1½c.), Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Texas (Dallas, Ft. Worth, 1¼c.; El Paso, 2c.); Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph; 1c. higher dlvd. Pac. coast; for Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita prices are equalized with Chicago.

Chromimum oxide, hydrated, bbls., dms., c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	1.00 -	1.10
pure, bgs., c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.39¼ -	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.39¾ -	—
Dyes (see Dyes, coaltar).			
Malachite, straight, PTMA, bbls., works	lb.	4.80 -	—
Paris (see Paris green).			
Phthalocyanin toner, bbls., works.	lb.	4.40 -	—
resinated, bbls	lb.	4.00 -	—
water dispersable, bbls	lb.	1.71 -	—
Pigment B, kegs	lb.	1.35 -	—
Grindelia robusta herb, bls	lb.	.44 -	—
Guaiacol, cryst., tins	lb.	1.90 -	—
liquid, NF, bots., cbys	lb.	2.15 -	2.20
Carbonate, dms	lb.	2.15 -	3.20
Gum accroides (see Gum yacca).			
Aloe (see A.)			
Arabic, amber, sorts, bgs	lb.	.14½ -	—
powdered, USP, bbls	lb.	.20 -	.23
Asafetida (see A.)			
Asphaltum (see A).			
Benzoin, Sumatra, cs	lb.	.38 -	.42
Camphor (see C)			
Cellulose, bgs., 23,000-lb. lots or more, works, frt. alld.	lb.	.60 -	—
smaller lots same basis	lb.	.62 -	—
Copal, Congo, No. 1, bgs	lb.	.16 -	.18
No. 2, bgs	lb.	.14 -	.16
No. 3, bgs	lb.	.13 -	.14
Manila, C, bgs	lb.	.32 -	.34
CBB, bgs.	lb.	.22½ -	.24½
DBB, bgs.	lb.	.18 -	.19
DK, bgs	lb.	.14 -	.16
dust, bgs.	lb.	.11 -	.12½
soft, MA bgs	lb.	.14½ -	.16
WS, bgs.	lb.	.27 -	.35
Philippine, pale, chips, bgs	lb.	.18 -	.19
nubs, bgs.	lb.	.29 -	.32
seeds, bgs.	lb.	.13 -	.15
sorts, bgs.	lb.	.15 -	.16
Pontianak, chips, bgs	lb.	.20 -	.22
nubs, bgs.	lb.	.30 -	.32
Dammar, Batavia, A/E, bgs.	lb.	.26 -	.27
dust, bgs	lb.	.16 -	.18
E., bgs	lb.	.18 -	.20
East India, batu, bold, bgs	lb.	.13½ -	.15
nubs and chips, bgs	lb.	.08½ -	.10
black, bold, bgs	lb.	.14½ -	.16
unscraped, bgs.	lb.	.11 -	.13
nubs and chips, bgs	lb.	.11 -	.13
pale, chips, bgs	lb.	.13 -	.14
nubs, bgs.	lb.	.18 -	.20
Singapore, No. 1, bgs	lb.	.38 -	.39
No. 2, bgs.	lb.	.28 -	.30
No. 3, bgs.	lb.	.16 -	.17
dust, bgs	lb.	.16½ -	.17
seeds, bgs.	lb.	.18 -	.20
Ester, gum-rosin type, dms., c.l., dlvd. Ill., Ind., Ky., Mich., Mid-Atl. States, N.E. States, Minneapolis, N. C., Ohio, St. Louis, St. Paul, Va., W Va	lb.	.14 -	.14½
wood-rosin type, dms., c.l., same basis	lb.	.14 -	—
Guaiac (see Guaiac resin).			
Karaya, NF, powd., No. 1, bbls	lb.	.30 -	.35
No. 2, bbls	lb.	.24 -	.28
No. 3, bbls	lb.	.19 -	.21
Kauri, bgs.	lb.	.30 -	.50
Kino, cs	lb.	1.50 -	2.40
Locust bean, powd., bgs	lb.	.30 -	.32
Myrrh, cs.	lb.	.38 -	.40
Opium (see O).			
Olibanum siftings, cs	lb.	.15 -	.20
tears, cs.	lb.	.22 -	.30
Red (see Gum, yacca).			
Rosin (see R)			
Sandarac, cks.	lb.	2.50 -	3.50
Sterculia (see Gum karaya).			
Tragacanth, No. 1, cs	lb.	2.85 -	2.90
No. 2, cs	lb.	2.45 -	2.50
No 3, cs	lb.	1.60 -	1.70
powdered, USP, bbls	lb.	1.25 -	1.35
Yacca, bgs	lb.	.06 -	.09
Gypsum, plaster of paris, 100-lb. paper bags, trucks, dlvd. N. Y. C	ton.	20.30 -	—
Terra alba, domestic, same basis.	ton.	19.00 -	—
works, N. Y. C.	ton.	16.00 -	—
imported, English, 100-lb. paper bags, ex dock, N. Y. C.	ton	55.00 -	—
ex warehouse	ton.	60.00 -	62.00

H

Hawthorn berries, bgs.	lb.	.28 -	.32
Heliotropine, cryst., cns	lb.	3.10 -	3.65
Hellebore root dom. green, bls	lb.	.55 -	.65
Helonias root, bls	lb.	1.75 -	2.00
Hematine extract, cryst. No. 1, bbls., l.c.l.	lb.	.47 -	—
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l.	lb.	.43 -	—
No 3, bbls., l.c.l.	lb.	.41 -	—
No 4, bbls., l.c.l.	lb.	.39 -	—
No 5, bbls., l.c.l.	lb.	.37 -	—
paste, No 1 bbls. l.c.l.	lb.	.20½ -	—
Henbane leaves, bls	lb.	.40 -	.45
Heptane, industrial, tanks, Bayonne, N. J.	gal.	.19 -	—
Baytown, Tex	gal.	.14¾ -	—
Borger, Tex	gal.	.14¾ -	—
Hesperidin methylchalcone, bots. works	lb.	50.00 -	—
Hexachlorophene, dms	lb.	2.60 -	—
Hexalin (see Cyclohexanol).			

Hexamethylenetetramine, tech., bgs., 1,000-lb. lots or more, Perth Amboy or N. Y. C. lb. .232 - —
smaller lots, same basis lb. .242 - —
fib dms., 1,000-lb. lots or more, same basis lb. .239 - —
smaller lots, same basis lb. .249 - —
USP, dms., 500 lb. lots or more, same basis lb. .40½- —
smaller lots, same basis lb. .41½- —
Hexamine (see Hexamethylene tetramine).
Hexane industrial, tanks, Bayonne, N. J. gal. .19 - —
Baytown, Tex. gal. .15½- —
Borger, Tex. gal. .15½- —
Hexanol, normal dms., c.l., works. lb. .34½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .35 - —
tanks, works lb. .33 - —
Hexyl cinnamic aldehyde, dms lb. 2.25 - 2.50
Salicylate dms lb. 1.75 - —
Hexyleneglycol, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .16 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .17 - —
tanks dlvd lb. .14 - —
Hexylmethacrylate, normal, dms., less than truckload, works. lb. .71 - —
Hexylresorcinol, USP, dms., 50-lb. lots or more, dlvd lb. 14.00 - —
smaller lots, dlvd. lb. 14.50 - —
Histamine diphosphate USP, bots kilo 454.00 - —
Histidine hydrochloride, laevo, NF fib dms. 50-kilo lots, works kilo 80.00 -85.00
1-5 kilo lots, works kilo 90.00 -95.00
Homatropine hydrobromide, USP bots oz. 9.75 - —
Hydrochloride, bots. oz. 20.00 -22.00
Methylbromide, USP, bots oz. 10.00 -11.00
Hoof meal (15% ammonia) bulk c.l., Chicago unit-ton 6.00 - —
Horehound herb bls lb. 14 .15
Hydrastine bots oz. 29.50 -31.00
Hydrochloride, NF, bots oz. 29.50 -31.00
Sulphate bots oz. 35.00 -37.00
Hydrastinine (0-grain bots bot 1.95 —
Hydrastis (see Goldenseal).
Hydrazine free base, ret. dms., Niagara Falls lb. 3.00 - 3.30
Hydrate 100% ret. dms., Niagara Falls lb. 1.75 - 1.95
85%, ret. dms., same basis lb. 1.35 - 1.55
Hydrauramide dms. fib. ctns., works lb. .30 .40
Hydrogen chloride, anhyd., 50-lb. cyl., c.l., works lb. .45 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .55 - .60
Fluoride, anhyd., cyls., works lb. .27½- .29
tanks, works lb. .24 - —
Peroxide (see hydrogen dioxide).
Hydrogen dioxide, dlvd. 35% chys., dlvd lb. .21 - —
dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .208 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .213 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .201 - —
Hydroquinone photo grade bbls. dms. lb. .98 - 1.00
tech. dms., c.l., frt. equald lb .77 - —
l.c.l. frt equald lb .83 - —
Hydroxycitronellal cns lb 5.55 - 5.80
Hyoscine salts (see Scopolamine)
Hyoscyamine bots oz. 15.75 -16.00
Hydrobromide, bots oz. 16.50 -18.00
Sulphate bots oz. 12.00 -13.50
Hypernic extract, cryst., No. 2, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .52 - —
liquid No. 1, bbls. l.c.l. lb. .35 - —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .27 - —

I

Ichthammol NF dms lb. .60 - .75
Indian red (see Red Indian)
Indigo (see Dyes, coaltar, 1171 Indigo synthetic).
Indol CP bots lb 17.00 -21.00
Inositol, bots., dlvd lb. 5.00 - —
dms., dlvd. lb. 4.50 - 4.75
Insect flowers (see Pyrethrum)
Iodine, crude kgs lb 1.30 - —
resublimed, USP, bots., jars lb. 2.55 - —
Iodochlorohydroxyquin, USP, dms lb 5.90 - —
Iodoform, NF, dms., kgs lb 4.90 - 5.00
Ionone, alpha cns lb 4.00 - 8.25
Beta cns lb 4.30 -11.25
Methyl, std., dms., cns. lb. 3.80 - 4.05
Ipecac root, bgs. lb. 6.25 - 6.50
powd., bbls., bxs lb. 6.75 - 7.00
Irish moss bleached, prime, bls lb. .30 - .35
Iron acetate liquor, 28° bbls., c.l., works lb. .09 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .09¾- —
solut., USP IX chys lb. .16 - —
djns lb .17 - —
Cacodylate, NF, bots lb. 13.00 -14.00
Chloride (ferric), anhydr., tech., dms. c.l. works 100 lbs. 6.75 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 8.00 - —
indust., cryst., bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.75 - 5.25
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.25 - 6.25
USP, cryst., dms., works lb. .07½- .09
Chloride, USP, sol., 42° Be., cbys., c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.25 - 8.25
tanks, frt. equald., basis 100% 100 lbs. 3.20 - —
Citrate, gran., dms lb. .86 - —
Gluconate, NF (see Ferrous gluconate, NF).
Glycerophosphiate, NF, powd. lb. 4.75 - 4.85
Hypophosphite, NF, dms lb. 2.80 - —
Iodide bgs lb 3.66 3.73
Naphthenate liq. 6% Fe., dms., frt. alld lb. .25¾- —
Oxalate gran dms lb. .85 - .87
Phosphate, NF, soluble, gran., pearls, cs lb. .64 - .65
Pyrophosphate, NF VII, soluble, gran pearls dms lb. .78 - .81
Resinate 6.75% Fe. dms., frt. alld. lb. .26¼- —
Stearate, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .37 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .38 - .42
Sulphate ferric, partially hydrated, bgs., c.l., works ton 31.75 -33.75
l.c.l., works ton 34.75 -40.75
ferrous, tech. (see Copperas)
USP, cryst. bbls., dms lb. .09½- .10
Iron-ammonium citrate, brown, N.F., gran., dms lb. .59 - —
green, USP XII, gran., dms lb. .59 - —
Oxalate, fine gran., dms lb. .25¼- .28½
Iron-potassium oxalate, fine gran., dms lb. .30½- .33½
Iron-sodium oxalate, fine gran., dms lb. .25½- .28½
Isoborneol, cns lb. 1.25 - 1.70
Isobornyl acetate, cns lb. .35 - .95
formate, dms. lb. .80 - —
Propionate, dms lb. 1.15 - 1.45
Isobutyl acetate, perfume grade, cns lb. .75 - 1.00
solvent grade dms., c.l., dlvd E. of Rockies lb. .13¼- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .14¼- —
tanks, same basis lb. .11¼- —
Methacrylate, dms., works lb. .60 - —
Isobutyraldehyde, dms., dlvd lb. .50 - —
Isoeugenol, cns lb. 3.75 - 4.05
Isoniazid, bulk, powder, 25-kilo lots or more kilo. 30.00 -32.00
smaller lots kilo. 30.00 -32.00
Isonicotinic acid hydrazide (see Isoniazid).
Isopentane, commercial grade, nonret. dms., f.o.b. Tex. refy. gal. .50 - —
pure lb. .50 - —
tech. lb. .25 - —

Isophorone, dms., c.l., works lb. .24¼- —
l.c.l., works lb. .24¾- —
tanks, works lb. .22½- —
Isopropanol (see Alcohol, isopropyl).
Isopropyl acetate, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .12 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .13 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .10 - —
Alcohol (see Alcohol, isopropyl).
Benzene (see Cumene)
Ether (see Ether isopropyl).
Isopropylamine (see Mono, Di, or Tri-)
Isopropylphenol, dms., c.l., works lb. .46 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .47 - —
tanks, works lb. .45 - —
Isoquinolin, dms., works lb. .85 - 1.25

J

Jalap root, NF, bls lb. .38 - .53
powd., bbls., bxs lb. .49 - .66
Juniper berries, bgs lb. .18 - .22
Tar, NF, dms. lb. .42 - .50

K

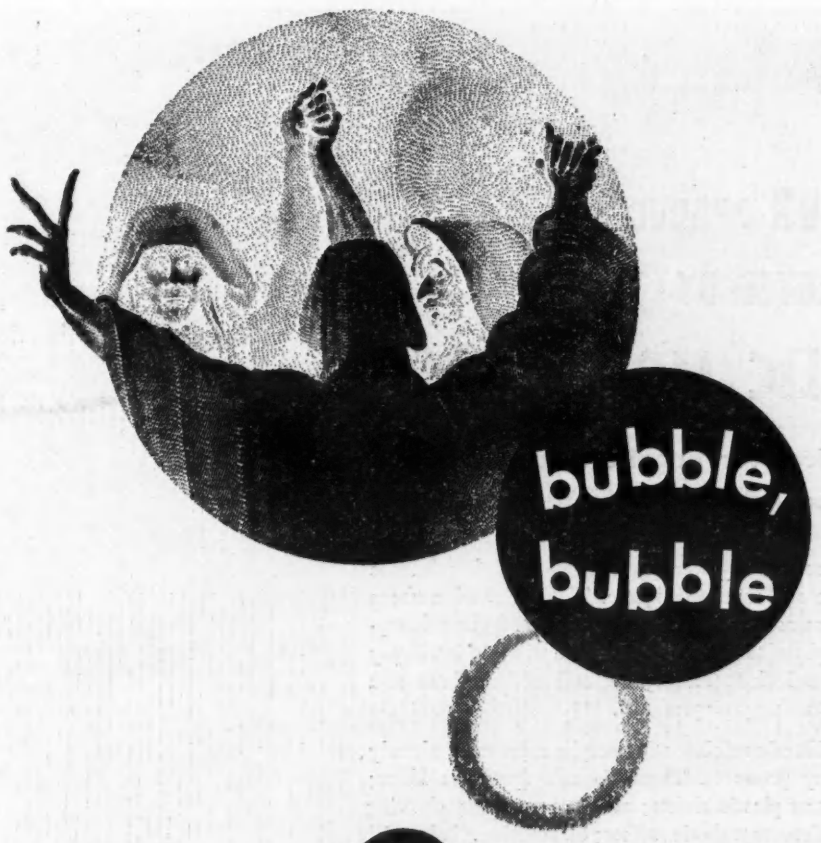
Kaolin (see also Clay, China).
NF, powd., fib dms lb. .06 - .16½
colloidal, fib. dms lb. .15 - .15½
Kerosene, tanks, refy., Ark., 42-44 specific gravity, w.w. gal. .09375- —
California, 40-43 s.g., w.w. gal. .133 - .143
Gulf ports, 41-43 s.g., w.w. gal. .09 - .0975
N. Y. Harbor, 43-44 s.g., w.w. gal. .11 - —
Okla.-Tex., 41-43 s.g., w.w gal. .08875- .10
Penn., Western, 45 s.g., w.w. gal. .1155- .12
Kola nuts, bgs lb. .09 - .10

L

Lady's slipper root, bls lb. 1.70 - 1.75
Lanolin, cosmetic, dms., works lb. .36 - .42
USP, anhydrous, dms., works lb. .35 - —
hydrous, dms., works lb. .34 - —
Lard, cash, trcs., Chicago lb. .16 Nom.
Larkspur seed bgs lb. .20 .23
Lauryl chloride, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .74 - —
l.c.l. lb. .75 - —
Methacrylate, normal, dms., less than truckload works lb. 1.00 - —
Lavender flowers, medium bls lb. .55 - .60
ordinary, bls lb. .16 - .20
select, bls lb. .90 - —
Lead acetate, white, crystals, bbls. gran. bbls. lb. .22 - —
gran. bbls lb. .23 - —
powd., bbls lb. .23 - —
NF cryst., gran. powd lb. .31 - .32
Arsenate, acid powder, dealers, 3-lb. bgs., or larger, c.l., frt. alld. on 96 lbs. or more lb. .27½- —
l.c.l., frt alld lb. .28½- —
1-lb. bgs., c.l. lb. .41½- —
l.c.l. lb. .42½- —
Blue, basic sulphate, bbls., c.l., ship't point, frt. alld. lb. .14¾- —
l.c.l., works lb. .15¾- —
Carbonate (see Lead, white).
Chloride dms lb. .45 - —
Iodide, NF, V jars lb. 3.82 - —
Linoleate, fused, 26.5%, dms lb. .32½- —
Metal, pigs, prime, N. Y. lb. .1350- —
St. Louis lb. .1330- —

Hexamethylenetetramine—Lead Stearate

Lead, metallic paste, dms., 20,000-40,000 lb. lots, works lb. .31¾- —
10,000-20,000 lb. lots same basis lb. .32¾- —
2,000-10,000 lb. lots same basis lb. .33¼- —
200-2,000 lb. lots, same basis. lb. .33¾- —
Prices ex whse. Jersey City, N. J. 4½c per lb higher
Monosilicate, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .1450- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .15 - —
Naphthenate, liquid, 16% Pb, dms., dlvd lb. .17½- —
24% Pb. dms., dlvd lb. .23¾- —
solid, 37% Pb. dms., dlvd lb. .31¼- —
Nitrate, bbls lb. .22¼- —
Oleate, fused, bbls. lb. .29¾- —
Orthosilicate gel, 50% PbO, dms., works lb. .32¾- —
60% PbO dms. works lb. 31¾ - —
Peroxide, powd., tech., bbls. lb. .45 - .47
Phthalate, dibasic, dms., works. lb. .41 - —
Red, 95% Pb_3O_4, or less, bbls., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .16 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .16½- —
97% Pb_3O_4, bbls., c.l., same basis lb. .16¼- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .16¾- —
98% Pb_3O_4, bbls., c.l., same basis lb. .16½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .17 - —
Resinate, precip., dms., dlvd lb. .28½- —
Salicylate, normal, dms., works lb. .46 - —
Stearate, dibasic, ton lots lb. .54 - —
precip., bbls., c.l. lb. .39 - —
l.c.l. lb. .40 - .44



OXYGEN TROUBLE

Like witches' brew, trace oxygen in a gas or liquid stream can cause endless trouble. It may be the source of extensive corrosion or it may cause unwanted chemical reactions or bacterial growth.

The answer to your oxygen problems could be in the use of hydrazine. As an oxygen scavenger it has proved to be efficient and economical. For example, in boiler feed water hydrazine has prevented corrosion more effectively and at lower cost than other treatments.

Hydrazine and its derivatives are almost spectacular as reducing agents and antioxidants. And frequently, of no less importance in these reactions is the type of oxidation products—complete oxidation of hydrazine produces only nitrogen and water.

There are many interesting applications. Would you like data sheets and more information?

MATHIESON

MATHIESON CHEMICAL CORPORATION
Mathieson Hydrocarbon Chemicals Division
Baltimore 3, Maryland

2021

ETHYLENE GLYCOL • DIETHYLENE GLYCOL • TRIETHYLENE GLYCOL • ETHYLENE OXIDE • CHLOROBENZENES • METHANOL
ETHYLENE DICHLORIDE • SODIUM METHYLATE • HYDRAZINE PRODUCTS • ETHYLENE DIAMINE • DICHLOROETHYLETHER

Lead Sulphate—Manganese Tallate

Lead sulphate (see Lead blue; Lead white; basic sulphate).
Tallate, liquid, 16% Pb, dms....lb. .16 - —
24% Pb. dms. ....lb. .21½- —
White, basic carbonate, bgs., c.l., ship't point, frt. alld lb. .16 - —
l.c.l., same basis ....lb. .17 - —
basic silicate, bgs., c.l., ship't point, frt. alld lb. .15¼- .17¾
l.c.l., same basis ....lb. .16¼- .18¾
basic sulphate, bgs., c.l. ship't point, frt. alld lb. .14¾- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .15¾- —
Lecithin, edible, tech., bleached, non-ret., dms., c.l., works. lb. .15 - .17
l.c.l., same basis....lb. .15½- .17½
unbleached, non-ret., dms., c.l., same basis lb. .13 - .15
l.c.l., same basis....lb. .14½- .16½
Leucine dextro-laevo, dms., works. lb 12 25 -15 00
Licorice extract, mass, cns....lb. .28 - .40
powd., bbls. ....lb. .34 - .48
Root, whole, bbls....lb. .08 - .12
gran., bbls. ....lb. .12 - .17
powd., bbls. ....lb. .10 - .15
Lignin extract, tanning grade, bgs., c.l. works lb .05¼- .06⅛
Lime, agricultural, bulk, works ton.14.50 - —
Chemical (quicklime) lump pebble bulk, Adams, Mass ton 12 50 - —
Annville, Pa ton 11.50 - —
Austin, Texas ton 9.50 - —
Bellefonte Pa. ton.11.50 - —
Buffalo, N Y ton.14.00 - —
Cedar Hollow Pa .. ton 11 50 - —
Duluth, Minn. ton.12.50 - —
El Paso, Texas ton.14.00 - —

Lime, chemical (quicklime), lump, pebble, bulk, Farnams, Mass. ton.14.00 - —
Gibsonburg, Ohio ... ton.12.50 - —
Hannibal, Mo ton.10.00 - —
Keystone, Ala ton.10.25 - —
Kimballton, Va. ton.10.25 - —
Knoxville, Tenn ton.10.50 - —
Lee, Mass ton.12.50 - —
Lewisburg, Ohio ton.10.00 - —
Limedale, Ark ton.10.00 - —
Los Angeles, Cal.... ton.25.10 -26.84
Marble Cliff, Ohio ton.10.00 - —
Martinsburg, W. Va. .. ton.11.00 - —
Mosher, Mo. ton.10.75 - —
Nelson, Ariz ton.14.50 -23.65
Quincy, Ill ton.10.00 -13.00
Reddick, Fla ton.13.50 - —
Scotrock, Ala ton.10.25 - —
Springfield, Mo. ton.12.25 - —
Winooski, Vt ton.15.50 - —
Woodville, Ohio ton.11.50 - —
York, Pa ton.15.50 - —
Hydrated, paper bags, Adams, Mass ton.15.50 - —
Annville, Pa ton.14.50 - —
Austin, Texas ton.13.00 - —
Bellefonte, Pa ton.14.50 - —
Buffalo, N Y ton.16.00 - —
Cedar Hollow Pa .... ton.14.50 - —
Chicago, Ill ton.15.00 - —
Duluth, Minn ton.14.00 - —
El Paso, Texas ton.17.50 - —
Engle, W Va ton.14.50 - —
Farnams, Mass ton.14.00 - —
Gibsonburg, Ohio ton.16.50 - —
Hannibal, Mo. ton.12.00 - —
Keystone, Ala ton.13.50 - —
Kimballton, Va .... ton.13.50 - —

Lime, hydrated, paper bgs., Knoxville, Tenn ton.13.00 - —
Lee, Mass ton.15.50 - —
Lewisburg, Ohio ton.14.00 - —
Limedale, Ark ton.12.00 - —
Marble Cliff, Ohio .. ton.13.50 - —
McNeil, Tex ton.13.00 - —
Menominee, Mich. ... ton.14.00 - —
Mosher, Mo. ton.13.00 - —
North Tazewell, Va ton.12.75 - —
Quincy, Ill. ton.10.00 -12.00
Reddick, Fla ton.16.00 - —
Scotrock, Ala ton.13.50 - —
Springfield Mo ton.12.25 - —
Winooski, Vt ton.15.50 - —
Woodville, Ohio ton.14.50 - —
York, Pa ton.14.50 - —
Spray, paper bgs., Adams, Mass. ton 17.00 - —
Annville, Pa ton.17.00 - —
Austin, Texas ton.13.00 - —
Bellefonte, Pa. ton.17.50 - —
Carey, Ohio ton.11.00 - —
Duluth Minn ton.15.00 - —
Engle, W. Va. ton.14.50 - —
Farnams, Mass ton.14.00 - —
Gibsonburg Ohio ... ton.16.50 - —
Keystone, Ala ton.13.50 - —
Kimballton, Va ton.13.50 - —
Lee, Mass ton.17.00 - —
Lewisburg, Ohio ton.16.00 - —
Marble Cliff, Ohio ... ton.16.00 - —
McNeil, Tex. ton.16.00 - —
Menominee, Mich ... ton.14.00 - —
Mosher, Mo. ton.13.00 - —
North Tazewell, Va ton.12.75 - —
Reddick, Fla ton.16.00 - —
Rockland, Me. ton.10.00 - —
Springfield Mo ton.12.25 - —
Scotrock, Ala. ton.13.50 - —
Winooski, Vt ton.17.00 - —
Woodville, Ohio ton.16.50 - —
York, Pa ton.15.50 - —

Lime salts (see Calcium).
Lime-ammonia nitrogen, 20.5% N (see Ammonium nitrate with dolomite).
Limestone grd. bgs. works ton. 3.50 - 4.00
Linalool, ex bois de rose oil, dms. lb. 5.95 - 6.70
ex lignaloe wood oil, dms.... lb. 5.30 - 7.10
Linalyl acetate, ex bois de rose, 90-92%, dms. lb. 5.35 - 6.25
96-98%, dms. lb. 6.75 - 7.15
ex petitgrain, bots lb. 3.90 - 4.25
Lindane, 25% formulation, dealers, cns., works lb 2.20 - —
dms., works lb. 2.10 - —
99%, tech., dealers, dms., works. lb. 2.75 - 3.35
Linden flowers with leaves, bls lb. .34 - .35
without leaves, bls lb. .40 - .41
Linseed meal, expeller, 32-34% bulk, Midwest, mills ton.63.00 -64.00
extracted, 36%, same basis ton.59.00 - —
Litharge, com'l. powd., bbls., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .15½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .16 - —
Lithium benzoate dms lb. 1.65 - 1.67
Bromide, NF bbls., works, frt. equald lb. 2.10 - 2.75
Carbonate, tech., dms lb. .90 - 1.10
Chloride, cryst., dms lb. 1.22 - 1.28
Citrate, NF, bbls., dms., kgs lb. 1.60 - 1.64
Fluoride, bbls lb. 2.05 - —
Hydride powd., dms., works lb.12.00 -14.00
Hydroxide, mononydrate, dms. lb. 1.10 - 1.25
Salicylate, dms lb. 1.60 - 1.70
Lithopone, ordinary, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .07½- —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .08¼- .08½
titanated (high-strength), bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .10 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .11 - —
Lithopone prices, Pacific Coast, 1c. per lb. higher.
Lobelia herb, bls lb. .45 - —
Lobeline sulphate, bots., works oz.29.50 -30.00
Logwood extract, crystals, No. 1, bbls., l.c.l lb. .41 - —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l lb. .39 - —
liquid, No. 1, bbls., l.c.l lb. .20 - —
No 2, bbls., l.c.l lb. .19 - —
No. 3, bbls., l.c.l lb. 18½- —
solid, No. 1 lb. .35 - —
Lycopodium, cs. lb. 1.50 - 1.75
Lysine hydrochloride, dextro-laevo, bots kilo 145.00 -149.00

M

Mace, Siauw, No. 1, bls lb. 1.02 - —
West Indian, No. 1, bls lb. No Stocks
broken, cs lb. No Stocks
Magnesia, calcined, tech., ctns. works lb. .32 .34¼
synth., rubber grade, ctns., works lb. .31 - —
USP, light, ctns lb. .24 - .36
heavy, bbls lb. .36 - .38
Magnesite, chemical grade, calcined powd., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald ton.82.50 - —
dead-burnt, standard grain, bulk, c.l., Chewalah, Wash ton.38.00 - —
Magnesium bromide, jars lb. .90 - 1.00
Carbonate, tech., bgs., c.l., frt. equald lb. .09½- —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .10½- —
bbls., c.l., frt. equald lb. .10¾- —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .11¾- —
kgs c.l., frt. equald lb. .12 - —
USP, bgs., c.l., frt. equald lb. .11¼- —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .13 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .12¼- —
bbls., c.l., frt. equald lb. .11¾- —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .12¾- —
Carbonate, USP, kgs., c.l., frt. equald lb. .13 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .14 - —
Magnesium carbonate is quoted frt. alld. to N. J except to Atlantic, Burlington, Cape May, Cumberland, Glostershire, Ocean and Salem counties, and to Phila county, Pa. Frt equald with N. Y. C. on all other destinations.
Chloride, anhyd., lump 95-96%, drums, c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .12¾- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .14 - .15
powd., bbls., works ton.50 00 - —
hydrous, flake, dms., l.c.l., works ton.49 00 -51.00
Gluconate, dms., cns lb. 1.30 - 1.37
Glycerophosphate, dms., works lb. 5.40 - 5.50
Hydroxide, NF, medicinals, bbls., dms., kgs lb. .26½- .30
Hypophosphite, dms lb. 1.60 - —
Laurate, bbls lb. .46 - .47
Metal, 99.8% ingots, cs., works lb. .27 - —
sticks, cs., works, frt. alld. on carlots lb. .45 - —
Oleate, fused, bbls lb. .31 - —
Oxide (see Magnesia, calcined).
Peroxide, 15%, dms., works lb. 1.00 - 1.05
Phosphate, tribasic, NF, bbls lb. .75 - —
Silicate (see Talc).
Silicofluoride, bbls., works lb. .09 - .10
Sulphate (see Epsom salt)
Stearate, ctns., c.l., frt. alld lb. .38 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .39 - .43
Trisilicate, USP, dms., 5,000-lb. lots lb. .38 - —
1,000-lb. lots lb. .40 - —
100-lb. lots lb. .45 - —
Bulky and super grades of magnesium trisilicate, 7c. per lb. higher.
Maleic anhydride, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .27 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .28 - —
Prices on maleic anhydride W of Rockies, 1½c. higher.
Mandrake root, bls lb. .32 - .34
Manganese acetate, bbls., dlvd lb. .35 - —
Arsenate, bgs lb. .16 - —
Borate, tech., bbls lb. .24 - —
Carbonate bbls., works lb. .21 - —
Chloride anhyd., dms., works lb. .20 - .22
Dioxide, African, 84-87%, 40,000 to 99,999-lb. lots, paper bgs., gross for net, works. ton.88.00 - —
paper-lined burlap bgs., works ton.91.50 - —
dms., works ton.94.00 - —
Prices for manganese dioxide in 10,000 to 40,000-lb. lots, $3 per ton higher.
Gluconate, dms. lb. 1.79 - 1.93
Glycerophosphate, NF, fib. dms lb. 4.70 - 4.80
Hydrate, bbls., dlvd lb. .33¼- —
Hypophosphite, NF, dms lb. 2.00 - —
Linoleate, liquid, 4.35% Mn., dms. lb. .30½- —
solid, precip., 8.2% Mn., bbls lb. .33½- —
Metal, cs., dlvd. East lb. .30 - .32
Naphthenate, liquid 6% Mn., dms., frt. alld lb. .27 - —
Oleate, precip., bbls lb. .33½- —
Resinate, fused, 3½% Mn., dms. lb. .21¾- —
precip., dms lb. 24½- —
Stearate, ctns., c.l. lb. .33 - .40
l.c.l. lb. .39 - .40
Sulphate, fertilizer grade 27% bgs., c.l., dlvd. S. E. ton.80.50 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. S. E. ton.87.50 - —
Tallate, 6%, dms. lb. .24¼- —

CAN YOUR PRODUCTS BE IMPROVED BY

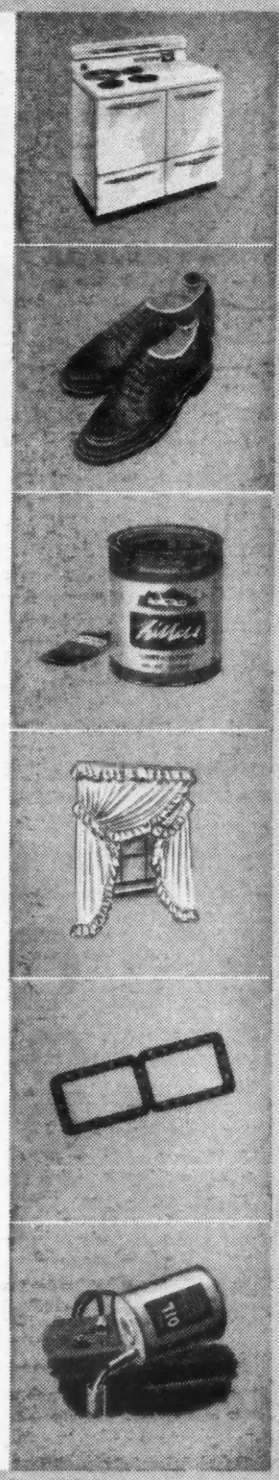
ACRYLIC MONOMERS?

Lower Prices for Rohm & Haas Acrylates and Methacrylates Encourage Wider Use

Reduced prices recently were announced for Rohm & Haas ethyl acrylate and methyl acrylate. This followed a sharp reduction some months ago in the price of methyl methacrylate. In the light of these lower prices you will find it will pay to take another look at the acrylates and methacrylates as a means of improving *your* products.

Widening fields of usefulness for acrylic monomers already embrace many products. These include synthetic fibers; transparent cast plastic sheets; molding powders; chewing gum; heat-resistant synthetic rubber; oil additives; industrial fume-resistant finishes and other protective coatings; a diversity of emulsion applications such as emulsion paints, shoe and textile finishes, rug backings, and paper coatings; and chemical intermediates.

Only Rohm & Haas makes both acrylates and methacrylates . . . a wide choice of monomers to meet your specific needs. For full information write Department SP.



AVAILABLE

In Tankcar Quantities:

Ethyl acrylate — Methyl acrylate — Methyl methacrylate

In Drum Quantities:

Butyl acrylate — Ethyl methacrylate — Decyl-octyl methacrylate
2-ethylhexyl acrylate — Butyl methacrylate
Octyl acrylate — Hexyl methacrylate — Lauryl methacrylate

PIONEER IN ACRYLICS

ROHM & HAAS COMPANY

WASHINGTON SQUARE, PHILADELPHIA 5, PA.

Representatives in principal foreign countries

Mangrove bark, E. African, 38% tannin, c.l., ex dock..ton 77.00 -78.00
So. American, 30% tannin, c.l., ex dock..ton 57.50 -59.00
Mannitol, com'l, dms., works....lb. .40 - .43
reagent, 50-lb. dms., works....lb. .85 - —
Melamine, bgs., ton lots, works...lb. .33 - —
500 to 2,000-lb. lots, works...lb. .33½- —
smaller lots, works.....lb. .38½- —
Menadione, USP, bots. .....gram. .06 - .06½
Menthol, natural, USP, Brazilian, cs. lb. 5.50 - 5.65
Japanese, cs. .....lb. 7.40 - 7.50
synthetic, USP, racemic, cns..lb. 4.95 - —
Menthyl salicylate, tins.....lb. 4.00 - 4.25
Mercaptobenzothiazole, bgs., nb. dms., ton lots, works, frt. alld..lb. .38 - —
less ton lots, same basis..lb. .40 - —
Mercaptobenzothiazyl disulphide, bgs., fib. dms., ton lots, works, frt. alld..lb. .48 - —
less ton lots, same basis..lb. .50 - —
Mercury, ammoniated (see White precipitated).
Bichloride (see Corrosive sublimate).
Chloride (see Calomel).
Cyanide, NF VIII, powd., fib. dms. lb. 5.29 - —
Iodide, red, NF, fib. dms.....lb. 6.47 - —
yellow, NF, fib. dms.....lb. 6.72 - —
Metal (see Quicksilver).
Oxide, red, NF (see Red precipitate).
tech. (see Red, mercury oxide).
yellow, tech (see Yellow, mercury oxide).
USP, fib dms .....lb. 4.64 - —
Mesityl oxide, dms., c.l., dlvd....lb. .1350- —
l.c.l., dlvd. .....lb. .1450- —
tanks, dlvd. .....lb. .1150- —
Metaldehyde, dms., works.....lb. .95 1.25
Meta-aminophenol, distilled, dms., ton lots lb. 2.05 - —
less than ton lots .....lb. 2.50 - —
Metachloroaniline, dms., c.l., frt. equald..lb. .75 - —
l.c.l., same basis .....lb. .80 - —
Metacresol, 98%, dms., c.l., works lb. .73½- —
l.c.l., works .....lb. .74½- —
Metanitroaniline dms., frt. alld...lb. 1.05 - —
Metanitroparatoluidin, bbls.....lb. 1.59 - —
Metaphenylenediamine, bgs., frt. alld. lb. .90 - —
Metatoluidine, bbls., c.l., works, frt. alld..lb. .79 - —
l.c.l., same basis .....lb. .80 - —
tankcars, same basis.....lb. .78 - —
Metatolylenediamine, crystals, fib. dms., frt. alld..lb. .94 - —
powder, fib. dms., same basis..lb. 1.00 - —
Methanol, natural denaturing grade, dms. c.l., frt. alld gal. .78 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....gal. .79 - —
tanks, frt. alld.....gal. .70 - —
Prices on natural methanol W. of Miss., 3c. higher.
synthetic, Zone 1, dms., dlvd..gal. .45 - .45½
l.c.l., dlvd. .....gal. .52 - —
tanks, dlvd .....gal. .32 - .33½
Zone 2, dms., c.l., dlvd....gal. .50½- —
l.c.l., dlvd. within established whse. delivery zone..gal. .57 - —
tanks, dlvd. .....gal. .35½- —
Synthetic methanol zones are: Zone 1 is all continental U. S. E. of eastern boundaries of Ariz., Idaho and Utah. Zone 2 is remainder of U. S. west of above state boundaries, comprising Ariz., Calif., Idaho, Nev., Ore., Utah and Wash.
Methenamine (see Hexamethylenetetramine)
Methionine, dextro-laevo, fib. dms., frt alld 50-lb or more lb. 4.55 - —
feed grade, 98% fib., dms., same basis lb 3.00 - —
97%, fib dms same basis lb. 2.97 - —
Methoxychlor 50% wettable powder, dealers, dms. cs., frt. alld lb. .61 - .64
Methyl abietate, non-ret. dms., c.l., dlvd., zone 1 lb. .19½- —
l.c.l., same basis .....lb. .20 - —
hydrogenated, zone 1, non-ret., dms., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .20 - —
l.c.l., same basis .....lb. .20½- —
Zone 1 includes New England and Middle Atlantic states, Va., W. Va., N. C., Ohio, Ky., Mich., Ind., Ill., Wis., St. Paul and Minneapolis, Minn.; St. Louis, Mo.; Miss., Ala., Ga., Fla., S. C. and Penn.
Acetone, natural, dms., c.l., E. of Miss., frt. alld..gal. .57 - —
l.c.l., same basis .....gal. .68 - —
tanks, same basis .....gal. .45 - —
Natural methyl acetone prices W. of Miss. 3½c. per gal. higher.
synthetic, dms., c.l., dlvd E..gal. .66½- —
l.c.l., dlvd E .....gal. .72½- —
tanks, dlvd E .....gal. .54½- —
Synthetic methyl acetone E. territory is all States East of and including Colo., Mont., N. Mex. and Wyo. West territory is all States West of those four.
Acrylate, dms., c.l., and truckload works lb. .45½- —
less than truckload, works lb. .46 - —
tanks, works .....lb. .42¾- —
Alcohol (see Methanol).
Anthranilate, cns. .....lb. 2.35 - 2.65
Benzoate, cns. dms .....lb. .53 - .65
Bromide, jobbers, cyls., various sizes, works lb. .47 - .61
Chloride, indus., cyl., works..lb. .18 - —
tanks, multi-unit works lb. .14 - —
single-unit works lb. .11½- —
refrigerator mfrs. cyls., dlvd. lb. .40 - .42
other consumers or service men, cyls., dlvd lb. .57 - —
Cinnamate, cns .....lb. 1.43 - 1.80
Cyclohexanol, dms., c.l., works..lb. .35½- —
l.c.l., works .....lb. .36 - —
tanks, works .....lb. .34 - —
Formate, refd., dms.....lb. .35 - .40
tech. non-ret. dms., any quantity, works lb. .06 - —
tanks works lb. .07 - —
Lactate, dms. c.l., works lb. .35 - —
Methacrylate, dms., c.l., and truckload, frt. equald., with Belle, W. Va., and Arlington, N. J. lb. .36½- —
smaller lots, same basis..lb. .37 - —
tanks same basis lb. .35 - —
Parahydroxybenzoate, USP, bots. lb. 2.10 - 2.20
fib dms lb. 1.90 2.00
Roseanilin chloride, NF, fib. dms. lb. 5.44 - —
Salicylate, USP, dms., 500 lbs. lb. .53 - —
cns., 50 lbs .....lb. .58 - —
Testosterone, USP, 100-gm. lots. gm. .79 - —
Methylamyl acetate, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .14¾- —
l.c.l., dlvd E .....lb. .15½- —
tanks, dlvd E .....lb. .13 - —
Ketone, dms. works .....lb. 1.05 - —
Methylcellulose, special, vis., (1,500-4,000 cps.) 50-lb bgs., c.l., works lb. .78 - —
2,000-lb. lots and more, same basis lb. .80 - —
smaller lots, frt. alld. on 100 lbs. .85 - .97
Methylcellulose, standard vis. (15-400 cps.), 50-lb. bgs., c.l., alld..lb. .66 - —
2,000-lb. lots and more, same basis..lb. .68 - —
smaller lots, frt. alld. on 100 lbs. lb. .72 - .85
Methylene blue, kegs, 100-lb. lots, frt. adjusted..lb. 3.25 - 3.60
smaller lots, same basis...lb. 3.40 - 3.60
Chloride, industrial, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .13½- —
Methylethylketone, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .13 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. .....lb. .14 - —
tanks, dlvd .....lb. .11 - —
Methylethylpyridin, dms., c.l., works. lb. .47½- —
t.c.l. works .....lb. .48 - —
tanks, works .....lb. .46 - —
Methylheptincarbonate, bots.....lb. 30.00 -42.00
Methylionone, A, cns .....lb 6.55 - 6.80
D, cns. .....lb 7.50 - 9.55
prime, cns. .....lb 4.55 6.40
Methylisobutyl carbinol (See Carbinol methylisobutyl)
Ketone, dms., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .13 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .16 - —
tanks, dlvd. .....lb. .13 - —
Methylnaphthyl, ketone, cans....lb. 3.60 - 3.95
Methylparaben (see Methyl parahydroxybenzoate).
Methylpentanediol (see Hexyleneglycol).
Methylphenylpyrazolone, dms., 250 lbs., dlvd lb. 1.70 - —
less than 250 lbs., dlvd.....lb. 2.00 - —
Methylthionine chloride (see Methylene blue).
Mica, dry-grd., paint, plastic, 100 mesh, bgs., c.l., works ....lb. .04¼- —
roofing, 20 to 80 mesh, works lb. .03 - .04
wet-ground, biotite, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld.. E lb. .06¼- —
l.c.l., ex whse. or frt. alld. E .lb. .07 - —
Mica, wet-ground, paint or lacq., bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld lb. .07¾- —
l.c.l., ex whse. or frt. alld. E lb. .08½- —
rubber, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. E lb. .07½- —
l.c.l., ex whse. or frt. alld. E lb. .08½- —
wallpaper, bgs., c.l., works, frt. Alld., E. lb. .07¾- —
l.c.l., ex whse. or frt. alld. E lb. .08¼- —
white, extra fine, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. E lb. .07¾- —
l.c.l., ex whse or frt. alld. E. lb. .08½- —
Mica, wet-grd., W. of Miss. R., W of Rockies, 1c. higher ½c. higher
Milk powder, skimmed, roller, bbls., c.l. lb. .13½- .16.1
spray, bbls., c.l.....lb. .16 - .17.1
whole, roller, bbls., c.l .. lb. No prices
spray, bbls., c.l.....lb. .34½- .39¼
Sugar, crude, bgs., c.l., works. lb. .18 - —
edible, bgs., 30,000-lb. lots, works lb. .24 - —
2,000-lb. lots, works .....lb. .24¾- —
200-1,800-lb. lots, works...lb. .25¼- —
Edible milk sugar in fib dms., 1c. higher.
USP, fib. dms., 30,000-lb. lots, lots, works lb. .29 - —
2,000-lb. lots, works .... lb. .29¾- —
200-1,800-lb. lots, works .. lb. .30¼- —
USP milk sugar in bgs. 1c lower

Mangrove Bark—Monoethylorthotoluidin

Mineral spirits (see Petroleum mineral spirits).
Molasses, blackstrap, feed grade, tanks, New Orleans..gal. .10 - —
New York .....gal. .12 - .12½
Molybdenum metal, 99% min powd., kgs lb 3.00 Nom.
Trioxide, pure, bgs., works basis Mo. content lb. 1.40 - —
technical, bgs. works basis Mo content lb 1.15 - —
Monobutylamine, dms., c.l., E of Rockies..lb. .55 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .56 - —
tanks, same basis lb .53 - —
Monochlorobenzene dms. c.l. frt. alld. or dlvd. E lb. .11½- —
t.c.l., same basis .....lb. .12½- —
tanks, same basis .....lb. .10 - —
Monochlorobenzene prices in the West, 1¼c higher.
Monoethanolamine dms. c.l. dlvd E. lb. .29¾- —
l.c.l., same basis .....lb .30¾- —
tanks, same basis .....lb .28 - —
Monoethylalphanaphthylamine, dms., works lb. 1.02 - —
Monoethylamine, 70% contained amine, dms., c.l., dlvd E. lb. .32 - .33
l.c.l., dlvd. E .....lb. .33 - .34
tanks, dlvd. E .....lb. .30½- .31
Monoethylanilin, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .51 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....lb. .52 - —
tanks, frt. alld.....lb. .50 - —
Monoethylorthotoluidin, bbls.....lb. .88 - —

PROPERTIES OF PURE MATERIAL

Molecular Weight.....89.14
Melting Point, °C.....30 to 31
Boiling Point, °C.....165 at 760mm
Specific Gravity.....0.934 at 20/20°C
pH at 20°C of 0.1M Solution.....11.3
Vapor Pressure at 20°C.....approx. 1mm
Flash Point (Tag. open cup).....159°F
Solubility in Water g/100 ml at 20°C.....completely miscible

BUTANOL & DERIVATIVES • ETHYL ALCOHOL & DERIVATIVES • METHANOL • AMMONIA AMINOHYDROXY COMPOUNDS • RIBOFLAVIN CRYSTALS • HYDROXYLAMMONIUM SALTS NITROPARAFFINS • FORMALDEHYDE N. F. PENTAERYTHRITOL • ACETONE • METHYLAMINES

EMULSIFIER for emulsion-type paints

The higher fatty acid soaps of AMP are powerful emulsifying agents for emulsion-type paints and for such materials as cleaners, polishes, dressings, self-polishing floor waxes. AMP's moderately high boiling point (165°C) minimizes evaporation loss and objectionable fumes during manufacture of emulsions—without detracting from desirable water resistance and durability of film. With its advantage of low combining weight (89.14) and its ability to emulsify a wide range of materials, AMP may solve your emulsifying problem.

and CHEMICAL INTERMEDIATE

Readily undergoes a wide variety of reactions. AMP forms substituted amides with esters, anhydrides and acyl halides. Also reacts with many other compounds including alkyl halides, aldehydes, ketones, and carbon disulfide.

AMP can be used in the synthesis of efficient surface-active agents and detergents, and in vulcanization accelerators for rubber.

Also suggested for synthesis of dyestuffs, photographic developers, and pharmaceuticals. Investigate the many ways in which AMP can help improve your products or processes.

NOW AVAILABLE in 55-gallon drums, 5-gallon and 1-gallon cans. For further information and technical service on putting AMP to work for you, call on the Industrial Chemicals Division, Commercial Solvents Corporation, 260 Madison Ave., New York 16, New York.

INDUSTRIAL CHEMICALS DIVISION
CSC
COMMERCIAL SOLVENTS CORPORATION

ALDEHYDES • ALCOHOLS • ESTERS • AMINES • AMINOALCOHOLS
AMMONIA • NITROPARAFFINS • SOLVENTS • PLASTICIZERS • INTERMEDIATES

Monoisopropylamine—Oil, Cumin

Monoisopropylamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .30½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .31½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .28½- —
Monomethylamine 25% 40%, dms., c.l., frt. equald., basis 100%. lb. .33 - —
l.c.l. same basis lb. .32½ - .36
tanks, same basis lb. .31 - —
Monosodium fluoroacetate (see Sodium fluoroacetate monobasic).
Glutamate (see Sodium glutamate, monobasic
Phosphate (see Sodium phosphate monobasic)
Mono-tertiary butylmetacresol, dms., c.l., works lb. .49 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .50 - —
tanks, works lb. .48 - —
Morphine cns oz 12 40 12 60
Acetate anhyd cns oz 9 95 10 00
Hydrobromide cns oz 9 90 9 95
Hydrochloride, NF cns oz 9 90 9 95
Sulphate USP cns oz 9 90 10 05
Morpholine dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .54¾ —
l.c.l. dlvd E lb. .55¾ - —
tanks, dlvd E lb. .53 - —
Musa natural Tonquin grains bots. oz. No stocks.
synthetic, ambrette, 100-lb. lots, fib. dms lb. 5.15 - —
25-lb lots, cns lb. 5.20 - —
5-lb. lots, cns lb. 5.30 - —
ketone, 100-lb. lots, fib. dms. lb 5.30 - —
25-lb lots cns lb 5.35 - —
5-lb. lots, cns lb. 5.45 - —
xylol, 100-lb. lots, fib. dms lb. 1.40 - —
25-lb lots, cns lb. 1.45 - —
5-lb. lots, cns lb. 1.50 - —
Mustard seed, Danish, yellow, bgs. lb. .11 - .11⅛
Dutch, yellow, bgs lb. .10½- .11
English, yellow, bgs lb. .11 - .12
Myrobalans, J-1, assorted, bgs., ex dock ton. 48.00 Nom.
crushed, bgs., ex dock ton. 61.50 - —
ordinary, bgs., ex dock ton. 44.00 - —
extract, Indian, solid 53% tannin, ex dock, plus duty lb. .07¼- —

N

Naphtha, painters (see Petroleum naphtha V. M. & P.).
Solvent (see S).
Naphthalene, crude, dom., 74° tanks, frt equald lb. .0625- —
78° dms. c.l., same basis lb. .0765- —
l.c.l. same basis lb. .0790- —
tanks, same basis lb. .0675- —
imported, 78°, large lots lb. .03¼- .03½
refined, dom., industrial, bbls., c.l., frt equald lb. .11¾- —
bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .11¼- —
tanks, same basis lb. .10¾- —
balls, flakes, wholesalers, jobbers, bbls., c.l., same basis lb. .14½- —
cs., 50 lbs., c.l., same basis lb. .14¾- —
1-lb. pkgs. c.l., same basis lb. .17 - —
Neocinchophen, USP, dms., frt. adjusted lb 7.00 - 8.00
Neomycin, fib. dms., 100-kilo lots, basis, activity gm. .30 - —
1-kilo lots, basis, activity gm. 1.20 - —
Nepheline syenite, glass, 24 mesh, bulk, works ton. 14.25 - —
pottery, 200 mesh, bulk, works, N.Y. ton. 18.25 - —
Nepheline syenite in bgs., $3 per ton higher than bulk.
Nerolin, cns lb. 2.15 - 2.65
Niacin (see Acid nicotinic).
Niacinamide (see Nicotinamide).
Nickel acetate, bbls., dlvd lb. .75 - .83⅛
Carbonate, bbls., dlvd lb. .71 - .78
Chloride, bbls., dlvd lb. .37 - .45
Formate, bbls., ton lots, frt. alld. lb. .64 - .65
Metal, electro cathodes, cs., works lb. .60 - —
Nitrate, bbls., works lb. .36 - .37
Oxide, black, bbls lb. .69 - —
Sulphate, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .29 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .29½- .37
Nicotinamide, USP, dms., frt. adjusted kilo. 12.00 -12.30
Hydrochloride, dms., frt. adjusted. kilo. 11.50 -11.80
Nicotine sulphate, 40%, dealers, 50-lb. dms., frt. alld lb. 1.11 - —
10-lb. tins, 6 to a case, frt. alld., on 200 lbs lb. 1.20 - —
manufacturers, 500-lb. dms., frt. alld lb. .925 - —
Niger seed, bgs lb. .11½- .12
Nikethamide, cbys lb. 7.50 - 8.00
Nitrobenzene, dbl. dist., dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .12 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .13 - —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .11 - —
Nitrocellulose, ester-soluble, 30-35 cps., ¼, ½, ¾, 5-6, 15-20, 30-40, 60-80, 125-175 secs., bbls., c.l., works lb. .33 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .34 - .36
18-25 cps. bbls., c.l. lb. .35 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .36 - .38
Nitrocellulose, ester soluble 250-400, 600-1,000 secs., bbls., same basis lb. .42 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .43 - .45
spirit-soluble, 30-35 cps., ¼, ½, sec., bbls., same basis lb. .45 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .46 - .48
5-6, 40-60 secs., bbls., c.l., same basis lb. .44 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .45 - .47

Denatured alcohol used in the manufacture of nitrocellulose is charged extra. Drums extra but returnable.

Nitroethane, dms., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. .25 - —
Nitrogen solution, tanks, works, 37-40.8% N, basis 100% ton. 128.00 - —
Nitrogenous process tankage, bulk, works, unit-ton. 3.50 - 3.75
Sewage sludge, bulk, works unit-ton. 3.75 - 4.50
Nitromethane, dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. .25 - —
Nitropropane 1, dms., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. .23¼- —
2, dms., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. .25 - —
Nonylphenol, dms., c.l., works lb. .33¼- —
l.c.l., works lb. .33¾- —
tanks, works lb. .32¼- —
Nutgalls, Aleppo, bgs lb. .38 —
Chinese, bgs lb. .45 Nom.
Nutmeg, East Indian, whole, cs. lb. .34 - .35
shrivels, bgs. lb. .33 - .34
West Indian, bgs. lb. .25½- .26
Nux vomica, bls lb. .10 - .12
powdered, bbls., bxs lb. .15 - .17

O

Octane, industrial, tanks, Bayonne, N. J. gal. .19 - —
Baytown, Tex. gal. .15¾- —
Borger, Tex. gal. .15¾- —
Octanol, normal, tech., dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .35 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .37 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .32½- —
Octyl methacrylate, normal, dms., less than truckloads, works. lb. .83 - —
Octylphenol, dms., c.l., works lb. .26¾- —
l.c.l., works lb. .27¼- —
tanks, works lb. .25¾- —

(Essential oils prices listed below are f.o.b. New York, with differences between high and low quotations due to differences in quantity, quality or in individual suppliers' views.)

Oil, abies siberica, cns lb. 2.05 - 3.00
Almond, artificial, bitter (see Benzaldehyde).
natural, bitter, F.P.A., bots lb. 3.00 - 3.40
NF, bots. lb. 3.25 - 3.75
sweet, USP, dms., cns lb. .49 - .90
Allspice (see Oil, pimento).
Amyris, dms. lb. 1.40 - 1.90
Angelica root, bots lb. 70.00 -120.00
seed, bots lb. 55.00 -95.00
Anilin (see A)
Anise, USP, dms lb. 2.75 - 3.00
Apricot, kernel, USP, dms lb. .37 - .46
Avocado, cns lb. 3.25 - —
Babassu, crude, tanks lb. No stocks.
Bay, NF, Puerto Rican, 50-55%, cns lb. 1.45 - 1.90
55-60%, cns. lb. 1.65 - 2.10
West Indian, 50-55%, cns., dms. lb. 1.45 - 2.25
Bergamot, artif., cns lb 2.90 - 5.00
natural, NF, Italian, cns lb. 10.50 -13.00
Birchtar, crude, cns lb. 1.85 - 2.00
rectified, NF cns lb 2.50 - —
Bois de rose, Brazil, dms. lb. 3.95 - 4.25
Mexican (see Oil, lignaloe wood).
Bone, dms. works lb .65 - .70
Cajeput, redist., USP, cns lb. 2.30 - 3.00
tech., cns. lb. 1.90 - 2.75
Calamus, bots lb. 19.00 -20.00
Camphor, sassafrassy, dms. lb. .20 - .40
white, dms lb. .19 - .45
Cananga, native, cns lb. 6.85 -10.75
rectified, cns. lb. 12.50 -13.75
Capsicum (see Capsicum oleoresin).
resin).
Caraway, NF, cns lb. 2.60 - 3.30
Cardamom, NF, bots lb. 29.00 -40.00
Cassia, USP (see Oil, cinnamon, USP).
Castor, blown, dms., c.l. lb. .2200- —
l.c.l. lb. .2350- —
dehydrated, bodied, dms., c.l., lb. .2460- —
l.c.l. lb. .2510- —
tanks lb. .2360- —
unbodied, dms., c.l. lb. .2310- —
l.c.l. lb. .2360- —
tanks lb. .2210- —
hydrogenated, bgs. lb. .2800- .2990
No. 1, Brazilian, tanks lb. .17¼- —
USP, dms., c.l. lb. .2000- —
l.c.l. lb. .2050- —
tanks lb. .1900- —
refined and deodorized, dms., c.l. lb. .2150- —
l.c.l. lb. .2200- —
tanks lb. .2050- —
No. 3, tech., dms., c.l. lb. .1975- —
l.c.l. lb. .2025- —
tanks lb. .1875- —
sulphonated 50% (46% fat), dms., l.c.l. lb. .14 - .14½
75% (60-62% fat), dms., l.c.l. lb 19½- .20
Cedarleaf, cns., dms lb. 2.00 - 3.00
Cedarwood, cns., dms lb. .45 - .75
Celery seed, bots lb. 15.75 -21.00
Chamomile, blue, Hungarian, bots. lb. 175.00 -280.00
Chaulmoogra, NF, cns., dms. lb. .55 - .70
Chinawood (see Oil, tung).
Cinnamon bark, bots lb. 18.50 -60.00
leaf, cns. lb. 1.25 - 3.25
USP, cns., dms., (Cassia) lb. No stocks.
Citronella, Ceylon, cns., dms. lb. .50 - .85
Java, true dms. lb. .65 - .70
Java-type, cns lb. .50 - .85
Clove, USP, from buds, cns., dms. lb. 5.50 -10.75
Coconut, crude, tanks, N. Y. lb. .18 - —
Pac. Coast lb. .16¾- —
refined, Cochin type, tax incl., ret. dms., l.c.l. lb. .25 - —
deodorized, tax incl., non-ret. dms., c.l. lb. .27¾- —
Cod, Newfoundland, dms lb. .09½- .10
Codliver, USP, dms. gal. 1.55 - 1.65
Copaiba, cns. lb. 1.80 - 2.50
Coriander, USP, bots lb. 17.00 -23.50
Corn, crude, tanks, works lb. .14⅜- —
foots (soapstock), acid, 95%, tanks, N. Y. lb. .04 - —
refined, salad, dms lb. .19⅜- .19⅝
tanks lb. .17⅜- —
Costus, bots. oz. 9.00 -25.00
Cottonseed crude, tanks, South-East lb. .13⅞- —
Valley lb. .13⅝- —
Texas lb. .13⅜- —
foots (soapstock), acid 95%, tanks, N. Y. lb. .02¾- —
raw, 50%, tanks, same basis lb. .01¼- —
refined, salad, dms lb. .19¼- .19⅛
tanks lb. .17¾- —
Creosote (see Creosote, coaltar).
Croton, cns lb 4.30 - 5.50
Crude (see Petroleum crude).
Cubeb, cns lb. 4.50 - 6.00
Cumin, bots lb. 4.50 - 5.25

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Acetamide
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Cadmium Propionate
Oxamide
Oxanilide
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Sodium Salt of Dimethyl Glyoxime

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SETTING THE PACE IN CHEMICAL PURITY SINCE 1882
*Complete stocks carried here

REAGENTS B&A STANDARD OF PURITY FINE CHEMICALS

Oil, cypress, bots.....lb. 5.30 - —
negras (see D).
Dillseed, bots.....lb. 2.80 - —
Dillweed, dom., dms., bots....lb. 3.85 - 5.25
Dip (see D)
Erigeron, cns.....lb. 5.50 - 7.50
Eucalyptus, NF, rectified, 70-80%, dms..lb. .60 - .95
80-90%, dms.....lb. .83 - 1.25
Fennel, sweet, USP, cns.....lb. 2.25 - 3.25
Fir, Canada, cns.....lb. 2.65 - 3.10
Fish, refined, alkali, dms.....lb. .1400- .1500
kettle-bodied, dms.....lb. .1380- .1680
light-pressed, dms.....lb. .1250- .1350
tanks.....lb. .11 - —
Fishliver, crude, for feeds or concentrating, 4,000 to 12,000 A units per gm., dms., 1,000,000 units. .08 - .09
10,000 to 20,000 A units per gm., dms 1,000,000 units. .09 - .10
25,000 to 35,000 A units per gm., dms 1,000,000 units. .09 - .10
40,000 to 55,000 A units per gm., dms. 1,000,000 units .10½- .11
100,000 A units per gm., dms. 1,000,000 units. .12 - .14
200,000 A units per gm., dms. 1,000,000 units. .12 - .14
300,000 A units per gm., dms. 1,000,000 units. .12 - .14½
400,000 A units per gm., dms. 1,000,000 units. .12 - .14½
500,000 A units per gm., dms 1,000,000 units. .12 - .14½

Prices above are based on the USP XIV method of conversion, Morton-Stubbs Corrected E x 1900.

Fusel (see F).
Garlic, pure, bots.....oz. 9.00 -10.50
Gaultheria (see Oil, wintergreen).
Geranium, Algerian, cns.....lb. 8.75 -11.00
Bourbon, cns.....lb.10.60 -13.50
Turkish (see Oil palmarosa)
Ginger, dist., bots.....lb.10.00 -13.00
Grapefruit, dms.....lb. 2.90 - 3.25
Grease, No. 1, dms.....lb. .10 - .11
extra, winter, strained, dms..lb. .13½- .14
prime, burning, dms.....lb. .15 - .16
Guaiacwood, cns.....lb. 1.40 - 1.90
Hemlock, cns.....lb. 2.10 - 2.50
twice rectified, bots.....lb 3.60 4.00
Tar, NF (see Juniper tar).
Wood tech cns.....lb .42 .50
Juniper berry, NF, VIII, bots..lb. 2.75 - 4.00
Lard (see Oil greases).
Laurel leaf, dms., cns.....lb. 9.75 -12.50
Lavandin, dms., cns.....lb. 1.95 - 2.50
Lavender, flower, USP, French, 30-32% ester, cns.....lb. 2.50 - 4.50
38-40% ester, cns.....lb. 5.25 - 7.25
40-42% ester, cns.....lb. 5.60 - 7.35
Spike, Spanish, cns.....lb. 1.50 - 2.00
Lemon, USP, Calif., cns., dms..lb. 7.10 - 7.50
Messina, cns.....lb. 7.00 - 9.75
terpeneless, bots.....lb.32.00 -85.00
Lemongrass, cns., dms.....lb. .95 - 1.40
Lignaloe wood, Mex., cns.....lb 3.25 - 4.25
Lime, distilled, Mexican, cns..lb. 5.25 - 6.50
West Indian, cns.....lb. 5.90 - 7.25
expressed, West Indian, cns..lb. 7.75 - 8.50
terpeneless, bots.....lb.29.50 -100.00
Linseed raw, dms., c.l., N. Y..lb. .1895- —
l.c.l.....lb. .1905- .1955
tankcars, f.o.b. Minneapolis..lb. .1620- —
New York.....lb. .1745- —
tankwagon, New York.....lb. .1775- —
Boiled linseed oil, .006c per lb. higher.

Mace, dist., cns., dms.....lb. 2.45 - 4.25
Mandarin, Floridian, dms.....lb. 3.00 5.35
Italian, cns.....lb. 6.00 - 8.50
Menhaden, crude, tanks, Atlantic Coast..lb. .06¾- —
Gulf ports.....lb. .06¾- —
Mineral, white (see Oils, white, mineral)
Mirbane (see Nitrobenzene).
Mustard seed, nat., dms.....lb. .17½- .18
synthetic, cns., dms.....lb. 1.60 1.85
Neatsfoot, 15°, cold test, dms. lb. .33 - .34
20° cold test, dms.....lb. .32 - .33
30° cold test, dms.....lb .30 - .31
Neroli, NF, French, bots.....lb.160.00 -250.00
petale, bots.....lb.38.50 -150.00
Nutmeg, USP dist., East indian, cns., dms lb. 2.85 - 3.65
West indian, cns., dms lb 2.60 - 3.65
Ocotea cymbarum, dms.....lb. .70 - .95
Oiticica, liquid, dms.....lb. .19½- .20½
tankcars.....lb. .18 - .18¼
Oleo, extra, dms.....lb. .19 Nom.
Olibanum, bots.....lb. 5.50 - 7.65
extra fine, bots.....lb 8.00 - —
Olive, commercial, dms.....gal. 2.35 - —
edible, dms., duty paid.....gal. 2.55 - 2.65
Orange, sweet, dist., cns.....lb. .40 - .80
expressed, USP, Brazilian, cns., dms lb. No stocks.
Calif., cns., dms.....lb. .76 - 1.25
Florida, cns., dms.....lb. .68 - 1.25
Messina, cns.....lb. 3.85 - 5.85
West Indian, cns.....lb. 2.75 - 4.00
sesquiterpeneless, bots.....lb.135.00 -450.00
Origanum, Spanish, cns.....lb. 2.00 - 2.75
Palm, clarified, dms.....lb. .12½- .13
Palm kernel, in bond, tanks..lb. .16 Nom.
Palmarosa, cns.....lb. 5.00 - 6.25
Paraffin, pale, 100-110 vis., at 100 F tanks East Coast refinery gal .14 —
Patchouli, dms.....lb. 7.25 - 9.25
Peach kernel, USP (see Oil apricot kernel).
Peanut, crude, tanks, f.o.b. mills. lb. .19 - —
refined, dms.....lb. .27 - .27½
tanks.....lb. .25½ Nom.
Pennyroyal, USP, imported, cns. lb. 1.60 - 2.40
Peppermint, natural, dms.....lb. 4.50 - 6.35
redist., USP, dms.....lb. 4.90 - 7.25
Persic USP (see Oil apricot kernel)
Petitgrain, South American, cns., dms..lb. 2.40 - 2.70
Pimento berry, NF, dms.....lb. 4.35 - 5.75
leaf, cns.....lb. 2.25 - 3.00
Pine, dest., dist., dms., extra, c.l., works gal. 7.3½- —
l.c.l.....gal. .76½- —
ex whse.....gal. .95½- —
steam dist., dms., ex whse., N.Y.C lb. .143 - —
Pineneedle, Siberian (see Oil, abies siberica).
Putty, petroleum, dms., c.l., divd. lb. .11 - —
l.c.l. same basis.....lb. 12 - —
tanks, same basis.....lb. 10 - —
Rapeseed, tankcars.....lb. .16¼- —
Red (see Acid, oleic).
Rice bran., clarif., dms.....lb. .16½- .16¾
tanks, dlvd. E.....lb. .14½- —
Rose natural, Bulgarian, bots oz.55.00 -62.25
Rosemary, Spanish, tech. cns., dms..lb. .60 - .70
USP, cns., dms.....lb. .75 - 1.00
Rue, bots.....lb. 1.80 - 2.50
Safflower, dms. c.l. Atlantic coast. lb. .17 - —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .15½- —
Sage, clary, bots.....lb.20.00 -25.00
Dalmatian, cns.....lb. 7.30 - 8.25
Spanish, cns.....lb 90 1.25
Sandalwood, NF, cns.....lb. 9.25 -11.50
Sardine, crude, tanks, Pac. coast. lb. No stocks.
Sassafrass, artificial, dms.....lb. .42 - .70
natural, Brazilian (See Oil, ocotea cymbarum)
domestic, USP, cns., dms. lb. 1.75 - 2.25
Savin, cns.....lb. 2.75 —
Savory, cns.....lb. No stocks.
Sesame, refd., dms.....lb. .36 - .37

Oil, shingle stain, tar distillate, dms., c.l., works..lb. .33 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .35 - —
tanks, works.....lb 23 - —
Snakeroot, Canada, cns.....lb.29.50 -33.00
Soybean, crude, tanks, mills...lb. .13¾- .13⅞
foots (soapstock), acid, 95%, tanks, N. Y..lb. .05 Nom.
raw, 50% tanks, N. Y....lb. .02 - —
refined, alkali, dms., c.l..lb. .17¾- .18
tanks..lb. .16¼- —
clarified, dms., c.l.....lb. .17¼- .17½
tanks.....lb. .15¾- —
salad, dms.....lb. .18 - .18¼
tanks.....lb. .16½- —
Spearmint, USP, dms.....lb. 5.75 - 6.55
Sperm, bleached winter, 45°, dms. lb. .1375- .1450
tankcars.....lb. .1200- —
natural winter, 45° dms.....lb. .1275- .1325
tankcars.....lb. .1100- —
Spruce, cns., dms.....lb. 2.10 - 2.75
Sweet birch, USP, Northern, cns. lb. 4.95 - 9.50
Southern, cns.....lb. 2.00 - 3.00
Tall, crude, tanks, works.....ton.45.00 - —
refined, dms., c.l., works...lb. .06¼- .07¼
l.c.l., works.....lb. .06½- .07½
tanks, works.....lb. .05 .06
Tallow, acidless, dms.....lb. .12½- .13
Tansy, dms.....lb. 8.25 9.00
Tar, pine, com'l, dms., extra, c.l., works gal. .42½- —
l.c.l., works.....gal. .50½- —
whse.....lb. .0678- —
tanks, works.....gal. .33½- —
rectified, NF, dms. incl., l.c.l., works, South..gal. .90 - —
whse., N.Y.C.....gal. 1.00 - —
Tar acid (see T)
Theobroma (see Cocoa butter)
Thyme, NF, red, cns., dms..lb. 1.70 - 3.75
white, cns.....lb 1.95 - 4.00
tech., white, cns.....lb. .40 - 1.85

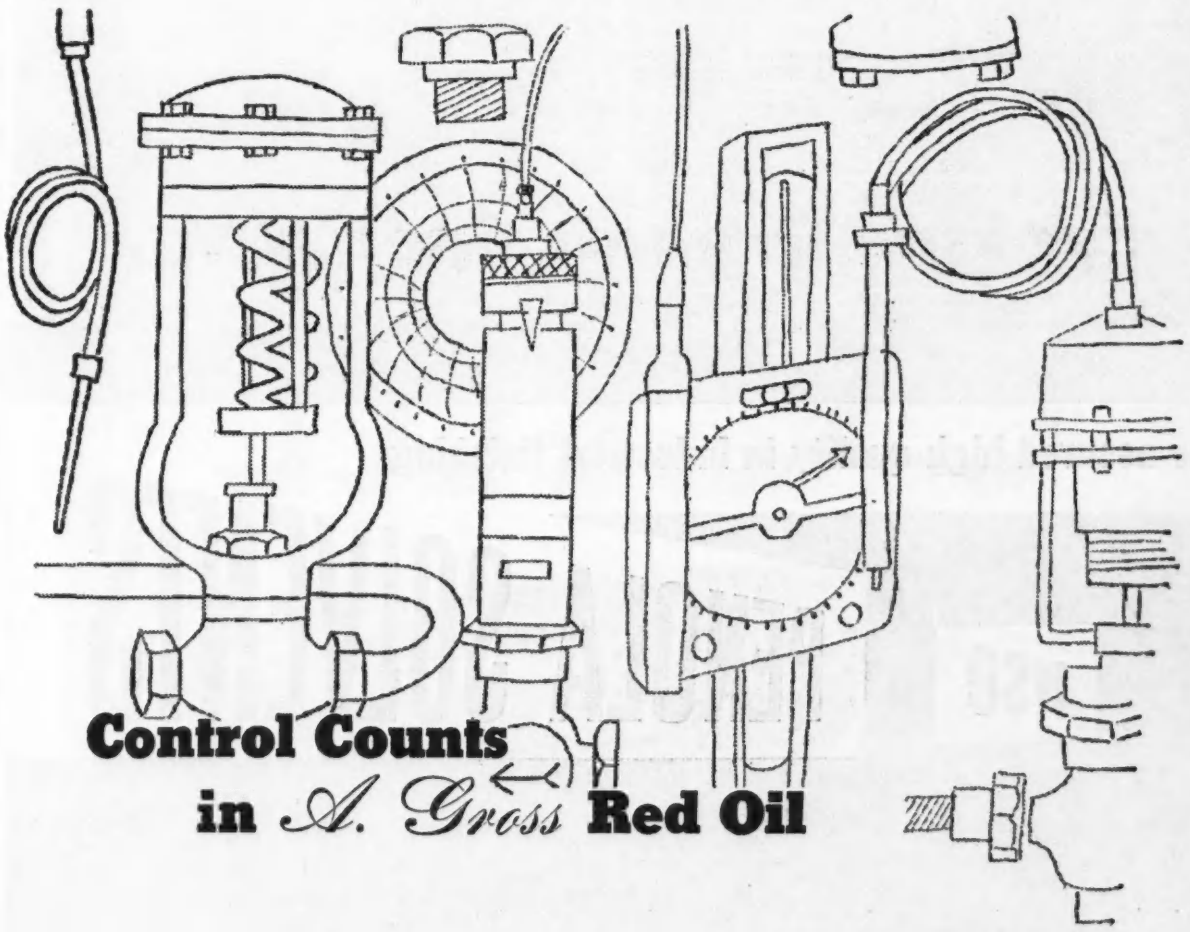
Oil, tung, dms., c.l., N. Y.....lb. .26 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .26½- .27
tanks, N. Y.....lb. .24 - .24¼
domestic, mills.....lb. .24½- —
Turkey red (see Oil, castor, sulphonated).
Turpentine, NF, cns., dms.....lb. .20 - .45
Vetiver, Bourbon, cns.....lb.16.00 -20.50
Haitian, cns.....lb.13.00 -16.00
Java, cns.....lb.22.50 -40.00
Wheat germ, 5-gal. dms.....gal.10.00 -13.00
White mineral, tech., 50-65 vis., non-ret. dms., f.o.b. N. Y., c.l. gal. .51½- .54½
65-75 vis., same basis, l.c.l. gal. .52½- .55
l.c.l.....gal. .57½- .58½
NF, 80-90 vis., same basis, c.l gal. .53½- .56½
l.c.l.....gal. .58½- .59½
125-135 vis., same basis, c.l gal. .59½- .62½
l.c.l.....gal. .64½- .65½
145-155 vis., same basis, c.l gal. .66 - .68½
l.c.l.....gal. .71 - .71½
175-185 vis., same basis, c.l gal. .69½- .73
l.c.l.....gal. .74½- .75
USP, 200-210 vis., same basis, c.l gal. .72½- .75
l.c.l.....gal. .77½- .78
345-355 vis., same basis, c.l gal. .77 - .80
l.c.l.....gal. .83 - .85
Wintergreen, USP, nat., Northern, cns lb. 7.15 -14.50
Southern, cns.....lb. 3.20 -19.50
synthetic (see Methyl salicylate)
Wood (see Oil, tung).
Wormseed, cns.....lb. 5.50 - 8.50
Wormwood, cns.....lb. 5.50 - 6.85

Oil, Cypress—Orris Root

Oil, ylang-ylang, Bourbon, bots..lb.20.00 -30.00
extra, bots.....lb.30.50 -40.00
Madagascar bots.....lb No stocks.
Oleostearine, bbls.....lb. .14 Nom.
Olivine aggregate, bulk, c.l., mines. ton. 7.00 - 9.50
crushed F mesh bulk c.l works ton 10.00 —
paper, bgs, c.l., works ton 12.00 —
Opium, USP, cns.....lb.12.20 -19.45
gran., USP, cns.....lb.21.65 -21.90
powd., USP cns.....lb.21.65 -21.90
Orange, cadmium lithopone, bbls. frt. alld. E. of Rockies..lb. 1.59 - —
Chrome, CP bbls., dlvd N. of Tenn and N. C. E of Miss. R., include Davenport, Tenn. and N. C. E of Minneapolis, Rock Island, St. Louis, St. Paul lb. .31 - —

Chrome orange prices are ½c. higher dlvd Ala. Fla., Ga. La (Shreveport), 1¼c. Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn. Dallas and Ft. Worth, Tex., 1½c El Paso, Tex., 2c. Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph; 1.6c higher dlvd Pac. Coast, for Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita prices are equalized with Chicago.

Dinitroanilin toner.....lb. 1.30 - —
Mineral, American, bbls, l.c.l., works..lb. .1910- —
Molybdated, bbls.....lb. .44 —
Orthonitroanilin toner, kgs.....lb 1.15 —
Persian, bbls.....lb. .65 - —
Peel, bitter, Haitian, bls.....lb .12 .14
sweet, bls.....lb. .16 - .18
Orris root, Florentine, bls.....lb. .29 - .30
powdered, bbls, bxs.....lb. .35 - .38
Verona, bls.....lb. .19 - .20
powdered, bbls., bxs.....lb. .26 - —



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Orthoaminobiphenyl—Petroleum, Fuel Oil, Furnace

Orthoaminobiphenyl, dms., c.l., works lb. .32½- —
i.c.l., same basis lb. .33 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .37 - —
Orthoanisidin, bbls. lb. .88 - —
Orthochloroaniiin, dms., c.l. lb. .70 - —
i.c.l lb. .72 - —
Orthochlorobenzaldehyde, dms., works lb. 1.20 - —
Orthochloroparanitroaniiin dms. dlvd lb. .86 - —
Orthochlorophenol dms. c.l., frt. equald lb. .34½- —
i.c.l. same basis lb. .35½- —
Orthocresol, pure, 30° C., non-ret., dms c.l. frt equald lb. .173 - —
i.c.l. same basis lb. .176 - —
ret. dms., c.l., same basis lb. .17 - —
i.c.l., same basis lb. .17½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .16 - —
29°C., ret. dms., c.l., same basis. lb. .16 - —
i.c.l., same basis lb. .16½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .15 - —
25-29°C., non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis lb. .153 - —
i.c.l. same basis lb. .156 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .140 - —
Orthodichlorobenzene, dms. e.x. works, frt. alld. E. of Rockies lb. .12¼- —
i.c.l., same basis lb. .13¼- —
tanks, same basis lb. .10¾- —
Orthoisopropyl N phenylcarbamate (See IPC).
Orthonitroaniiin, flaked, dms. lb. .54 - .57
powd., dms. lb. .60 - —
Orthonitrochlorobenzene, dms lb. .20 - .21
Orthonitrobiphenyl tech. dms., c.l., works lb. .14¼- —
i.c.l., works lb. .15 - —
tanks, works lb. .13 - —
Orthonitroparachlorophenol, cns lb. .75 - —
Orthonitrophenol, bbls, works, frt. equald lb. .94 - —
Orthonitrotoluene dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .10 - —
i.c.l., frt. alld lb. .11 - —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .09 - —
Orthophenetidin dms., works lb. 1.00 - —
Orthophenylphenol, fib dms., works, lb. .20 - .44
Ortho-tertiary-amylphenol, dms., c.l., works lb. .43¾- —
i.c.l., works lb. .46¾- —
tanks, works lb. .41¾- —
Orthotolidin (see Tolidin Base).
Orthotoluidin, dms., c.l., works lb. .23 - —
i.c.l. same basis lb. .24 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .23 - —
Osage orange, crystals, No. 1, bbls., i.c.l lb. .40 - —
extract, liquid, No. 1, bbls., i.c.l lb. .19 - —
Ouabain, USP, bots gram. 3.00 - 4.00
Ox bile, extract, powdered, USP 5-lb. lots or more lb. 6.00 - —
not extract, powdered 5-lb. lots or more lb. 4.35 - —
Oxyquinolin sulphate, cns., 100-lb. lots, works lb 4.75 - 5.00
smaller lots, works lb. 4.92 - 5.17

P

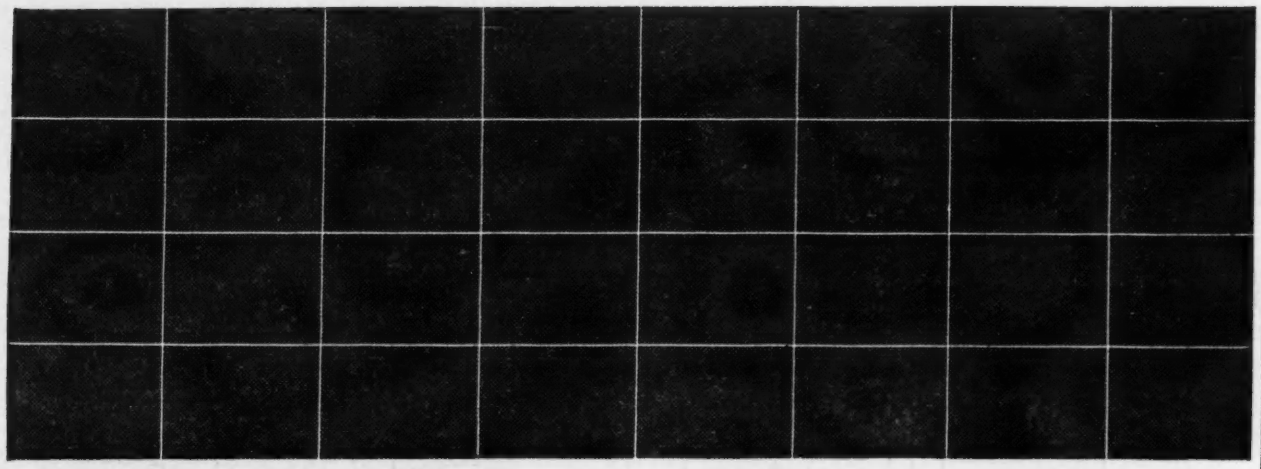
Pancreas substance, assay 1:75 bots., 5-lb. lots or more lb. 5.75 - —
Pancreatin, USP bots lb. 2.50 - 3.00
Panthenol, bots., works, frt. adjust. kilo 90.00 - —
Papain, powd., African lb. 7.00 - —
Ceylon lb. 5.50 - —
Papaverine, natural or synthetic hydrochloride, USP, cns., 25 oz. to 100 oz., lots oz. 5.00 - —
smaller lots oz. 5.05 - 5.20
Sulphate, cns oz. 7.10 - 7.35
Paprika, Czech, bgs lb. No Stocks
Spanish, bgs lb. .45 - .46
Para-anisidin, dms., works lb. .97 - —
Para-acetylaminobenzaldehyde thiosemicarbazone, dms., frt. adjusted lb. 17.50 - 21.00
Para-aminophenol, dms., frt. alld lb. .97 - .98
Parachloroaniiin, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .75 - —
Parachlorobenzaldehyde, dms., works lb. 1.33 - 1.36
Parachloro-orthonitroaniiin, dms., frt. alld lb. .73 - .83
Parachlorophenol, dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .34½- —
i.c.l., same basis lb. .35½- —
Paracresol, 98%, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .49 - —
i.c.l., dlvd. lb. .51 - —
Methylether, cns lb. 1.90 - 2.50
Paracymene, dms., 50-gal. lots or more, works gal. 2.50 - —
smaller lots gal. 3.00 - —
Paradibromobenzene, bgs. 500-lb. lots. lb. .55 - —
Paradichlorobenzene, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld. E. of Rockies lb. .16½- —
i.c.l., same basis lb. .17½- .18½
Paraffin, crude scale, white, 121°-123°F, ASTM, solid, c.l., ref'y lb. .06 - —
fully refined, 122°-124°F, ASTM, loose c.l., rfy lb. .0795- —
125°-127°F, ASTM, loose, c.l., rfy lb. .0795- —
Paraffin, fully refined, 130°-132°F, ASTM, loose, c.l., ref'y lb. .0805- —
132°-134°F, ASTM, loose, c.l., refy lb. .0805- —
133°-137°F, ASTM, loose, c.l., ref'y lb. .0805- —

Prices for paraffin in bags and ctns., c.l., 7/10c. per lb. higher; 1,000 to 9,999 lbs., 2.7c. per lb. higher and under 1,000 lbs., 3.7c. per lb. higher.

Paraformaldehyde, 91%, powd., bgs., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .15½- —
i.c.l., frt. alld. lb. .17 - —
flake, bgs., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .12 - —
i.c.l., frt. alld. lb. .13½- —
USP X, fib dms., c.l. lb. .198 - —
10,000-lb lots lb. .198 - —
1,000-lb. lots lb. .198 - —
smaller lots lb. .208 - —
Paraldehyde, tech., 98%, 55-gal. dms., c.l., works lb. .1385- .1650
i.c.l., works lb. .1485- .1750
tanks, works lb. .1200- .1500
Paranitroaniiin, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld lb. .50½- —
i.c.l., works, frt. alld. lb. .53½- —
Paranitrochlorobenzene, kgs., works. lb. .26 - .27
Paranitrophenol, kgs., works, frt. equald lb. .50 - —
Paranitrotoluene, kgs., fib. dms., works. lb. .33 - .36
Paraphenetidin, dms., works lb. 1.00 - —
Paraphenylenediamine, redistilled, dms., works lb. 2.00 - —
tech., refd., dms., same basis lb. 1.10 - 1.35
Paraphenylphenol, bgs., c.l., works. lb. .37½- —
i.c.l., same basis lb. .42 - —
Para-tertiary-amylphenol, ctns., c.l., works lb. .26½- —
i.c.l., works lb. .27½- —
tanks, works lb. .25½- —
Para-tertiary-butylphenol, bgs., c.l., works lb. .27½- —
i.c.l., same basis lb. .28½- —
Parathion, spray powder, 15%, dealers, tins, works lb. .45 - —
tech., dms., works lb. 1.50 - —
Paratoluenesulphonamide, flake, bbls., frt. alld lb. .64 - .66
powd., bbls., works lb. .70 - —
solid, bbls., frt. alld lb. .61 - —
Paratoluidin flake, bbls., frt. alld. lb. .64 - —
solid, bbls., frt. alld lb. .60 - .61
Paris green, dealer, distributor, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld. on 96 lbs. or over lb. .36 - .40
i.c.l., same basis lb. .37 - .53
Passion flower herb, bls lb. .21 - .23
Peanut meal, 45%, old proc., sacked, mills ton. 65.00 - 66.00
solvent, same basis ton. 62.00 - —
Pectin, citrous, NF, powd., bbls lb 2.00 - 2.06
tech., powd., bbls lb 1.50 - —
Penicillin, crystalline, potassium, sterile, bulk, 1,000,000 units .08½- .09
Procaine, bulk, 1,000,000 units .08½- .09
Sodium, sterile, bulk, 1,000,000 units .08½- .09
Pentachlorophenol, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .21 - —
i.c.l., same basis lb. .24 - .29
truckload, 20,000 lbs. min. same basis lb. .21¼- —
Pentaerythritol, tech., bgs., c.l., works lb. .34 - —
i.c.l., works lb. .35 - .36

Di- and tri-isomers (see Dipentaerythritol and Tripentaerythritol).

Pentane, industrial, tanks, Tex. ref'y gal. .14¼- —
Pepper, black, Malabar, spot, bgs lb. .92 - .95
red, Gondar, bgs lb. .32 - —
Japanese, hontakas, bgs lb. .49 - .50
birdseyes, bgs., new crop lb. .57 - .58
Mombasa, bgs., ship't lb. .55 Nom.
Nigerian, bgs lb. .33 - .35
Turkish, bgs. lb. .30 - .31
Zanzibar, bgs. lb. .55 Nom.
white, bgs. lb. 1.12 - 1.13
Peppermint leaves, USP, dom., bls., dms. lb. .65 - .70
imported, bls lb. 1.25 Nom.
Pepsin, NF 1:3,000, bulk lb. 3.75 - 3.90
Perchloroethylene, dms. c.l., or truckloads, works lb. .11½- —
dlvd., E lb. .11½- —
i.c.l., dlvd., ex whse lb. .13½- —
dlvd. E lb. .13½- —
Peru balsam, dms. lb. 1.25 - 1.40
Petrolatum, amber, dms., c.l., ref'y. lb. .05 - .05⅝
i.c.l., dlvd lb. .06¾- .07
tanks, refy lb. .03¼- .04⅛
cream, dms., c.l., refy lb. .06⅛- .07⅛
i.c.l., dlvd lb. .08½- .08¾
tanks, refy lb. .04⅜- .05⅝
extra, amber, dms., c.l., refy lb. .05¼- .05⅞
i.c.l., dlvd lb. .07 - .07¼
tanks, refy lb. .03½- .04⅜
USP, white, lily, dms., c.l., ref'y lb. .06⅝- .07¼
i.c.l., dlvd lb. .08⅞- .09⅛
tanks, refy lb. .04⅞- .06
soft, dms., c.l., refy lb. .06¾- .07¾
i.c.l., dlvd lb. .08½- .08¾
tanks, refy lb. .05 - .05⅞
snow, dms., c.l., refy lb. .07⅛- .07¾
i.c.l., dlvd lb. .09⅝- .09⅝
tanks, refy lb. .05⅜- .05⅞
yellow, soft, dms., c.l., refy. lb. .05¼- .05⅞
i.c.l., dlvd lb. .06⅞- .07⅛
tanks, refy lb. .03½- .05⅞
Petroleum, crude, bulk, at wells, California bbl. 1.42 - 3.53
Illinois bbl. 2.69 - 2.02
Kentucky bbl. 2.62 - 3.02
Louisiana-Arkansas bbl. 2.33 - 3.23
Montana bbl. 1.53 - 2.90
Oklahoma-Kansas bbl. 2.48 - 2.90
Penna., lower field bbl. 3.54 - —
Upper field bbl. 4.05 - —
Texas, East bbl. 2.90 - —
Gulf Coast lb. 2.63 - 3.23
North, North-Central bbl. 2.48 - 2.90
Panhandle bbl. 2.48 - 2.90
West bbl. 2.35 - 2.90
Wyoming bbl. 1.53 - 2.90
Fuel oil, bunker C, No. 6, East Coast, Baltimore, Md. bbl. 2.25 - —
Boston, Mass. bbl. 2.29 - —
Charleston, S. C. bbl. 2.20 - —
Jacksonville, Fla. bbl. 2.18 - —
New York Harbor bbl. 2.25 - —
Norfolk, Va. bbl. 2.23 - —
Philadelphia, Pa. bbl. 2.25 - —
Portland, Me. bbl. 2.29 - —
Providence, R. I. bbl. 2.26 - —
Savannah, Ga. bbl. 2.20 - —
West Coast bbl. 1.80 - 2.10
Diesel, tanks, refy., California gal. .1025- .133
New York gal. .104 - —
Penna. western gal. .1075- .1125
Furnace, tanks, refinery, Arkansas, No. 2 gal. .085 - —
No. 3 gal. .08125- —
N. Y. Harbor No. 2 gal. .10 - —
group 3, No. 1 gal. .08625- .08875
No. 2 gal. .08 - .0825
No. 3 gal. .0775- .08
range gal. .08625- .09
Pennsylvania, western, No. 1 gal. .11 - .1145
No. 2 gal. .109 - .1135
No. 3 gal. .1075- .1135



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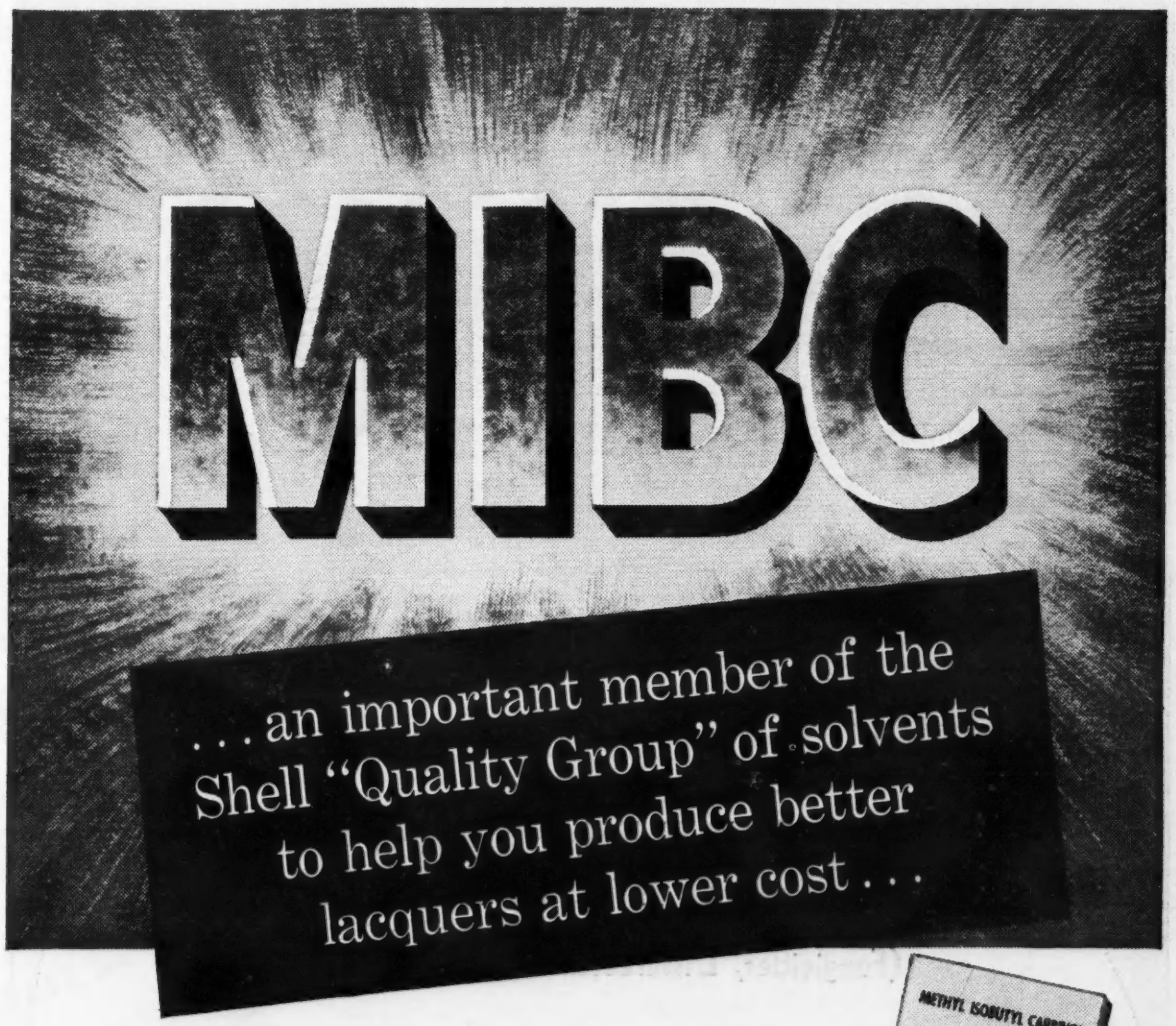
Petroleum, Lacquer Diluent—Potash, Caustic, Regular, Liquid

Petroleum, lacquer diluent, 150°-240°F, b.r., 43°-55°C, m.a.p. tanks, West Coast, ex tax, Los Angeles	gal.	.183	—
East coast, N. J., N. Y.	gal.	.18	—
Group 3, benzol-type	gal.	.14125-	.14625
toluol-type	gal.	.13125-	.13375
Mineral spirits, regular, tanks, California, ex tax, San Francisco	gal.	.174	—
East coast, N. J., N. Y.	gal.	.17	—
Group 3	gal.	.11875-	—
tankwagon, Boston	gal.	.19	—
Buffalo	gal.	.195	—
Chicago	gal.	.279	—
Cleveland	gal.	.22	—
Newark	gal.	.18	—
New York	gal.	.16	—
Philadelphia	gal.	.165	—
Pittsburgh	gal.	.18	—
Providence	gal.	.195	—
specially refined, tanks, refy., Watson, Calif.	gal.	.244	—
Borger, Tex.	gal.	.24	—
Houston, Tex.	gal.	.24	—
Wood River, Ill.	gal.	.2625-	—
tank transport, dlvd. N. J.	gal.	.32	—
dlvd. N. Y.	gal	.33½-	—
tankwagon, N. J., N. Y., dlvd.	gal.	.37	—
Naphtha, cleaners, tanks, East Coast, N. J. and N. Y	gal.	.17	—
Group 3	gal.	.12875-	—
tankwagon, Newark	gal.	.18	—
New York	gal.	.18	—
Philadelphia	gal.	.165	.17
high solvency (see petroleum solvent, partial aromatic).			
V.M.&P., 225°-300°F. b.r., tanks, West Coast, Los Angeles	gal.	.168	—
Portland, Ore.	gal.	.174	—
San Francisco	gal.	.173	—
Seattle, Wash.	gal.	.174	—
East coast, N. J., N. Y.	gal.	.18	—
Group 3	gal.	.12875-	—
tankwagon, Boston	gal.	.205	—
Chicago	gal.	.289	—
Cleveland	gal.	.23	—
Newark	gal.	.195	—
New York	gal.	.195	—
Philadelphia	gal.	.195	—
Pittsburgh	gal.	.19	—
Solvent, partial aromatic, tanks, East Coast, N. J., N. Y., 205° 292°F. b.r., 37° 38°C. m.a.p.	gal.	.26	.27½
17°-29°C. m.a.p	gal.	.29	.32½
266°-383°F. b.r., 33°C. m.a.p.	gal.	.29	—
27°-28°C. m.a.p	gal.	.29	.31
19°C. m.a.p	gal.	.34	—
310°-392°F. b.r., 30°-38°C. m.a.p.	gal.	.27	.32½
17°-19°C. m.a.p	gal.	.35	.39
350°-425°F. b.r., 32°-34°C. m.a.p	gal.	.30½-	.32½
25°C. m.a.p	gal.	.39½-	—
18°-21°C. m.a.p	gal.	.35	.43½
rubber, tanks, Cal., ex tax, San Francisco	gal.	.173	—
East Coast, N. J., N. Y.,	gal.	.18	—
Group 3	gal.	.12875-	—
Stoddard, tanks, East Coast, N. J., N. Y.	gal.	.17	—
Group 3	gal.	.12375-	—
Pennsylvania, western	gal.	.15	—
tankwagon, Boston	gal.	.19	—
	gal.	.19	—
Chicago	gal.	.289	—
Cleveland	gal.	.22	—
Los Angeles, ex tax	gal.	.173	—
Newark	gal.	.18	—
New York	gal.	.18	—
Philadelphia	gal.	.165	.17
Pittsburgh	gal.	.18	—
Sulphonate, oil soluble, 60-62% sulphonic content, non-ret. dms., c.l., works	lb.	.16	.18¼
l.c.l., works	lb.	.17	.18½
tanks, works	lb.	.14	.16½
50-55% sulphonic content, non-ret. dms., works	lb.	.15½-	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.16½-	—
tanks, works	lb.	.12½-	—
Phenobarbital, USP, dms., 100-lb. lots	lb.	4.00	—
Phenobarbital-sodium, USP, dms., 100-lb. lots	lb.	4.00	—
Phenol, 90-92% (cresol 8-10%), non-ret. dms. c.l. frt. alld E. of Rockies	lb.	.17¾-	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.18½-	—
ret. dms., c.l., same basis	lb.	.17	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.17½-	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.16	—
82-84% (cresol 16-18%), non-ret., drums, c.l., same basis	lb.	.17¼-	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.18	—
ret., dms., c.l., same basis	lb.	.16½-	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.17	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.15½-	—
39° or above, tar distilled, non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis	lb.	.19¼-	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.20	—
ret. dms., c.l., same basis	lb.	.19	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.19½-	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.17½-	.18
USP, synthetic, dms., c.l., same basis	lb.	.19¾-	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.20½-	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.18	—
Phenolphthalein, USP, or yellow bbls., dms., 2,000-lb. lots	lb.	1.10	—
smaller lots	lb.	1.12	1.17
Phenothiazin, NF, fib. dms., c.l., frt. adjusted	lb.	.53	—
over 2,100 lbs., same basis	lb.	.55	—
less than 2,100 lbs., same basis	lb.	.57	—
Phenyl acetate, dms., 100-lb. lots, works	lb.	.50	—
Salicylate (see Salol)			
Phenylacetaldehyde solution, 50%, bots	lb.	2.40	2.70
100%, bots	lb.	4.00	4.65
Phenylacetamide 125-lb dms., works	lb.	1.10	—
smaller dms., works	lb.	1.15	1.10
Phenylalanine, dextro-laevo, dms., works	lb.	27.00	37.50
Phenylcarbethoxy pyrazolone, 250-lb. fib dms., dlvd. E	lb.	3.60	—
smaller dms., dlvd. E	lb.	4.00	—
Phenyldiethanolamine, dms., c.l., dlvd E.	lb.	.40	—
l.c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.41	—
Phenylethanolamine, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.69¼-	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.70	—
Phenylethyl acetate, bots.		1.35	1.95
Phenylethylphenyl acetate, bots	lb.	3.95	4.40
Phenylhydrazin base, CP, bots	lb.	3.00	3.07
Hydrochloride, commercial, kgs., works	lb.	1.75	—
purified, bots., works	lb.	5.17	—
Phenylmethylpyrazolone (see Methylphenylpyrazolone).			
Phloroglucinol, comi., fib. dms., works	lb.	6.40	—
C.P., bots. fib. dms	lb.	17.00	17.25
tech. fib., dms works	lb.	10.45	—
Phosgene, 150-lb cyls., works	lb.	27½-	—
Phosphate defluorinated (see under D)			
Phosphate rock, Curacao, Atlantic ports	ton	45.00	—
Florida, land pebble, run-of-mine, washed, dried unground, bulk, c.l., mines, 70-68%, b.p.l., c.l., same basis long-ton.		4.68½-	—
72-70%, b.p.l., c.l., same basis long-ton.		5.68½-	—
75%-74%, b.p.l., c.l., same basis long-ton.		6.68½-	—
77%-78%, b.p.l. c.l. same basis long-ton.		7.68½-	—
finely ground, 65%, b.p.l., basis 30% P_2O_5, minimum, bulk, c.l., mines. short-ton		5.60	—
68%, b.p.l. basis 31% P_2O_5, minimum, mines, short ton.		5.80	—
70%, b.p.l. basis 32% P_2O_5, minimum, mines, short-ton.		6.15½-	—
plus or minus usual bonus adjustment clause for oil and labor. Prices on entirely pebble 50c. per long ton higher			
Phosphorus, red amorphous cs., dms.	lb.	46	47
yellow, cns., works	lb.	48	45
dms., c.l., works	lb.	40	.50
l.c.l., works	lb.	.43	—
Oxychloride, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.14	—
l.c.l., dms., works	lb.	.17	—
tankcars, works	lb.	.12½-	—
Pentasulphide, solid, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.11½-	—
l.c.l., dms., works	lb.	.13	.13½
Pentoxide, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.13½-	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.16½-	—
Sesquisulphide, tins, cs., works	lb.	.29	—
export, dms.	lb.	.31	.36
Trichloride, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.14	—
l.c.l. works	lb.	.17	—
tankcars, works	lb.	.12½-	—
Phthalic anhydride, dms., c.l., works (frt equald	lb.	.22	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.23	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.21½-	—
Phthalimide, 97%-98% dms works, frt. alld	lb.	.65	.70
Phthalylsulphacetamide fiber dms.,	lb.	5.00	5.50
Picoline (See Alpha, Beta and Gamma Picoline)			
Pilocarpine hydrochloride, NF, bots	oz	5.25	—
Nitrate, USP, bots., vials	oz.	5.10	5.20
Pimento, Guatamalan, bgs	lb.	.20	Nom.
Jamaican, bgs.	lb.	.29	—
Mexican, bgs.	lb.	.23	.25
Pinetar, retort, dms., incl. c.l., works	gal.	.44	—
l.c.l., works	gal.	.46	—
tanks, bulk, works	gal.	.35	—
Pinkroot, bls	lb.	4.00	3.25
Piperazine hexahydrate, French Codex dextro, bots	kilo.	8.00	8.50
Piperidine 98%, dms., frt. equald.	lb	2.90	3.00
Piperonyl butoxide, dms., dlvd. E	lb.	4.50	5.30
Cyclonene dms dlvd E	lb	4.20	4.50
Pitch burgundy domestic dms. mc. c.l. l.c.l. works 100 lbs		9.80	10.25
Coaltar, 140° 150° F., m.p., dms., c.l., works ton		41.20	42.00
Cottonseed dms. works	lb.	.02¼	.03
Hardwood paper bgs., c.l., works.	lb	.02	—
Linseed, dms	lb.	.06	Nom.
Petroleum (see Asphalt, petroleum).			
Pine, dms., incl., l.c.l., works, South 100 lbs.		8.25	—
Soybean dms. works	lb	.05	Nom
Tall, dms., works	lb.	.03¾-	.04½
Plaster of Paris (see Gypsum).			
Platinum metal, works	oz.	93.00	—
Pleurisy root, bls	lb.	.45	.50
Podophyllum resin, NF, dms	lb.	8.75	—
Pokeroot, bls	lb.	.19	.23
Polyoxyethylene sorbitan monostearate, dms., 20,000-lb. lots, works	lb.	.43	—
10,000-20,000-lb lots, works.	lb.	.45	—
smaller lots, works	lb	48	.50
Tristearate, dms., 20,000-lb. lots, works	lb.	.43	—
10,000-20,000-lb. lots works.	lb.	.48	—
smaller lots, works	lb.	.48	.50
Polystyrene colors special, bgs., over 20,000 lbs. frt alld	lb.	.35½-	.36
10,000-19,999-lb. lots, same basis	lb.	.36	.36½
5,000-9,999-lb. lots, same basis.	lb	.36½	—
standard, bgs.	lb.	.35½-	.36
crystals, heat-resistant, bgs., c.l.	lb.	.34	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.34½-	—
standard, bgs., c.l.	lb	32½	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.33	—
Polystyrene in non-returnable fib. dms. ½c per lb. higher			
Poppyseed, Argentine, bgs	lb.	.14½-	—
Dutch, bgs.	lb.	.16	—
Polish, bgs.	lb.	.17½-	—
Turkish, bgs.	lb.	.14	—
Potash, caustic, regular, flake, 88-92%, dms., c.l., works.	100 lbs.	9.15	—
l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	10.20	—
liquid, 45% basis, dms., c.l., works	100 lbs.	4.25	—
l.c.l., same basis	100 lbs.	5.05	—
tanks, same basis	100 lbs.	3.70	—



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Potash, Caustic, Regular, Solid—R Salt

Potash, caustic, regular, solid 88-92% dms., c.l. works 100 lbs. 8.70 - —
l.c.l., same basis, works, 100 lbs. 9.75 - —
Potassium abietate, dms., works lb .25 - .28
Acetate, NF, dms lb .31 - .36
Bicarbonate, USP, gran., dms lb .22 - —
powd., dms. lb .24 - —
Bichromate, bgs., c.l., works lb .15 - —
l.c.l. same basis lb .15½- .16¾
Potassium bichromate in drums ¾c. higher.
Bitartrate (see Cream of tartar).
Bromate, bbls., 1,000 lbs. or more, lb .50 - .52
25-200-lb. lots lb .55 - .57
Bromide, USP, gran., bbls. kgs. lb .34 - —
Carbonate, tech., calcined, bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs. 9.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 10.05 - —
hydrated, 53-55%, bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.60 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 8.65 - —
USP, gran., bbls., dms lb .16½ - .18
powd., bbls., dms lb .21 - .23
Chlorate, cryst., dms., c.l., works, lb .10¼- —
l.c.l., works lb .11½- .12
powd., dms., c.l., works lb .10¾- —
l.c.l. works lb .12 - 12½
export, dms., New York lb .12¾- .13½
NF gran., dms lb .32 - .33
Chloride, USP, cryst., dms. lb .21 - .23
gran., dms lb .15 - .17
powd., dms lb .24 - .26
Chromate, tech., bgs lb .50 - .50½
Citrate, USP, gran., dms lb .41 - —
powder, dms lb .40½- .41⅛
Potassium cyanide, dms., 500-lb. lots or more, works lb .55 - —
smaller lots, works lb .57 - —
Fluoborate, fib. dms., c.l., works lb .30 - —
l.c.l., works lb .31 - —
Fluoride, dms., works lb .32 - —
Gluconate dms lb .75 - .79
Glycerophosphate, 75% solution cbys lb 2.15 - 2.25
Guaiacsulphonate, NF, dms lb 2.10 - 2.30
Hydroxide, tech. (see Potash caustic).
USP, pellets 100-lb. dms. 1 to 100-dm. lots lb .28½- .33
Hypophosphite, NF, fib. dms., ton lots or less lb 1.00 - 1.03
Iodine, dms. lb 2.15 - —
Manure salt, 22% K_2O, bulk, mines unit-ton .21 - —
Metabisulphate, gran., dms lb .20 - .21
powd., dms lb .25 - —
Muriate, dom. 50-60% K_2O, bulk, Carlshad, N. M. unit-ton .43 - —
Trona, Cal. unit-ton .53 - —
50-51% K_2O paper bgs., Carlshad N. M ton 25.75 - —
Nitrate (see Saltpeter)
Oxalate, neutral, tech., fine gran., bbls., dms lb .30 - .32
Pentaborate, gran., bgs., c.l., works ton 184.00 - —
bbls., ton lots, ex whse. ton 261.00 - —
smaller lots, ex whse. ton 266.00 - —
ton 266.00 - —
Powdered Potassium pentoborate, $10.25 per ton higher.
Perchlorate, dms., c.l., works lb .15 - —
l.c.l., works lb .16½- —
Potassium permanganate, tech., dms., works lb .22½- .23½
USP dms., works lb .24½- .30¼
Persulphate, dms., c.l., works lb .18 - .19
l.c.l., works lb .20 - .22
Phosphate, tetrabasic, bbls., works lb .16½- .18½
Prussiate, red, kgs lb .60 - .63
yellow, dms., ton lots lb .22½- —
smaller lots lb .23 - —
kegs lb .28 - —
Silicate, glass, bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 17.00 - —
l.c.l. 100 lbs. 17.80 - —
solution, clarified, 29° Be, 1:2.5, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.80 - —
l.c.l., 5 dms., or more, works 100 lbs 6.55 - —
tanks, works 100 lbs. 5.45 - —
tech., 29° Be, 1:2.5, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.50 - —
l.c.l., 5 dms. or more, works 100 lbs. 7.00 - —
tanks, works 100 lbs. 7.00 - —
40.5° Be., 1:2.0, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.45 - —
l.c.l., 5 dms. or more, works 100 lbs. 7.20 - 7.30
tanks, works 100 lbs. 6.10 - 6.15
Silicofluoride, bbls., works lb .09 - .10
Stannate, dms., frt. alld., E lb .635 - .701
Sulphate, agricultural, 49-51%, K_2O, bulk, works ton 37.25 - —
NF VII cryst., dms lb .31 - .33
gran., dms. lb .18½- —
powder, dms. lb .16½- .17
Sulphocyanide, NF, cryst. (see Potassium thiocyanate)
Thiocyanate, NF, cryst, dms lb .85 - .94
tech., works lb .77 - .79
Titanate, ctrs., c.l., works lb .14 - —
5-ton lots, works lb .14½- —
1-ton lot or less, works lb .14¾- —

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Potassium-magnesium sulphate bulk, works basis 40% K_2SO_4, 18% MgO ton 16.00 - —
Potassium-sodium tartrate (see Rochelle salt).
Potassium-titanium fluoride, fib. dms., works lb .39 - .40
Oxalate, bbls., dms lb .85 - .95
Potassium-zirconium fluoride, fib. dms., c.l., works lb .50 - —
l.c.l., works lb .52½- .55
Progesterone, USP, bots., 100-gr. lots, gm. .79 - —
Acetate, bots. gm. .70 - —
Procaine hydrochloride, USP, dms., frt. alld lb 3.10 - 3.40
Propane, commercial grade tanks, group 3 gal. .04 - —
Propyl acetate, normal, dms. c.l., dlvd. lb .12¾- —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb .13¾- —
tanks, dlvd lb .10½- —
Aldehyde (see Propionaldehyde).
Gallate, dms., 100 to 2,000-lb. lots, works lb 3.90 - 4.40
Parahydroxybenzoate, USP, dms lb 2.30 - 2.40
Propylene dichloride, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb .0645- .095
l.c.l., same basis lb .0950- .1050
tanks, same basis lb .07 - .08
Oxide, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb .19½- .20½
l.c.l., dlvd E lb .20½- .21½
tanks, dlvd E lb .17½- .18½
Propyleneglycol, industrial, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb .19¼- .21¼
l.c.l., same basis lb .20¼- .22¼
tanks, same basis lb .17½- .18½
USP, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb .20¼- .21½
l.c.l., same basis lb .21¼- .22¼
tanks, same basis lb .18½- .19½
Methylether, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb .20 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb .21 - —
tanks, same basis lb .18½- —
Propylthiouracil, bots., 50-kilo lots or more kilo 55.00 - —
smaller lots kilo 55.10 -55.30
Psyllium seed, black, bgs lb .26 - .27
blonde, bgs lb .16 - .17
husks, bgs lb .42 - .44
Pumice, dom., grd., coarse to fine, 0, ½, 1, 1½, 2, 3, bgs., ton lots lb .03½- .04¼
smaller lots lb .03¾- .04½
imported, Italian, silk-screen, coarse, bags, ton lots lb .06½- —
fine, bgs., ton lots lb .04 - —
sun dried, coarse, bgs, ton lots lb .02½- .04
fine, bgs., ton lots lb .02½- .04
Pumice in bbls is ½c. per lb higher
Pumpkin seed, bgs lb .25 - .26
Pyrethrin, synthetic (see Allethrin).
Pyrethrum flowers, fine grd. 0.9% pyrethrins bbls. works lb .50 - —
powder, 1.3% pyrethrins, bbls., works lb .71½- —
liquid (20 to 1) basis 2 grams pyrethrins per 100cc. odorless base, 50 dms., works gal. 9.20 - —
one to 4 dms., works gal. 9.40 - —
(30 to 1) basis 3 grams pyrethrins per 100 cc. odorless base bbls., works gal. 15.75 - —
oleoresin, dewaxed, 20%, for aerosol bombs, dms., works lb. 11.00 -12.00
Pyridin, denaturing, dms., c.l., works and frt. equald gal. 2.77 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. 2.80 - —
refd., 2°, non-ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis lb 1.15 - —
Pyridoxine hydrochloride, bots., 100-gm. lots gm. .55 - —
Pyrites, Canadian, works long-ton 3.00 - 3.00
Pyrocatechol (see Catechol).
Pyrogallol, NF lb 3.25 3.43
Pyrophyllite, insecticide grade, 200 mesh, bgs. c.l., mines ton 13.00 -13.50
No. 3, 200 mesh, bulk, c.l., mines ton 11.00 - —
rubber grade, 140 mesh, bgs. c.l., mines ton 11.50 -12.00
standard, 200 mesh, bulk, c.l., mines ton 12.50 - —
230 mesh, bulk, c.l., mines ton 13.50 - —
325 mesh, bulk, c.l., mines ton 16.75 - —
Standard and No. 3 pyrophyllite in paper bgs. $3 to $3.50 per ton extra.
Pyroxlin scrap, amber, dms., works lb .15 - —
black, dms., works lb .12 - —
mixed, mottled, dms., works lb .11 - —
white, china, ivory, dms., works lb .12 - .15
dense, opaque, dms., works lb., .12 - .15
translucent pastels, cs., works lb .14 - —
transparent, colorless, dms., works lb .25 - —
colors, dms., works lb .14 - —
shavings, amber, cs., works lb .11 - —
mixed colors, dms., works lb .11 - —

Q

Quassia chips lb .17 - —
Quebracho extract, clarified, grd., 70% tannin, bgs., c.l., lb .16½- .16¾
liquid, 35% tannin bbls., works, tanks, same basis lb .08¼- —
solid, clari., 64% tannin, bgs., c.l., exdock, duty extra lb .12⅛- —
ordinary, 63% tannin, bgs., c.l., same basis lb .11 31/64 —
Quebracho extract prices are based on $20.40 freight and $1 insurance per long ton.
Quercitron extract, crystals, No. 1, bbls., l.c.l. lb .40 - —
liquid, No. 1, bbls., l.c.l. lb .19 - —
Quicksilver, flasks 76 lbs. net) flask 183.00 -185.00
Quinceseed, bgs. lb 1.50 Nom.
Quinidine, NF, V cryst., cns., 100-oz. lots oz. 1.15 - —
powd., precip., cns., 100-oz. lots oz. 1.17 - —
Sulphate, USP, cns., 100-oz. lots oz. .87 - —
Quinine, NF, cns., 100-oz. lots oz. .54 - —
Bisulphate, USP, cns., 100-oz. lots oz. .37½- —
Dihydrochloride, USP, cns oz. .54 - —
Ethylcarbonate, NF, cns., 100-oz. lots oz. .63½- —
Hydrobromide, NF, cns., 50-oz. cns. oz. .47½- —
Hydrochloride, USP, cns., 100-oz. lots oz. .47½- —
Phosphate, NF, cns., 100-oz. lots oz. .61 - —
Salicylate, NF, cns., 100-oz. lots oz. .55 - —
Sulphate, USP, cns., 100-oz. lots oz. .42 - —
Quinine and Urea hydrochloride, NF cans oz. .56 - —
Quinolin, dms., c.l., frt. equald lb .50¾- —
l.c.l., same basis lb .51¼- —
tanks, same basis lb .50 - —

R

R salt, paste, 100% basis, dms., frt. alld lb .83 - —
powd., basis 100%, frt. alld lb .88 - .93

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CALIFORNIA: DOWNEY, NEWARK, RICHMOND, SAN PABLO, SOUTH GATE • ILLINOIS: CHICAGO • LOUISIANA: NEW ORLEANS • MARYLAND: SPARROWS POINT • NEW JERSEY: BURLINGTON, LINDEN • TEXAS: HOUSTON • FOREIGN PLANTS — ARGENTINA: BUENOS AIRES • AUSTRALIA: BRISBANE, FREMANTLE, MELBOURNE, SYDNEY • BRAZIL: RIO DE JANEIRO • CANADA: HAMILTON • ITALY: MILAN • PERU: LIMA SINGAPORE • UNITED KINGDOM: BRISTOL.

Red, BON acid maroons, pure, bbls. lb. 1.75 - —
resinated, bbls lb. 1.50 - —
arylid, deep shades, bbls lb. 3.60 - —
light shades, bbls lb. 2.75 - —
maroon, bbls lb. 3.60 - 5.90
Cadmium, CP, dark shade, bbls., frt. alld. E. of Rockies lb. 4.30 - —
light shade, same basis lb 4.00 - —
medium shade, bbls., same basis lb 4.25 - —
medium-light shade, bbls., same basis lb 4.05 - —
orange shade, bbls., same basis lb NP - —
lithopone, deep shade, bbls., same basis lb. 1.93 - —
light shade, bbls, same basis lb 1.70 - —
maroon shade, bbls, same basis lb. 2.05 - —
medium shade, bbls, same basis lb 1.85 - —
medium-light shade, bbls., same basis lb. 1.77 - —
orange-red shade, bbls., same basis lb. 1.64 - —

Red cadmium lithopone all shades, in smaller pkgs., 5c. per lb. higher; all prices are 1c per lb higher ex whse Los Angeles and San Francisco.

Carmine No 40 (see Carmine).
Dyes (see Dyes, coaltar)
Eosin toner, bbls., works lb. 1.60 - —
Indian, dom., pure, bgs., Bethlehem, Easton, E. St. Louis, N. Y lb. .12¾- —
Iron oxide, pure, 98% ferric oxide, bgs., c.l., works lb. .12¾- —
t.c.l., works lb. .13 - —
natural, 75%-85% ferric oxide, bgs., t.c.l., Bethlehem Pa.; Copley, O.; Easton Pa.; E. St. Louis lb. .06 - —
Lake C, toner, alizarin bbls., works lb 1.10 - 1.20
Lithol, toner, bbls., works lb. .79 - —
rubine toner, pure, bbls., works lb 1.50 - —
resinated, bbls., works lb 1.40 - —
Virginia-type bbls, works lb 1.40 - —
Maroon toner, MNPT, kgs., works. lb. 3.60 - —
10,000-lb. lots, works lb. 4.22 - —
smaller lots, works lb 4.24 - —
Metallic bbls., c.l., works lb .02½- —
t.c.l works lb. .02¾- —
Oxide (see Red iron oxide).
Persian gulf bgs., c.l., works lb .06¾- —
t.c.l. works lb .07 - —
Para toner, bbls lb. .95 - —
Chlorinated kgs lb 1.10 - 1.15
Phloxin toner (see Red eosin toner)
Rhodamine, molybdated, PMA, kegs lb 5.35 - —
tungstated, PTMA, works, kegs lb 6.35 - —
Spanish oxide, bbls., c.l., ex dock lb .05¾- —
t.c.l., ex dock lb .06 - —
ex whse., New York lb .06½- —
Toluidin toner, deep shades, kgs., works lb. 1.50 - —
light shades, kgs., works lb. 1.50 - —
Turkey bbls., works lb. .60 - —
Tuscan, bbls., frt. equald lb. 24½ - .25
Venetian, 15%, bgs., works lb. .0350- .037
20%, bgs., works lb .0475- —
25%, bgs., works lb .0525- —
30%, bgs., works lb .0550- —
35%, bgs., works lb .0575- —
40%, bgs., works lb .0625- —
Vermilion, Amer. bbls lb .32 - —
Quicksilver, ctns. lb 3.52 - —
Watchung-type, bbls lb 1.95 - —
Red KB base (see Chloro (4-2-amino-toluene).
Red precipitate, NF, powd, dms lb 4.37 - 4.41
Red saunders, NF, powd., bbls lb. .35 - .40
Rennin, NF, powder lb 6.25 - —
Resorcinol, tech grade, dms., c.l., works lb. .77½- —
t.c.l., works lb. .78½- —
USP, cryst., dms., works lb 2.75 - —
powd., dms., works lb 2.95 - —
Monoacetate, NF, dms. lb 3.25 - 3.45
Rhatany root, bgs lb .15 - .16
Rhodinol, 5-lb. cans lb. 25.00 - 56.00
Rhubarb root, China, whole, cs lb. .75 - .85
powd., bbls. lb. .90 - .95
India, whole, bgs. lb. .35 - .40
powdered, bbls. lb. .43 - .45
Riboflavin USP, bots., dlvd kilo 100.00 - —
readily soluble, bots. dlvd kilo 100.00 - —
Rice bran, concentrate, dms, Cedartown, Ga lb. .79 - —
Rochelle salt, USP, gran, powd., dms., c.l lb. .32½- —
5,000-lb. lots, dms., c.l lb .32½ —
smaller lots lb .33½ .38¼
Rosin, gum and wood (see Naval Stores, Protective Coatings market)
Rotenone, CP, bbls., works lb 20.00 - —
tech, bbls, works lb 16.50 - —
Rottenstone, bgs., 5 ton lots, ex-whse lb. .03 - —
ton lots, same basis lb. .04 - —
Rutin, NF, fib, dms., 25-kilo lots kilo 25.00 —
10 to 25-kilo lots, fib, dms. kilo 25.00 - 30.00
1 to 10-kilo lots fib dms kilo 30.00 —
Ryania, bgs., 100% powd., works lb. .20 - —

S

Sabadilla seed, powd., bbls lb. .49 - 49¼
activated, ground with lime, bbls lb .35 - .36
Saccharin, USP, gran., soluble, dms. 1000-lb lots lb 1.60 —
smaller lots lb 1.70 1.80
powd., soluble, insoluble, dms. 1000-lb lots lb 1.65 —
smaller lots lb 1.75 1.95
Saffron, Spanish, USP, tins lb. 25.00 - —
Safrol, dms lb .75 - 1.20
Sage, Cretan, bgs. lb. .11 - —
Dalmatian, bgs. lb. .45 - —
Italian, bgs. lb. .16 - .17
Sodium benzoate, tech., bbls., dms.,
Sago flour, raw, bgs. lb. .07¼- .07½
refined, bgs lb. .08¾- .09¼
Sal soda (see Soda sal)
Powdered salol, 25c higher
Salol NF gran, bbls., kgs. lb 1.10 - —
Salt, rock, paper bgs., c.l. 100 lbs .98 - —
Table, vacuum, common, fine, paper bgs., c.l 100 lbs 1.12 - —
Saltcake, dom, bulk, works, 100% Na_2SO_4 basis ton 19.00 - —
Saltpeter, cryst, bbls, 10-ton lots 100 lbs 14.40 —
smaller lots 100 lbs 14.65 14.90
powd., bbls, 20-ton lots 100 lbs 10.75 —
smaller lots 100 lbs 12.00 12.50
gran., bbls., 20-ton lots. 100 lbs 9.75 —
smaller lots 100 lbs 11.10 11.50
NF, gran., dms lb. .09¾ .11¾
Saltpeter in bags 50c. per 100 lbs less; in kegs $1 more
Sandalwood chips, East Indies, bgs. lb .65 .66
powd., dms lb .75 .76
Sanguinarine nitrate, bots. oz 4.75 5.50
Santonin, NF, dom, cryst., powd., dms., cns lb. 76.50 - 80.00
imported, cryst., powd., cns lb. 76.50 - 80.00
Saponin, No. 1, 100-lb. dms. lb. 2.75 - —
Sarsaparilla root, dom, bls. lb. .43 - .50
Honduras, bls lb. .38 - .40
Mexican, bls lb. .28 - .29
Sassafras root bark, ord., bls. lb. .45 - —
select, bls. lb. .60 - —
Schaeffer's salt, paste, dms., frt, alld., basis 100% lb. .85 - .95
powder, bgs., frt. alld lb. .95 - —
Scopolamine hydrobromide, USP, bots oz. 13.00 - 14.50
Seidlitz mixture, bbls., 5,000-lb. lots lb. .30½- —
smaller lots lb .31 .32
Selenium, powd., dms., dlvd lb 4.25 - 4.75
Senega root, bls lb. 2.30 - 2.40
Serpentaria root, bls lb. 4.85 - 5.00
Sesame seed, Nicaragua, hulled, bgs lb. .24 - —
natural, bgs. lb. .15½ Nom.
Salvadorian lb. .14 - 14½
Shellac, bleached, bonedry, bgs., 1,500-lb. lots lb. .49 - —
bbls., 1,500-lb. lots lb. .50 - —
kgs., 1,500-lb. lots lb. .52 - —
refined, bgs., 1,500-lb. lots lb. .59 - —
bbls., 1,500-lb. lots lb. .60 - —
kgs., 1,500-lb. lots lb. .62 - —

Bonedry shellac prices for less than 1,500-lb lots, 1c per lb higher for all packages.

lemon, No. 1, bgs., 10-bg. lots lb. .39 - —
No. 2, bgs., 10-bg. lots lb. .37 - .39
Superfine, bgs., 10-bg. lots lb. .34 - .36
TN, bgs., 10-bg. lots lb. .32 - —

Shellac in 1 to 9 bg. lots, 1c. more

Shingle stain oil (see Oil, shingle stain).
Silica, amorph., dry grd., 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., works ton 25.00 - —
t.c.l., works ton 30.00 - 40.00
hard-quartz, 99½, 325 mesh, bgs. c.l., works ton 20.00 - —
t.c.l., works ton 25.00 - 30.00
140 mesh, bgs., c.l., works ton 18.00 - —
t.c.l., works ton 20.00 - —
Silicon tetrachloride, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .16 - —
t.c.l., works lb. .20 - .28½
Silver bullion, ingots, cs fb. .85¼- —
Cyanide, fib dms., 2,500-oz. lots oz. .77⅝- —
1,000-oz. lots oz. .77⅝- —
500-oz. lots oz. .77⅞- —
100-oz. lots oz. .78⅛- —
Nitrate, CP, crystals, bots., 2,500-oz. lots oz. .54¾- —
1,000-oz. lots oz. .55 - —
500-oz. lots oz. .56½- —
250-oz. lots oz. .57 - —
USP granular silver nitrate, 4c. per oz. higher
Proteinate, mild, USP, bots., dms., 1,000 oz lots oz. 1.05 - —
strong, NF, bots, dms, 1,000-oz. lots oz 1.00 - —
Skullcap, herb, Eastern, bls lb. .50 - .65
Western, bls lb. .30 - .35
Slate flour, bgs., c.l., works ton 9.55 - 13.00
t.c.l., ex whse ton 21.00 - 27.35
Smalt, black, ctns lb. .15 - —
Blue, ctns lb. .18 - —
Soapbark, bls. lb. .24 - .25
crushed, bls., bbls lb. .30 - .31
powd., bbls. lb. .33 - .34

Red, BON Acid Maroons—Sodium Antimoniate

Soda ash, dense, 58% paper bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.75 - —
t.c.l., stock points 100 lbs. 2.85 - 4.62
bbls, c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.30 - —
t.c.l., stock points 100 lbs. 3.35 - 4.12
bulk, c.l., works 100 lbs 1.45 —
light, 58% paper bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.65 - —
t.c.l. stock points 100 lbs. 2.75 - 4.52
bbls, c.l., works 100 lbs 2.20 - —
t.c.l. stock points 100 lbs. 3.25 - 5.02
bulk, c.l., works 100 lbs 1.35 - —
Soda, caustic, flake, powd., 76%, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald, 100 lbs. 4.10 - —
t.c.l., stock points 100 lbs. 5.30 - —
liquid, 50%, sellers' tanks, works, dry basis 100 lbs. 2.55 - —
rayon-type tanks works, dry basis 100 lbs. 2.65 - —
70% sellers' tanks, works, dry basis 100 lbs. 2.65 - —
rayon type tanks, works, dry basis 100 lbs 2.75 - —
solid, 76% dms, c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.70 - —
t.c.l., stock points 100 lbs. 4.90 - —
Sal, bgs, c.l., works 100 lbs 1.40 - —
t.c.l works 100 lbs 1.70 - —
Soda-lime, USP, dms lb. .23 - .25
Sodium acetate, anhyd, bgs., c.l., works lb. .12 —
t.c.l. dms lb. .12¾ —
NF, gran, dms., works lb. .10 - .16½
Alginate, refined, bbls., works lb. .83 - —
NF, white, powd., dms., ton lots, works lb. .87 - 1.30
Antimoniate, bbls., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .27½- —
t.c.l., dlvd, E lb. .29 - —

SOLVAY

T. M. REG. U. S. PAT. OFF.

SODIUM NITRITE

U. S. P.

Sodium Nitrite has long had many important uses in American industry. Many industries are now using this versatile product to do a variety of jobs. What can Solvay Sodium Nitrite do for you? For technical information on specific uses of Solvay Sodium Nitrite, write on your business letterhead to the address below.

Physical and Chemical Properties

Molecular Weight: 69.01.

Solubility in Water: 20% at −12° C., 39% at −26°C. (eutectic). 50% at 42°C., 60% at 90°C. Slightly soluble in alcohols, very soluble in anhydrous ammonia.

Negative heat of solution.

Melting Point: 271°C., decomposes at 320°C.

Appearance: Crystalline, slight yellow cast, almost 100% will pass through a No. 20 screen.

Reactions: Can be either a reducing or oxidizing agent. Provides NO_2 for azo reaction.

Quality: U.S.P. grade. Better than 99% $NaNO_2$, very low in chlorides and metallic impurities.

DO YOU HAVE A CORROSION PROBLEM?

Solvay Sodium Nitrite is an excellent anti-corrosion agent that will not injure the skin of a normal person. It will however protect a wide variety of metals including iron and steel.

Among the current applications utilizing this property of Solvay Sodium Nitrite are: prevention of corrosion in air conditioning units and circulating water systems; as a corrosion inhibitor in water base paints, water soluble hydraulic fluids, metal cutting and grinding compounds; as a rust preventive in household scouring pads and radiator anti-freeze compounds.

Do you have a corrosion problem that could be solved with Solvay Sodium Nitrite?

USES FOR SOLVAY SODIUM NITRITE

METAL INDUSTRY
- for corrosion prevention
- for detinning
- for heat treating salts
- for oxidizing compounds
- for enameling
- for specialized metal cleaning compounds

MEAT PACKING
- as a color fixative for meats

TEXTILE INDUSTRY
- in azo dyeing

ORGANIC CHEMICAL SYNTHESIS
- provides nitrite ion for diazonium reaction

SOLVAY

SOLVAY PROCESS DIVISION
ALLIED CHEMICAL & DYE CORPORATION
61 Broadway, New York 6, N. Y.

BRANCH SALES OFFICES:
Boston • Charlotte • Chicago • Cincinnati • Cleveland • Detroit • Houston
New Orleans • New York • Philadelphia • Pittsburgh • St. Louis • Syracuse

Soda Ash • Caustic Soda • Potassium Carbonate • Calcium Chloride • Chlorine • Caustic Potash
Cleaning Compounds • Ammonium Bicarbonate • Sodium Bicarbonate • Snowflake® Crystals
Sodium Nitrite • Para-dichlorobenzene • Ortho-dichlorobenzene • Monochlorobenzene • Ammonium Chloride

Sodium Arsenate—Sodium Sulphate

Sodium arsenate, dms., c.l., works. lb. .12½- —
t.c.l. dms. works lb 13¾ 14¼
Arsenite, dms., c.l., works ... lb. .13½- —
t.c.l. dms works lb 14¼ 15¼
solution dms. works gal 70 1.10
Ascorbate. dms., 25-50 kilo lots kilo 21.00 - —
10-kilo lots ..... kilo 21 35 - —
5-kilo lots ..... kilo 21 75 - —
1-kilo lots ..... kilo 22 00 - —
500-gram lots, bots..... kilo 22.50 - —
Benzoate, tech., bbls., dms., 100-lb. lots or more lb. .39 - —
USP, bbls., dms. 100-lb. lots. or more lb. .40 - —
Bicarbonate, USP gran., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs 2.70 - —
t.c.l., works 100 lbs 3.70 - —
powd., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs 2.30 - —
t.c.l., works 100 lbs 3.30 - —
Bichromate, bgs., c.l., works. lb. .11½- —
t.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .12 - .13¼
Bifluoride bbls c.l. works frt. equald lb. .17½- —
t.c.l., same basis..... lb. .1790- —
Bisulphate, bulk, c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.00 - —
dms., c.l., works ..... 100 lbs 2.65 3.85
t.c.l., works ..... 100 lbs 3 05 3.65
Bisulphite anhyd. bgs.,c.l. works 100 lbs 4.50 - —
t.c.l., works ..... lb 4.90 - —
solut. 35° bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs 1 40 - —
t.c.l., works .....100 lbs. 1.80 - —
Borate (see Borax).
Bromide, USP, bbls., kgs., works. lb. .34 - .35
Cacodylate, NF, dms., jrs..... lb 8.52 - —

Sodium carbonate, anhydrous (see Soda ash), crystalline decahydrated (see Soda sal), monohydrated bgs., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 2.90 - —
t.c.l., works.....100lbs. 3.30 - —
Carboxymethyl cellulose (see CMC).
Chlorate, cryst., dms., c.l., works. lb. .08¾- —
t.c.l., works .....lb. .10¼- .11
Chloride, tech. (see Salt).
USP, dms. ..... lb. .05 - .12
Chlorite tech. dms., works lb. .58 - .73
Chloroacetate, tech., dms., c.l., works. lb. .24 - —
t.c.l., works ..... lb. .25 - .26
Chromate, dms., c.l., works.... lb. .13¼- —
t.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .13¾- .15
Citrate, anhyd., dms ..... lb. .60 - .65
USP VIII gran. dms. ..... lb. .26 - .30½
USP XIV gran., dms. ..... lb. .29½- .34

Sodium citrate USP powd prices ½c. higher.

Cyanate, dms., 1,000-lb lots, works lb. .83 1.10
smaller lots, works lb. 1.00 1.25
Cyanide, flake, 96-98%, dms., c.l. or 20,000-lb lots lb. .178 - —
over 1,000-lb lots ..... lb. .188 - —
100-lb. to 1,000-lb. lots.. lb. .198 - —

Granular sodium cyanide 1c. higher.

Diacetate, 33-35% acidity, 250-lb. dms., works lb. .14 - —
t.c.l. ..... lb. .14¾- —
anhydrous, dms., c.l., works lb. .17 - —
t.c.l. ..... lb. .17¾- —
Fluoride, white, 97%, bbls., c.l., works. lb. .1250- —
t.c.l., works ..... lb. .1290- —

Sodium fluoracetate, monobasic, 8-oz. tins, 50 to a case, works..lb.12.00 - —
2 to 25 tins to case works lb.12.00 -16.50
1 oz. tins, 16 to 64 to case. works..lb.16.50 -21.00
Formate, bgs., c.l., dlvd. E.... 100 lbs. 7.60 - —
t.c.l., works .....100 lbs. 8.65 - —
Gentisate, 100-lb. fib. dms..... lb. 8.50 - —
Gluconate, technical, bgs. ....lb. .35 - —
refined, dms. ..... lb. .80 - .83
Glutamate, monobasic, dms., c.l. lb. 1.70 - —
Glycerophosphate, NF, cryst., bbls..lb. 2.10 - 2.25
powder, bbls.....lb. 2.15 - 2.30
solution, 75%, cbys.....lb. 1.45 - 1.60
Hydride, dms., works .....lb. 2.00 - 3.00
Hydrosulphide (see Sodium sulphydrate).
Hydrosulphite, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .24½- —
t.c.l., frt. alld.....lb. .25 - —
Hydroxide, tech. see Soda caustic).
NF. pellets, 100-lb dms. 1 to 100-dm. lots lb. .18½- .23
Hypophosphite, NF, dms., ton-lots. or less lb. .95 - .98
Hyposulphite, photo grade, bgs., c.l., works..100 lbs. 4.50 - 4.75
t.c.l., same basis....100 lbs. 5.00 - 5.05
pea crystals, bgs.....100 lbs. 4.50 - —
gran., bgs., c.l., works.100 lbs. 4.75 - 5.00
tech., bgs., c.l., works..100 lbs. 4.50 - —
t.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 4.90 - 6.90
Sodium hyposulphite crystals in bbls. 50c. higher.
NF (see Sodium thiosulphate).
Iodide, USP, bots., dms.....lb. 2.80 - 2.92

Solium lactate, edible, 50%, dms., cbys., works..lb. .21½- —
60% dms. cbys., works lb. .26½- —
tech., 50%, dms., cbys., works, lb. .16¼- —
Laurysulphate, dms., c.l., dlvd..lb. .24 - —
t.c.l. dlvd. .....lb. .25 - —
tanks, dlvd. .....lb. .23 - —
Metabisulphite (see sodium bisulphite).
Metaborate, octahydrate, gran., bgs., c.l., works..ton.78.50 - —
t.c.l., ex whse.....ton.124.50 -129.50
Sodium metaborate, octahydrate in bbls., $24.50 per ton higher.
tetrahydrate, c.l., bbls., works. ton.199.50 - —
Metallic bricks, bbls., works..lb. .17 - .19
tanks, works .....lb. .16 - —
Metantiate bbls. frt. alld .... lb. .62 - —
Metasilicate, anhyd., ogs., c.l., works. 100 lbs 4.85 - 5.00
t.c.l., works ....100 lbs. 5.10 - 5.50
dms., c.l. .....100 lbs. 5.25 - 5.30
t.c.l. .....100 lbs. 5.50 - 5.75
Molybdate crystals bbls. works lb. .75 - .85
powd., anhy., dms., works...lb. .85 - .92
Monohydrate (see Sodium carbonate, monohydrated).
Naphthionate, bbls .....lb. .70 - —
Nitrate, crude, dom., bgs., c.l., works..ton.47.00 - —
bulk, c.l., works.....ton.43.50 - —
imp., 100-lb. bgs., c.l., Atl. Gulf, Pac., whse ....ton.53.00 - —
bulk, c.l., same basis..ton.49.50 - —
Nitrite, USP bbls., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .0775- —
t.c.l., same basis.....lb. .0925- .18
Orthosilicate, annyd., dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.85 - —
t.c.l., works .....100 lbs. 7.60 - —
hydrated flake bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs 4.75 - —
t.c.l., works .... 100 lbs. 5.50 - —
Oxalate, 88%, bgs., works.....lb.10.85 - —
Para-aminobenzoate, dms., 1,000-lb. lots or more lb. 2.40 - —
smaller lots ..... lb. 2.45 - 2.50
Para-aminosalicylate, dms., 1,000-lb. lots, frt. adjusted.lb. 3.75 - —
smaller lots, same basis lb. 3.80 - 4.25
Pentachlorophenate, briquets, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald. lb. .25½- —
t.c.l., same basis lb. .26½- .28½
Pentachlorophenate, pellets, bgs., c.l., same basis. lb. .25 - —
t.c.l., same basis.....lb. .26 - .28
powdered, bgs., c.l., same basis. lb. .24 - —
t.c.l., same basis.....lb. .25 - .27
Pentachlorophenate 20,000 lbs. min truckloads ¼c. per lb. over carlot prices.
Pentahydrate, bgs., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 4.00 - —
t.c.l., bgs., works.. 100 lbs. 4.35 - 4.55
dms., c.l., works..... 100 lbs. 4.80 - —
t.c.l., works ..... 100 lbs. 5.15 - 5.65
Perborate, USP, tech., bbls., c.l., works lb. .193 - —
t.c.l. works lb. .198 - —
Peroxide, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Miss lb. .1860- —
t.c.l., same basis lb. .1910- .2010
Phenolsulphonate USP tx, gran., dms lb. .44 - .45
powd., dms lb. .47 - .48
Phosphate, dibasic, anhyd., bgs., c.l. frt., equald 100 lbs. 7.45 - —
t.c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.85 - —
USP, dried powd., bgs., dms., works lb. .19 - .20½
duohydrate, bgs., c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs. 7.05 - —
t.c.l., frt. equald.100 lbs. 7 25 - —
monobasic, anhyd., bgs., c.l., frt. equald. .100 lbs. 8.45 - —
t.c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs. 8.90 - —
tribasic, cryst., bgs., c.l., frt. equald..100 lbs. 4.20 - —
t.c.l., frt. equald .100 lbs. 4.60 - —
Sodium phosphates in dms., 60c. higher than bgs.
Prussiate, yellow, bgs., 10-ton lots lb. .13½- —
smaller lots ..... lb. .14 - —
Pyrophosphate, acid, bgs., c.l., works. frt. equald .100 lbs.10.75 - —
ferric, dms., 1,500-lb. lots, works lb. .31 - —
smaller lots, works..... lb. .32 - —
tetrasasic, anhy., bgs., c.l., works frt. equald 100 lbs. 7.90 - —
t.c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs. 8.10 - —
Salicylate, USP, dms. ..... lb. .66 - —
Sesquicarbonate, bgs., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 2.10 - —
t.c.l., dlvd., zone 1....100 lbs 3.85 - 4.10
zone 2 .....100 lbs. 4.10 - 4.35
zone 3 ..... 100 lbs. 4.40 - 4.65
zone 4 .....100 lbs. 5.10 - 5 35
Sales zones are: (1) All States E. of Miss. R. and N. of south bound of Ky. and Va.; Ala., La., and Miss. south of 31° Tex. E. of 100°; S. of 31° Fla., also Me., N. H., and Vt., in which there are special county zones; Davenport, Ia. and St. Louis; (2) Ark. E. of 98° Ga.; Iowa (except Davenport) Minn., Mo. (except St. Louis), Neb., E. of 98° N. C., S. C., Tenn. and Tex. N. of 31° and E. of 100° (except Wichita Falls); also Ala., La. and Miss. No. of 31°; (3) Ark. W. of 98° Kan. Neb. W. of 98°; N. D. Okla., S. D., Tex. W. of 100° (including Wichita Falls excluding El Paso); (4) Ariz., Colo., Idaho, Mont., Nev., N. M., Utah, Wyo. and El Paso Tex.
Sesquisilicate, hydrated, dms., c.l., works..100 lbs. 5.50 - —
t.c.l. works 100 lbs 7.00 - —
hydrated, bgs., c.l. works 100 lbs. 4.70 - —
t.c.l. bgs works 100 lbs 5.25 - 6.00
Silicate, liquid, 40° 1:3.2, turbid, dms., c.l., works..100 lbs. 1.35 - —
t.c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.70 - 2.30
tanks, works 100 lbs. 1.00 - —
47°, turbid, 1:2.9, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.95 - —
t.c.l., dms., works. 100 lbs. 2.55 - 2.80
tanks, works 100 lbs. 1.60 - —
52°, turbid, 1:2.4, dms., c.l., works lb. 2.30 - —
t.c.l., works.. 100 lbs. 2.75 - 3.00
tanks, works... 100 lbs. 1.95 - —
solid, 1:3.2, ogs works ton.57.50 - —
Silicofluoride, bgs., c.l., works lb. .070 - —
t.c.l., works .....lb. .07 - .08
Sodium silicofluoride in dms., 4 10c. higher.
Stannate dms., works, frt. alld. E lb. .465 - .519
Stearate, tech., dms., works ...lb. .40 - —
USP dms works ... lb. 70 - 75
Sulphanilate, bbls. works ... lb. .22 - —
Sulphate, NF VII, dried, powd., dms lb. .22½- —
tech., annyd., bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. to $10. 100 lbs 2.25 - —
t.c.l., works, same basis 100 lbs 2.50 3.00
rayon grade, bgs., c.l., works. ton.27.00 - —
t.c.l. works .... ton 33 00 - —
USP cryst fib dms ..... lb .17½ .18
gran. fib dms .....lb. .17½ .18

6=10 when it's DRYMET*

the economical detergent silicate

Sixty pounds of DRYMET—*anhydrous* sodium metasilicate—will do the same amount of work as one hundred pounds of pentahydrate sodium metasilicate! You get approximately two thirds more chemical value in DRYMET, yet the price is less than one fourth higher at the producing factory!

DRYMET contains no water of crystalization. DRYMET is more economical to use on the basis of Na_2O (alkalinity) and SiO_2 (silicate) than *any other* type of anhydrous or hydrated detergent silicate.

Send for DRYMET File Folder containing complete technical information.

HEAVY CHEMICAL DEPARTMENT

If you are compounding with detergent silicates, investigate DRYMET for higher concentrations and longer mileage in such products as:

1. Floor Cleaners
2. Laundry Products
3. Metal Cleaners
4. Dairy Cleaners
5. Dishwashing Compounds
6. General Purpose Cleaners
7. Soap Builders
8. Paint Cleaners
9. Paper De-inking Compounds

If you are using detergent silicates directly in your operations, investigate DRYMET for:

1. Reductions in product costs
2. Reductions in freight costs
3. Reductions in storage costs
4. Reductions in handling costs
5. Reductions in labor costs

*Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.

Cowles CHEMICAL COMPANY
7016 EUCLID AVENUE • CLEVELAND 3, OHIO

Sodium sulphide, flake, dms., c.l., works, E., frt. equald lb. .05¼- —
t.c.l., same basis lb. .05¾- —
fused, bbls., c.l., works, E., frt. equald lb. .04¾- —
t.c.l., same basis lb. .05¼- —
Sulphite, anhyd., bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 3.00 - —
t.c.l. same basis ...100 lbs. 3.50 - —
powder, bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.25 - —
t.c.l., works .....100 lbs. 7.50 - —
Sulphocyanide, CP (see Sodium thiocyanate).
Sulphydrate, flake, 70-72%, dms., works, c.l lb. .06½- —
t.c.l., works lb. .07 - —
liquid, 40-44%, tanks, works, basis 100% ton.110.00 - —
Tetraborate (see Borax.)
Tetrasulphide liquid, 40%, dms., c.l., works lb. .03½- —
t.c.l., works lb. .04 — —
Thiocyanate, CP dms lb. .55 .65
tech., dms., works .....lb. .377 - —
Thiosulphate, NF cryst., bbls lb. .12½ —
tech see Sodium hyposulphite).
Titanate etna c.l. works lb. .10½ —
5-ton lots, works lb. .10¾- —
1 ton or less, works lb. .11 - —
Trichloroacetate, 99% 100-lb. dms., c.l., frt. alld., E lb. .37½- —
t.c.l., frt. adjusted, E lb. .39½- —
50-lb. dms., c.l., frt. alld., E. lb. .38 - —
t.c.l., frt. adjusted, E lb. .40 - —
90%, 10-lb. cns., c.l., frt. alld., E lb. .44 - —
t.c.l., frt. adjusted, E lb. .46 - —
Prices West of the Rockies are 1¾c. per pound higher
Tripolypnospnate, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 8.25 - —
t.c.l. same basis 100 lbs. 8.45 - —
Trisilicate, powd., 1:3.2, bgs., c.l., works..100 lbs. 7.75 - —
t.c.l., works 100 lbs 8.50 8.90
dms., c.l., works 100 lbs 8.15 - —
t.c.l. works 100 lbs 8.90 9.30
Tristearate, fib. dms., 20-000-lb. lots, works lb. .33 - —
10,000 to 20,000-lb. lots, works. lb. .35 - —
smaller lots works lb .38 - .40
Tungstate, tech., kgs., dlvd. E. lb. 2.65 - —
Sodium-ammonium phosphate, bbls., works, frt. equald lb. .23 - —
Sodium-carboxymethylcellulose. See CMC.
Sodium-cinchophen (see Cinchophen-sodium).
Sodium-formaldehyde sulphoxylate, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .23½- —
t.c.l., same basis lb. .24 - —
Sodium sulpha. drugs (see Sulpha name).
Sodium-zirconyl sulphate, fiber dms., 1,000-lb. lots or more works lb. .28 - —
less than 1,000-lb lots, same basis lb. .30 - —
Solvent naphtha, coaltar, refined, tanks, works gal. .31 - .32
high flash, tanks, works gal. .31 - .32
petroleum (see petroleum solvent, partial aromatic).
Sorbitan monostearate, fib. dms., 20,000-lb. lots, works lb. .32 - —
10,000 to 20,000-lb. lots, works, lb. .34 - —
smaller lots, works lb. .37 - .39
Sorbitol cryst. pellets, dms., c.l., works lb. .30 - —
1. to 5-ton lots, works...lb. .32 - .33
powd., dms., 1 to 5-ton lots, works lb. .38 - .39
solution, commercial, aqueous, dms., c.l., works lb. .24½- —
ton lots, works lb. .25 — —
less ton lots, works lb. .25¼- —
tanks, works lb. .23¼- —
regular, 70%, aqueous, dms., c.l., works lb. .16 - —
ton lots, works.....lb. .16¾- —
less ton lots, works lb. .17 - —
tanks, works .....lb. .15 - —
Soybean meal, 44%, bulk, Decatur. ton.59.00 - —
protein, chemically isolated, 40,000 to 60,000-lb. lots, dlvd. lb. .23 - —
20,000 to 40,000-lb. lots, same basis. lb. .23¼- —
100 to 20,000-lb. lots, same basis. lb. .23½- —
mechanically refined, bgs., 40,000 lb. lots same basis. lb. .0605- —
20,000-lb. lots, same basis. lb. .0620- —
smaller lots, same basis. lb. .0635- —
Sparteine sulphate, cns..... oz. .85 1.25
Spearmint leaves, bls.....lb. .75 - —
Spruce extract liq. reg., tanks, works. lb. .01¾- —
powd., super, bgs., c.l., works. lb. .07 - —
t.c.l., works..... lb. .05¾- —
Squill, red, fortified, powd., bbls., boxes lb. 1.60 - —
white, bls. .....lb. .12 - .15
powd., bbls., bxs.....lb. .16 - .21
St. John's bread, edible, bls.....lb. .13 - .15
Stannous chloride (see Tin chloride stannous)
Star root (see Helonias root)
Stargrass root (see Aletris root)
Starch, corn, pearl, paper bgs., c.l., N. Y. 100 lbs. 7.14 - —
t.c.l. .....100 lbs. 7.29 - —
powd., paper bgs., c.l. 100 lbs. 7.26 - —
t.c.l. .....100 lbs. 7.52 - —
Prices for corn starch in cotton bags 25c. per 100 lbs. higher.
Potato, dom., Idaho, bgs., c.l., works..lb. .07¼- —
Maine, bgs., c.l., works....lb. .068 - —
t.c.l., spot .....lb. .06½- .09
Rice, t.c.l., bgs.....lb. .16 - .17
Wheat, bgs. .....lb. .0755- .0780
Stavesacre seed, bgs ..... lb. .60 - .61
Stearine oleo (see Oleostearine.)
Stomach substance, not USP, fic. dms lb. 2.95 - 3.10
Storax, USP, cs.....lb. .85 - 2.05
Stramonium leaves, bgs.....lb. .19 - 24
Streptomycin hydrochloride, bulk, gm. .17 - —
Sulphate, bulk .....gm. .17 - —
Strontium bromide, NF, cns., dms. lb. .77 - .78
Carbonate, pure, dms., 5-ton lots or more, works..lb. .33 - —
1-ton lots, works.....lb. .37 - —
tech., dms., works .....lb. .19 - —
Chromate, bbls works.....lb. .46 - —
Iodide, jars, 25-lb. lots.....lb. 3.42 - —
Nitrate, bbls., cs., works....lb. .11 - .12
Oxalate, bbls. works .....lb. No prices.
Salicylate NF dms ..... lb. 1.65 — —
Sulphate, air floated, 90%, 325 mesh bgs. works ton.56.70 -66.15
Strontium-calcium sulphide phosphorescent, dms., works lb 2.80 2.85
Strophanthin, NF bots oz.25.00 -25.50
Strophanthus seed, Kombi, biologically tested, bgs..lb. 3.50 - 3.75

Strychnine, NF, powd., cans, 100-oz. lots oz. 1.10 - —
Phosphate, NF 100-oz. lots oz. 1.14 - —
Sulphate, USP, powd., cans 100-oz. lots oz. .85 - —
Styrene monomer, dms., c.l., works lb. .22½- —
t.c.l., works .....lb. .23¼- —
tanks, works ..... lb. 21 — —
Styrolyl acetate, bots.....lb. 1.45 - 1.70
Sucrose octa-acetate denaturing grd., 100-200-lb bgs. t.c.l., works lb 71 - —
Sugar coloring (see Caramel coloring).
Sugar of milk (see Milk sugar).
Sulphabenzamide dms lb 4.00 4.50
Sodium, dms lb 4.10 4.60
Sulphacetamide fiber dms lb 4.00 4.20
Sodium, fib. dms lb 5.00 5.20
Sulphadiazin, USP, microcrystals, dms lb 10.60 -11.10
powder, dms. .....lb..10.25 -10.75
Sulphadiazin-sodium, USP, dms lb 11.25 -11.75
micro crystals dms lb 10.60 -11.10
Sulphaguanidin, USP, dms.....lb. 2.50 - —
Sulphamerazin USP micro crystals. lb 10.65 -11.15
Sulphamerazin-sodium USP, dms., lb.11.25 -11.75
Sulphamethazine, micro crystals, dms lb 8.90 9.40
powder, dms ..... lb 8.50 9.00
Sulphanilamide, USP, 30-80 mesh., dms lb 1.40 1.60
microcrystals, dms. ..... lb. 1.70 - 1.90
powder, dms lb. 1.30 1.50
Sulphanilamidoquinoxaline, veterinary dms lb 6.50 6.75
Sulphapyridin, NF powd. bots. tins. lb. 7.00 7.50
Sulphapyridin-sodium monohydrate dms lb 7.50 8.00

Sulphathiazole, USP micro crystals, dms lb. 3.15 - 3.30
powder, dms. ..... lb. 2.80 2.95
Sulphathiazole-sodium, USP, dms., lb. 3.05 - 3.20
Sulphur, commercial, flour, bgs., mines 100 lbs. 2.30 - —
bbls., mines .....100 lbs. 3.05 - —
lump, bgs., mines .....100 lbs. 2.20 - —
bbls., mines .....100 lbs. 2.65 - —
crude, bulk, c.l., mines, contract, long ton.25.50 -27.50
export, f.o.b. vessels, Gulf ports long ton28.00 -30.50
domestic and Canada, f.o.b. vessel Gulf port long ton.27.50 -30.50
refined, flowers, USP, bgs., mines. 100 lbs. 4.00 - —
bbls. .....100 lbs. 5.25 - —
flour, light, bgs., mines 100 lbs. 3.60 - —
bbls., mines 100 lbs. 4.50 - —
lump, bgs mines 100 lbs 3.30 - —
rolls, bgs., mines 100 lbs. 3.85 - —
bbls., mines 100 lbs. 4.40 - —
salt block bgs. mines 100 lbs. 3.35 - —
virgin block, bbls., mines. 100 lbs. 3.45 - —
rubbermarkers, com'l, regular bgs., mines 100 lbs. 2.40 - —
bbls., mines 100 lbs. 3.55 - —
98-100% passing through 325 mesh, bgs., mines 100 lbs. 2.50 - —
bbls., mines 100 lbs. 3.65 - —
refined, bgs., mines 100 lbs. 3.25 - —
bbls. mines 100 lbs. 4.30 - —
treated, 2.5% mineral oil, bgs., mines 100 lbs. 2.70 - —
bbls. mines 100 lbs. 3.85 - —
10% pine tar, bgs., mines. 100 lbs. 3.90 - —
lb. .24 - —
refrigeration cyls. t.c.l. dlvd.

Sulphur dichloride, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .03¾- —
t.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .04½- —
tankcars, same basis..... lb. .03½- —
Dioxide liquid, com'l. cyls., works lb. .09 - —
multi unit cars, works lb. .0535- —
tanks, works ..... lb. .045 - —
Monochloride, 55-gal. dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .03¾- —
t.c.l., same basis..... lb. .04½- —
tanks, same basis..... lb. .03½- —
Washed, NF, bot..... lb. .11 - —
Sumac leaves, 28%, bgs., ex-dock, ton 120.00 - —
ground, ex-dock..... ton 120.00 - —
Superphosphate run of pile under 22% a.p.a. pulv., bulk, c.l., Tampa unit-ton. .88 - .91
Carteret, N. J.... unit-ton. .88 - .91
triple 48% or more, a.p.a. pulv., bulk, c.l., East Tampa, Fla. unit-ton. .98 - —

T

2,4,5-T dms., cl., works ..... lb 1.40 - —
t.c.l., works ..... lb 1.45 1.50
Isopropyl ester dms. c.l., works lb 1.45 —
t.c.l., works ..... lb. 1.50 1.57
Talc, dom. ordinary, Calif. grd. bgs., c.l., works ton 32.00 -38.50
Vermont off color grd. bgs. c.l., works ton 14.00 — —
t.c.l. works ... ton 17.50 - —

Sodium Sulphide—Talc, Vermont Off Color

Calco

TRIPLE SULFAS

Diazine
Merazine
Methazine

Triple Sulfas (Diazine-Merazine-Methazine) remains unsurpassed among sulfa drugs for:

★ highest potency
★ wide spectrum
★ highest blood levels
★ safety
★ minimal side effects
★ economy

This is why leading pharmaceutical manufacturers offer Triple Sulfas to the medical profession.

The above is from a current advertisement in the Journal of the American Medical Association.

VITAMINS
B_1—Thiamine HCl U.S.P.
B_{12} Crystalline U.S.P. (Cyanocobalamin)
B_{12} Crystalline, 0.1% Trituration with Calcium Phosphate Dibasic
B_{12} Crystalline, 0.1% Trituration with Mannitol
B_{12} Solids for Oral Preparations
Calcium Pantothenate (Dextro)
Choline Bitartrate
Choline Chloride
Choline Dihydrogen Citrate
Tricholine Citrate
†Folic Acid U.S.P.
Nicotinamide U.S.P.
Nicotinamide HCl
Nicotinic Acid U.S.P.
Pyridoxine HCl
Riboflavin U.S.P.
†First synthesized by Calco; highest quality available

SULFONAMIDES
Sulfadiazine U.S.P.*
. . . Sulfa Drug of Choice
Sulfamerazine U.S.P.*
Sulfanilamide U.S.P.
Sulfathiazole U.S.P.*
Sulfapyridine N.F.*
Sulfabenzamide*
Sulfaguanidine U.S.P.
Sulfamethazine (for human use)
Sulfacetamide*
Phthalylsulfacetamide

OTHER PRODUCTS
Aminoacetic Acid N.F.
Bishydroxycoumarin U.S.P.
Cinchophen N.F.*
Neocinchophen U.S.P.
Methylene Blue U.S.P.
N-acetyl-p-aminophenol
Para-Aminosalicylic Acid**
Propylthiouracil U.S.P.
Certified Colors for Pharmaceutical Use

VETERINARY PRODUCTS
2-Amino-5-Nitrothiazole
Phenothiazine N.F. (regular and drench grades for veterinary use)
(also sulfas above)

*and sodium salt
**with sodium or calcium salt

AMERICAN Cyanamid COMPANY

PHARMACEUTICAL DEPARTMENT · CALCO CHEMICAL DIVISION
BOUND BROOK, N. J.

CHICAGO: 3505 NORTH KIMBALL AVE. (18) DETROIT: 931 FISHER BUILDING (2)
PHILADELPHIA: 401 NORTH BROAD ST. (8) LOS ANGELES: 2300 S. EASTERN AVE. (22)
ST. LOUIS: 5025 PATTISON AVE. (10)

REPRESENTED IN CANADA BY CALCO CHEMICAL DIVISION ..... NORTH AMERICAN CYANAMID, LIMITED
MONTREAL: P.O. BOX 6120, MONTREAL, P.Q. (5550 ROYALMOUNT AVENUE, TOWN OF MOUNT ROYAL)
TORONTO: ROYAL BANK BUILDING

Talc, Fibrous—Unicorn Root

Talc, fibrous, New York, grd., bgs., c.l., works ton 25.00 - 30.00
l.c.l. ton 29.00 - 35.00
99.5% 325 mesh, bgs, c.l., works ton 27.00 - —
t.c.l., works ton 30.00 - 32.00
99.95%, micronized, bgs, works, ton 36.00 - —
Imp Canadian grd., bgs, c.l., mines ton 15.25 - 35.00
Tallow, edible, tanks, dlvd .... lb. .13 Nom.
inedible, extra, tanks, dlvd .... lb. .03⅜- —
fancy, bleachable, tanks, dlvd, lb. .03⅜- —
No. 1, tanks, dlvd .... lb. .03½- —
special tanks, dlvd .... lb. .03¼- —
sulphonated, 25%, dms., l.c.l. lb. .07¾- .07
50%, dms., l.c.l. lb. .07½- .08
Tankage, animal, feeding, 9-11% ammo., bulk unit-ton. 6.00 - —
Chicago unit-ton. 6.75 - —
Tapioca flour Brazilian, ex whse, bgs lb. .14½ .17
Java, AAA, bgs., ex whse., bgs. lb. .08 - .08½
AA, bgs., ex-whse lb. .07½- .08
Tar acid oil, 15-18% dms., c.l., frt equald gal. .47 - .49
l.c.l., same basis gal. .50 - .51
tanks same basis gal. .39 - —
25-28% dms. c.l., same basis, gal. .54 - .56
l.c.l. same basis gal. .57 - .58
tanks, same basis gal. .46 - —
50-53% dms., c.l., same basis, gal. .70 - .72½
l.c.l., same basis gal. .73½- .74½
tanks, same basis gal. .62½- —
Coal (see Coaltar).
Pine (see Pinetar).

Tartar emetic tech, gran or powd., dms lb. .58 - .59
USP, powd., dms lb. .61 - .62
Terpin hydrate comf bbls, c.l lb. 24½- —
l.c.l. lb. .25 - .25½
NF, cryst., fib dms lb. .57½- .62
powd., fib., dms lb. .65 - .69
Terpineol alpha (see A)
Commercial, dms., c.l., South lb. .13½- —
l.c.l. South lb. .14 —
extra, dms lb. .41 - .60
prime, dms lb. .30 - .45
Terpinglycol ether dms, c.l., works, lb. .23½- —
l.c.l. works lb. .25½- —
tanks, works lb. .22 —
Terpinyl acetate, extra, cns., dms. lb. .55 - .75
prime dms lb. .55 - .70
Propionate dms lb 1.75 - 2.00
Terra alba (see Gypsum).
Testosterone, USP, 100-gm. lots, bots gm. .79 - —
Propionate, USP, 100-gm. lots, bots gm. .79 - —
Tetrachloroethane, dms., works lb. .14½- —
Tetrachloroethylene tech (see Perchloroethylene).
USP 55-gal lms, works lb .20½ 21½
smaller, dms, works lb. .23½ .25
Tetraethyl orthosilicate, dms., c.l., works lb. .71 - —
t.c.l. lb. .72 - —
Pyrophosphate 40%, cns., dms., frt. equald lb. .69 - —
Tetraethylenepentamine dms., c.l., dlvd., E lb. 57½- —
l.c.l. dlvd E lb. .58½- —
tanks dlvd E lb. .56 - —
Tetrapotassium phosphate, (see Potassium phosphate).

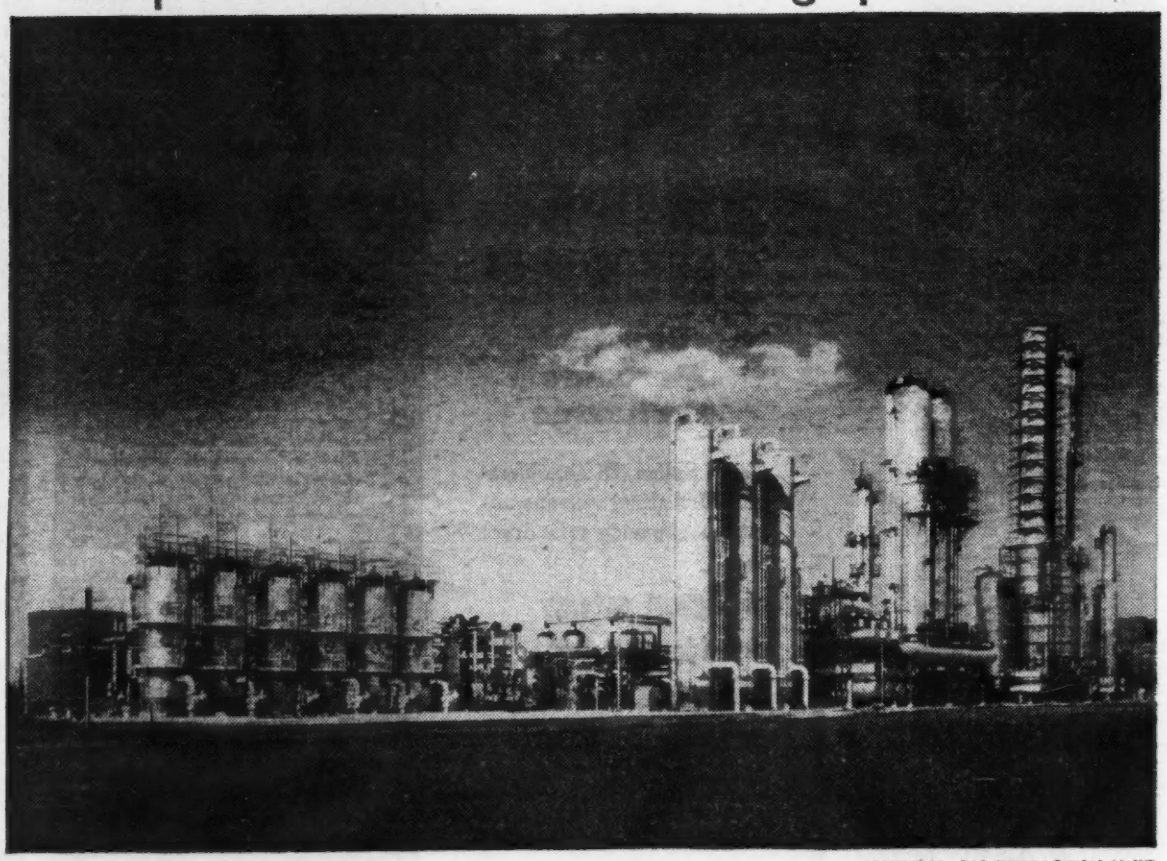
Tetrasodium pyrophosphate (see Sodium pyrophosphate).
Thallium metal, dlvd lb. 12.50 - 15.00
Salicylate, fib dms lb. 4.25 - —
Sodio-salicylate, fib dms lb. 2.90 - —
Sulphate, 99%, bots dlvd lb. 10.50 - 13.00
Theobromine, NF, fib dms lb. 3.00 - —
And sodium acetate, USP, fib, dms lb. 3.53 - 3.60
Salicylate, fib dms lb. 4.00 - —
Sodio-salicylate, NF, fib dms lb. 2.90 - —
Theophylline, anhydrous or USP, 100-lb. dms lb. 3.15 - 4.00
Thiamine hydrochloride, USP, regular or ampul-type, fib, dms, kilo. 135.00 - —
Mononitrate, USP, fib, dms kilo. 135.00 - —
Thiocarbanilide, dms lb. .50 - .52
Thiodiphenylamine (see Phenothiazine).
Thiophene, dms., c.l., works lb. No stocks
Thiourea, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .40 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .42 - —
Thorium nitrate, purified, fib dms., 100-lb. lots or more, works lb. 3.50 - —
Threonine dextro laevo, bots., 1-kilo lots kilo. 600.00 - —
Thyme, French, bgs lb. .21 - .25
Spanish, bls. lb. .10 - .10½
Thymol, fib, dms lb. 3.00 - 3.25
Timbo root (see Cube root).
Tin chloride stannous anhyd., dms., works lb. .805 - 1.013
Crystals, hydrous, dms., works, lb. .79 - .83
Metal (Straits) lb. .82¼- —
Oxide, dms. lb. .84½- .85½
Sulphate, stannous, bbls lb. .866 - .886
Tetrachloride, anhyd., dms., works, lb. .705 - .715

Titanium dioxide anatase, chalk resistant, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .22½- —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .23½- —
ceramic, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .22½- —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .23½- —
regular, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .22½- —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .23½- —
metallurgical, natural, granular, bgs., c.l., f.o.b. Jacksonville, Fla ton. 120.00 - —
Niagara Falls, N. Y. ton. 137.50 - —
5-ton lots, same basis. ton. 142.50 - —
ton lots, same basis. ton. 147.50 - —
Milled titanium dioxide $7.50 per ton higher.
Rutile, non-chalking, bgs., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .24½- —
l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .25½- —
Hydride, cns., works lb. 7.95 - 9.00
Titanium pigment, calcium-rutile base, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .08⅜- —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .08⅞- —
Tetrachloride, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .45½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .48½- .56½
tankcars, works lb. .44½- —
Toludin base, distilled, kgs lb 1.30 —
Tolu balsam, cns., dms lb. 2.50 - 3.25
Toluene (see Toluol).
Toluol, coaltar, industrial or nitration, tanks, works:—
Bethlehem, Pa. gal. .34 - —
Birmingham dist. gal. .32 - —
Chicago dist. gal. .35 - —
Cleveland, dist gal. .34½- .35
Geneva, Utah gal. .26 - —
Johnstown, Pa. gal. .32 - —
Lackawanna, N. Y. gal. .35 - —
Lone Star, Tex gal. .35 - —
Lorain, Ohio gal. .33 - —
Philadelphia, Pa. gal. .35 - —
Pittsburgh dist gal. .32 - —
Sparrow's Point, Md gal. .34 - —
Terre Haute, Ind gal. .35 - —
Youngstown, Ohio gal. .32½- .33
Petroleum, industrial, 2" tanks, works, Albany, N. Y. gal. .35 - —
Bayonne, N. J. gal. .35 - —
Baytown, Tex. gal. .33 - —
Chicago, Ill. gal. .35 - —
Detroit, Mich gal. .35 - —
Philadelphia, Pa. gal. .35 - —
Providence, R. I. gal. .35 - —
Wood River, Ill. gal. .35 - —
Tonka beans, Angostura, cks. lb. 1.65 - 1.80
Brazilian, Surinam, cs. lb. 1.00 - 1.25
Totaquine, 100-oz. lots, cns oz. .42 - —
Toxaphene, dms., c.l., works lb. .17 - —
truckloads, works lb. .17 - —
ton to truckloads, works lb. .20 - —
smaller lots, works lb. .23 - —
Triacetin, dms., c.l., dlvd. E, of Rockies lb. .47¼- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .48¼- .49¼
tanks, same basis lb. .45¼- —
Tributyl citrate, tech., dms., c.l lb. .40½- —
l.c.l. lb. .41½- —
tanks lb. .39 - —
Phosphate, dms., c.l., works lb. .38 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .52¾- .64½
tanks lb. .50 - —
Tributylamine, dms., c.l., works, lb. .74 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .75 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .72 - —
Trichlorobenzene, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld lb. .14½- —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .15½- —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .13 - —
Prices in the West 1¾c. higher.
Trichloroethylene, dms., c.l., or truckloads, works, frt. equald, lb. .11¼- —
dlvd. E lb. .12½- —
l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .13½- —
tanks, works, frt. equald lb. .10¼- —
dlvd. E lb. .11 - —
Trichloroethane, dms., c.l., works. lb. .13 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .13½- —
tanks, works lb. .11½- —
Tricholine citrate, 65% solut., ret. cbys., works, frt. adjusted. lb. 1.40 - 1.45
Tricresyl phosphate, coaltar, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .35 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .36 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .33 - —
petroleum, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .35 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .36 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .33 - —
Triethanolamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .26¼- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .27¼- —
tanks, same basis lb. .24½- —
Triethylamine, dms., c.l., works, dlvd. E lb. .47 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .48 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .45 - —
Triethyl phosphate, dms., c.l., works, lb. .38 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .39 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .37 - —
Triethyleneglycol, dms, c.l., dlvd E, lb. .23¼- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .24¼- —
tanks, same basis lb. .21½- —
Triethylenetetramine, dms., c.l., dlvd E lb. .48½- —
l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .49½- —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .47 - —
Trimethylamine, 25-40%, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald, basis 100% lb. .38 - —
l.c.l., works, frt. equald, basis 100% lb. .38½- —
tanks, works, frt. equald., basis 100% lb. .33 - —
Tripentaerythritol, bgs., c.l., works, lb. .36½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .39½- —
Triphenyl phosphate, bbls., c.l., frt. equald lb. .39 - —
l.c.l., frt. equald lb. .40 - —
Triphenylguanidine, bbls., works lb. .90 - —
Tripoli, air floated, bgs., c.l., works, lb. .02 - —
double grd., bgs., c.l., works lb. .0185- —
single grd., bgs., c.l., works lb. .0175- —
Tripropyleneglycol, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .26¼- —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .27¼- —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .24½- —
Trisodium fluoroacetate (see Sodium fluoroacetate, tribasic).
Trisodium phosphate (see Sodium phosphate tribasic).
Trypsin, pharmaceutical, 1:80, dms., works lb. 5.00 - 5.50
Tryptophane dextro-laevo, fib, cns. works kilo. 165.00 - —
Tuba root (see Cube root).
Tungsten metal, powd., 99.9%, dms. works lb. 6.21 - —
Turpentine, gum and wood (see Protective Coatings market, Naval Stores).
Tyrothicin, USP, bots lb. .75 - .85

U

Urethane, USP dms lb 1.50 - —
Unicorn root false (see Helonias root)
True (see Aletris root)

A new plant to build the future... through petro-chemicals



NATURAL GAS EXTRACTION UNIT

The new $45-million, 442-acre National Petro-Chemicals Corporation plant, in strategically-located Tuscola, Illinois, processes 400 million cubic feet a day of natural gas. "Petro" products include liquefied petroleum gas and ethylene chemicals such as ethyl alcohol and ethyl chloride. Polyethylene will be a 1955 "Petro" product, with other petro-chemicals to follow.

This new plant, which includes the largest hydrocarbon recovery and ethylene units in the world, can be *your* production line. It sells bulk petro-chemicals on a long-term basis to companies which manufacture the future — the makers of new plastics, fibers, drugs, and other synthetic wonders of the chemical age.

"Petro" processes offer wide economies. The time to decide where these extensive facilities fit into *your* raw material picture, is now. If you need intermediates for high-octane gasoline, rubber, detergents, plastics, drugs, fibers, or a host of other complex organics, we invite you to consult with our technical staff.

NATIONAL PETRO-CHEMICALS

CORPORATION

A joint enterprise of National Distillers Products Corporation and Panhandle Eastern Pipeline Company

120 BROADWAY, NEW YORK 5, N. Y.

Urea, dom., 46% N, bgs., c.l., works, lb. .06 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .06½- —
45% N, bgs., c.l., 30 tons, frt alld, Kan., Neb., N. Dak., Okla., S. Dak., Tex., and E. ton.154.00 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. ton.162.00 - —
Urea-ammonia liquor, A and B grades N basis, tankcars, Belle, W. Va. ton.128.00 - —
C grade, tankcars, same basis, ton.126.50 - —
37 grade, tankcars, same basis, ton.155.50 - —
Uva ursi leaves, bls lb. .12 - .14

V

Valerian root, Belgian, bgs lb. .38 - .40
Valine, dextro-laevo, dms., works lb.21.00 -27.50
Valonia, beards, 40-42% tannin, bgs., ex dock ton.76.00 - —
cups, 28-30% tannin bgs., ex dock ton.56.00 -57.00
extract, powd., 62% tannin, bgs., ex dock, duty extra lb. .09½- —
Vanadium pentoxide, tech., dms., works lb. 1.28 - 1.33
Vanilla beans, Bourbon, tins lb. 6.50 - 6.75
Mexican, cuts, tins lb. 6.50 Nom.
whole, tins lb. 6.75 - 7.00
Tahiti, cs. lb. 5.25 Nom.
Vanillin, ex eugenol, tins, 25-lb. lots, lb. 6.50 - 6.75
smaller lots lb. 6.90 - 7.25
ex guaiacol, tins, 25-lb. lots lb. 3.00 - —
smaller lots lb. 3.05 3.15
ex lignin, tins, 25-lb. lots lb. 3.00 - —
smaller lots, tins lb. 3.05 3.15
Vinyl acetate, 55-gal. dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .17½- —
l.c.l., dlvd E lb. .18½- —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .15½- —
Butylether normal, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .28 - —
l.c.l. works lb. .30 - —
tanks, works lb. .27 - —
Ether (see Ether Vinyl)
Ethylether, tech., dms., c.l., works, lb. .26 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .28 - —
tanks, works lb. .25 - —
Isobutylether, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .28 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .30 - —
tanks, works lb. .27 - —
Methylether, cyls., works lb. .23 - —
tanks, works lb. .20 - —

Cylinders are sold outright, or if shipped against deposit, a free period of 60 days is allowed; and if empties are returned prepaid and in good condition within that period, full refund is made.

Pyridin, ret. dms., works lb. 1.50 - —
Trichloride (see Trichloroethane).
Viosterol, in alcohol, 1,000,000 D units per gm. bots. lots of 10 billion USP units, 1,000,000 units. .025 - —
lots of 1 billion USP units, 1,000,000 units. .03 - —
lots of less than 1 billion USP units 1,000,000 units. .035 - —
in natural vegetable oil, 400,000 to 1,000,000 D units per gm., bots., lots of 10 billion USP units, 1,000,000 units. .02 - —
lots of 1 billion USP units, 1,000,000 units. .025 - —
lots of less than 1 billion USP units, 1,000,000 units. .03 - —
Vitamin A synthetic, acetate, crystalline, beads, 500,000 A units per gm gm. .07¼- —
liquid, in oil 1,000,000 A units per gm, 1,000,000 units. .12 - —
natural, concentrates (see Oil, fishliver).
Palmitate, liquid 1,000,000-1,800,000 A units per gm, 1,000,000 units. .12 - —
in oil, 1,000,000 A units per gm 1,000,000 units. .12 - —
B (see Thiamine hydrochloride).
B2 (see Riboflavin).
B complex, natural (see Rice bran concentrate and Yeast).
B_6 (see Pyridoxine hydrochloride).
B_{12} crystalline gm or 5 gm vials gram.295 00 - —
oral grade solids, in containers of 1 and 5 grams of B_{12} activity gm.225 00 - —
C (see Acid, ascorbic).
D (see Oils, codliver and fishliver, Calciferol, and Viosterol).
D_2 (see Calciferol).
E (see Alphatocopherol and Oil, wheatgerm).
G (see Riboflavin).
H (see Biotin).
K, Active (see Menadione).
K_{1}, 25 gm bots gram. 4.50 - —
Violet methyl toner (see Blue methylviolet toner.
V.M.&P. naphtha (see Petroleum naphtha).

W

Wahoo root bark, bls lb. 2.30 - 2.50
Warfarin 0.5% dms., 50 lb lots, dlvd lb. 1.95 - —
25-49 lb. lots, f.o.b., N.Y., or Chi lb. 2.05 - —
5-24 lb. lots, cns., f.o.b., N. Y., or Chi lb. 2.15 - —
Wattle bark, fair average, or E. African, bgs., ex dock ton.100.00 - —
merchantable bgs., ex dock ton.96 50 - —
extract, liquid 35% tannin bbls., lb. .09¾- .10
solid, E. Africa, 60% tannin, bgs., ex dock, duty extra lb. .10 - —
S. Africa, 60% tannin, ex-dock, duty extra lb. .10 - —
Wax amorphous (see Wax microcrystalline)
Bayberry bgs. spot lb. .42 - .45
Bees, crude, African, bgs. lb. .47 - .48
Brazilian bgs lb. No stocks.
Central American, bgs lb. .56 - .57
Chilean, bgs lb. .57 - .58
refined, bleached, white, bricks lb. .65 - .67
slabs lb. .63 - .65
yellow, bricks lb. .58 - .60
slabs lb. .56 - .57
Candelilla, crude, bgs. lb. .75 - .77
refined, bgs lb. .77 - .79

Powdered candelilla, 20 mesh, 5c. per lb. higher; 80 mesh, 5½c.; 100-200 mesh, 6c.

Carnauba, chalky, bgs., ton lots, lb. .85 Nom.
North Country, No. 2, bgs., ton lots lb. .94 Nom.
No. 3, crude, bgs., ton lots lb. .87 - .89
refined, bgs., ton lots lb. .90 - .92
Yellow, No. 1 Ceara, bgs., ton lots lb. 1.18 - 1.20
No. 2, Ceara, bgs., ton lots, lb. 1.16 - 1.18

Powdered carnauba wax price differentials same as powdered candelilla.

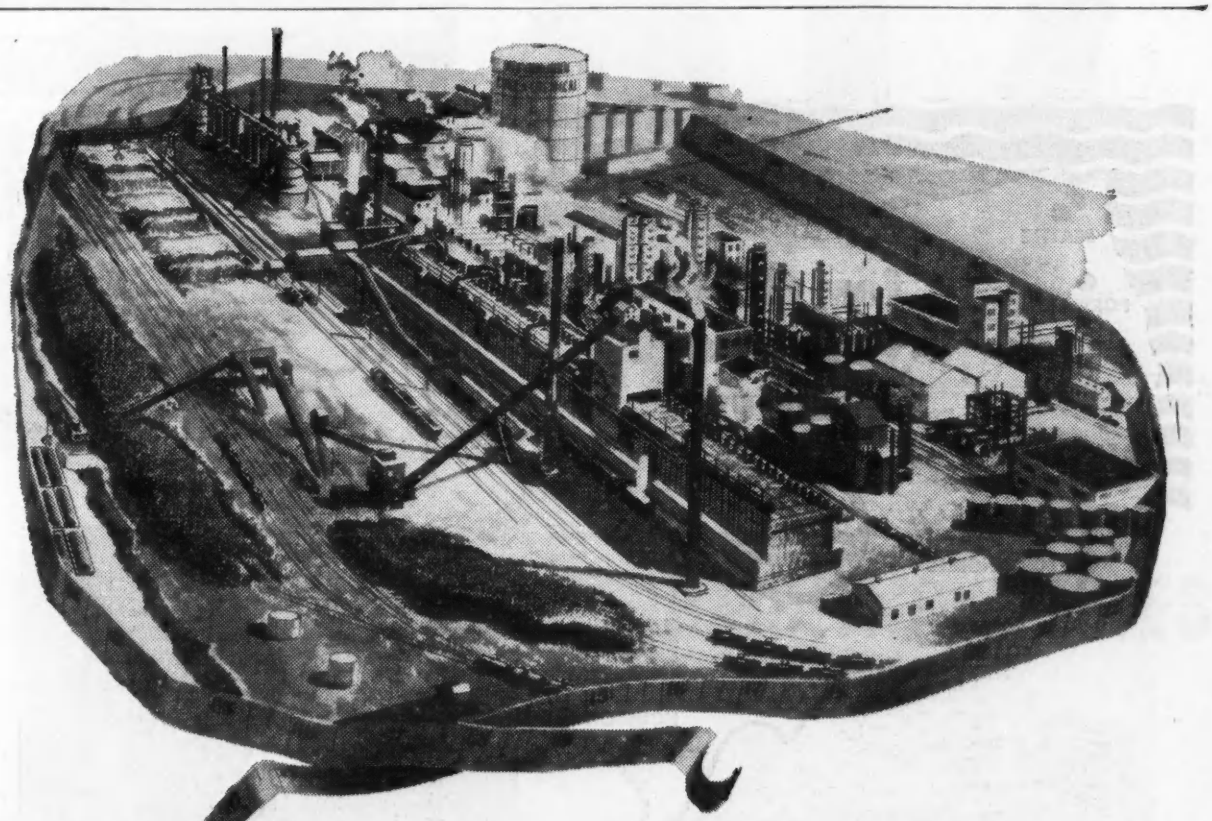
Wax, esparto, African lb. .70 - .72
Japan, bgs. lb. .23 - .24
Microcrystalline, 170°-175° m.p., ASTM, amber, ctns., 20,000 lbs., group 3, works lb. .13 - .14
smaller lots, same basis, lb. .14 - .15
black, ctns., 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .11½- .12½
smaller lots, same basis, lb. .12½- .13½
white, ctns., 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .24 - .25
smaller lots, same basis, lb. .25 - .26
180°-185° m.p., ASTM, amber, ctns., 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .16 - —
smaller lots, same basis, lb. .17 - —
black, ctns., 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .14½- —
smaller lots, same basis, lb. .15½- —
white, ctns., 20,000 lbs. same basis lb. .27 - —
smaller lots, same basis, lb. .28 - —
190°-195° m.p., ASTM, amber ctns., 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .20 - —
smaller lots, same basis, lb. .20½- —
black, ctns., 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .18 - —
smaller lots, same basis, lb. .18½- —
white, ctns., 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .33½- —
smaller lots, same basis, lb. .34½- —
Wax, montan, dom., refined, bgs lb. .31 - .32
imported, crude, Bohemian, bgs lb. .12 - .13
German bgs lb. .13 - .13½
Ouricury, ref., bgs lb. .78 - .80
Paraffin (see P)
Spermaceti, blocks, cs lb. .25½- .31
cakes, cs lb. .26½- .32
Sugar cane, dom., ref'd., slabs, works lb. .75 - .80
spot lb. .77¼- .82¼
White lead (see Lead white)
White pine bark, rossed, bls lb. .20 - .22
White precipitate USP powd. dms. lb 5.00 - —
Whiting (see calcium carbonate).
Wild cherry bark, thin, natural, bls lb. .18 - .19
rossed, bls lb. .19 - .22
Ginger (see Snake root, Canada).
Witch hazel bark, bls lb. .15 - —
leaves, bls lb. .21 - .23
Woodflour 40 mesh bulk c.l. works East ton 32 00 —
l.c.l. same basis ton 36 80 —
60 mesh bulk, c.l. same basis ton 37 00 —
l.c.l. same basis ton 42 00 -55 00
80-100 mesh bulk, c.l., same basis ton 45 00 -50 00
l.c.l. same basis ton 51 75 -57 50

Woodflour in bgs extra, returnable.

Woolfat, crude (see Degras).
USP (see Lanolin).
Wormseed, American, bgs lb. .30 - .35
Levant, ogs lb 4.25 6.50

X

Xylene (see Xylol).
Xylenol, cryst., 56°-58°C., m.p., ret. dms., l.c.l., works, frt. equald. lb. .30 - —
45°-47°C., dms., c.l., same basis, lb. .212 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .215 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .199 - —
fractions, over 7°C., m.r., except meta, dms., c.l., same basis gal. .96 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .99 - —
tanks, same basis gal. .85 - —
meta fraction, over 7° C., dms., c.l., same basis gal. 1.01 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. 1.04 - —
tanks, same basis gal. .90 - —
Xylidins, mixed, dms lb. .39 - .50
Xylol, coaltar industrial, tanks, works
Bethlehem, Pa. gal. .35 - —
Birmingham district gal. .32 - —
Chicago district gal. .35 - —
Cleveland district gal. .35 - —
Geneva, Utah gal. .27 - —
Johnstown, Pa. gal. .33 - —
Lackawanna, N. Y. gal. .35 - —
Lone Star, Tex gal .35 - —
Lorain, Ohio gal. .33 - —
Minnequa, Colo gal .34 - —
Philadelphia, Pa gal. .36 - —
Pittsburgh district gal. .32 - —
Sparrows Point, Md. gal. .35 - —
Terre Haute, Ind gal .35 - —
Youngstown, O. gal. .32½- —



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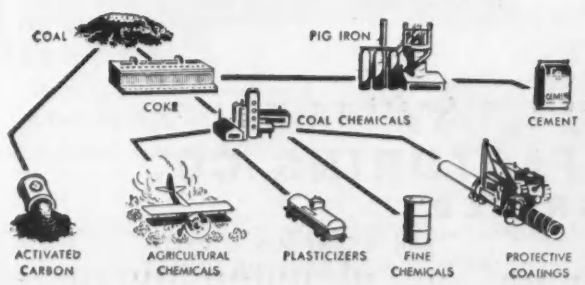

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Xylol, Petroleum—Zirconium Oxychloride

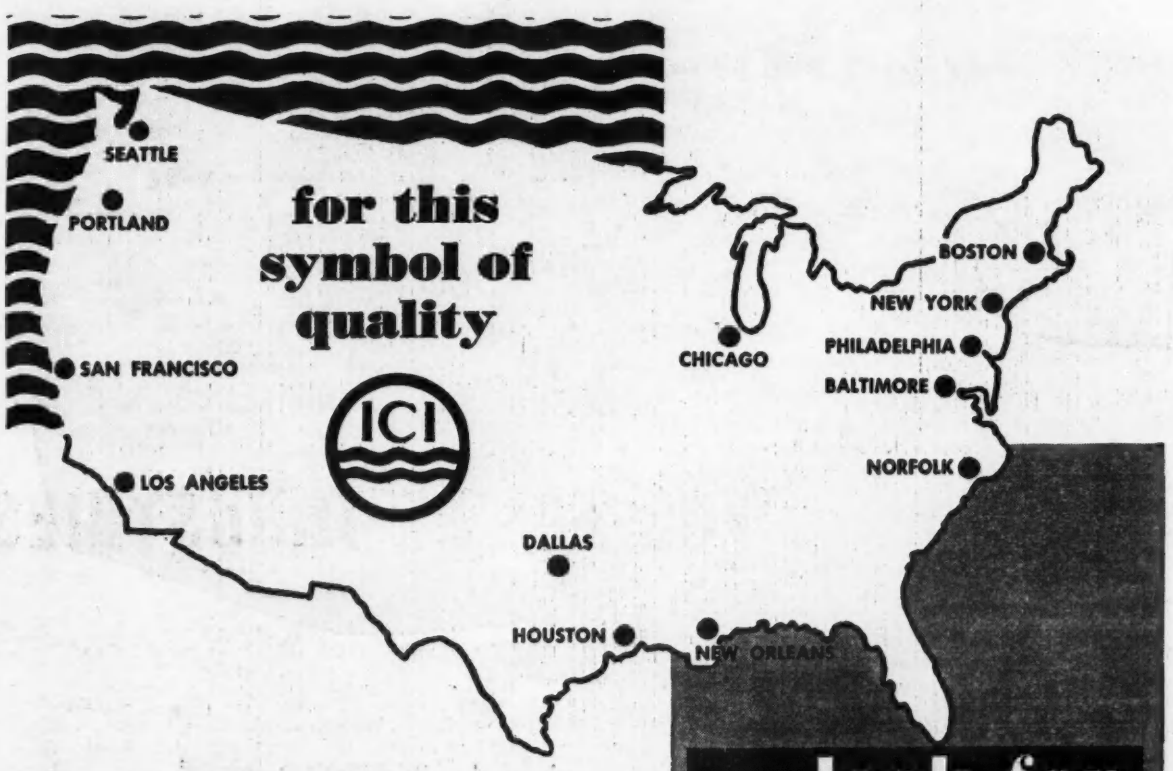
Xylol, petroleum, indust., tanks, Albany, N. Y. gal. .35 - —
Bayonne, N. J. gal. .35 - —
Baytown, Tex. gal. .33 - —
Chicago, Ill gal. .35 - —
Philadelphia Pa. gal. .35 - —
Providence R. I. gal. .35 - —
Wood River, Ill. gal. .35 - —

Y

Yara yara, cns lb. 2.15 - 2.65
Yeast, brewer's dry, USP, 30 int'l B units per gram, 100-lb. dms lb. .47 - —
90 int'l B units per gram, 100-lb dms lb. .52 - —
200 int'l B units per gram, 100-lb dms lb. .56 - —
300 int'l B units per gram, 100-lb dms lb .60 - —
Yellow, barium chromate, CP, bgs., l.c.l., dlvd N of Tenn and N C, E of Miss., including Davenport Minneapolis, Rock Island St Louis St Paul lb. .35 - —
Barium chromate yellow price differentials in other States and city zones are those for chrome yellow below
Benzidin, AAA, bbls., dlvd. lb. 1.91 - —
AAOT bbls. lb 2.15 - —
Cadmium, CP, all shades, bbls., frt. alld. E. of Rockies. lb. 2.85 - —
Yellow, cadmium lithopone, all shades, bbls., frt. alld., E. of Rockies lb. 1.20 - —
Cadmium yellows, Los Angeles and San Francisco ex whse. 1c per lb higher.
Chrome, CP bbls., dlvd N Tenn. and N C., E of Miss., including Davenport, Minneapolis, Rock Island lb. .31 - —
Dlvd Ala., Fla., Ga., La (Shreveport, 1¼c higher); Miss., N C., S C., Penna., Dallas, Tex., 1¼c higher; Ft. Worth, Tex., 1½c higher; El Paso, Tex. 2c higher; Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph 1.6c higher; dlvd Pac Coast; for Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita prices are equalized with Chicago
Hansa, 10 G, bbls., same basis, chrome lb. 2.15 - —
G pigment, bbls lb. 1.91 - —
Iron oxide, natural, French type, bgs., c.l., works lb. .05¼ - —
Peruvian type, bgs., l.c.l. lb. .038 - —
pure, bgs., c.l., works lb. .10½ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .10¾ - —
Mercury oxide, bbls., 1,000-lb. lots. lb. 4.15 - —
smaller lots lb. 4.17 - —
Ocher (see yellow iron oxide, natural).
Zinc (chromate), bbls., dlvd lb. .25 - —
basic, dlvd. lb. .30 - —
Yerba santa leaves, bls. lb. .40 - —
Yohimbine hydrochloride, bots., tins oz 4.75 - 5.25

Z

Zein, bgs., 30,000-lb. lots, works lb. .38 - —
1,000 to 30,000-lb lots, works lb. .40 - —
smaller lots, works lb. .43 - —
Zinc acetate, tech., bbls., dms., works lb. .27 - —
NF VIII, dms lb. .53 - —
Borate, bgs., c.l., dlvd E lb. .192 - —
l.c.l., dlvd E lb. .202 - —
Carbonate, tech., rubbermakers, bgs., c.l., works lb. .14¼ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .15 - —
Chloride, NF, gran., dms lb. .42 - —
precipitated powd, dms lb. .26 - —
solution 50% dms, c.l. works. 100 lbs. 5.50 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.10 - —
tanks, works 100 lbs. 4.85 - —...
tech., fused, dms., c.l. works 100 lbs.10.10 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs.10.60 - —
gran., fib., dms., c.l., works 100 lbs 10.60 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs.11.00 - —
Chromate (see Yellow zinc)
Cyanide, kgs., 1,000-lb. lots or more works lb. .523 - —
smaller lots, works lb. .543 - —
Dust, pigment, bbls., c.l., works. lb. .13¼ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .14¼ - —
Fluoride, bbls., works lb. .49 - .50
Hydrosulphite, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .21¼ - —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .22 - .37½
Iodide, NF, jars lb. 5.25 - —
Laurate, bbls. lb. .45 - .46
Metal, slabs, E. St. Louis lb. .10 - —
Naphthenate, liquid, 8%, Zn, dms., frt. alld lb. .24½ - —
10% Zn, dms., frt alld lb. .30 - —
Zinc oleate, fused, bbls lb. .36 - —
Oxide, pigment, American process, lead-free, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .13½ - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .14½ - —
leaded 35%, bgs., c.l., dlvd. lb. .14 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .15 - —
50%, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .14½ - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .15½ - —
French process, com'l green seal, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .15½ - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .16¼ - —
red seal, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb .14¾ - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .15¾ - —
white seal, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .15¾ - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .16¾ - —
USP, ctns., c.l., dlvd lb. .16¾ - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .17¾ - —
Zinc oxide Pac. coast prices 1c. higher.
Phenolsulphonate, NF, gran., dms. lb. .39 - —
powd., dms. lb. .42 - .49
Resinate precip., dms., frt. alld. lb. .26¾ - —
Silicofluoride bbls., works lb. .12 - .13
Stearate, tech., USP, ctns., c.l. lb. .37 - —
l.c.l. lb. .38 - .42
Sulphate cryst., 22% Zn, bgs., c.l., works frt alld 100 lbs. 7.40 - —
l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs 7.90 - 9.90
flake, 25½%, Zn, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.55 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs 8.90 - —
36%, Zn, bgs., c.l., frt alld. 100 lbs. 7.90 - 8.05
l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 8.65 - 8.80
Zinc sulphate in bbls. 40c higher
USP gran dms lb 26 —
Sulphide pure bgs., c.l. dlvd lb .2530 —
fluorescent fib., dms., less than 1,000-lb. lots, works lb. 1.10 - 1.90
phosphorescent fib., dms., less than 1,000-lb. lots, works. lb 1.85 - 2.50
Undecylenate, dms lb 2.25 - 2.50
Yellow (see Yellow, zinc).
Zinc-ammonium chloride, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 9.65 - —
bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs.10.25 - —
l.c.l., bbls., works 100 lbs.10.75 - —
Zinc-cadmium sulphide fluorescent fib., dms., less than 1,000-lb. lots, works lb. 2.10 - 2.90
Zinc-calcium resinate, dms., c.l., works lb. .1180- .1360
l.c.l., same basis lb. .1220- .1400
Zinc-formaldehyde sulphoxylate, basic dms, c.l. lb 25½ - —
l.c.l. lb. 26 - .41½
normal dms, l.c.l. works lb. .52 - —
Zircon (G), granular, bgs., c.l., works lb. .03½ - —
5 tons to c.l., works lb. .03⅝ - —
1 ton to 9,999-lb. lots, works. lb. .04 - —
smaller lots, works lb. .06½ - —
milled, bgs., c.l., works lb. .04½ - —
5 tons to c.l., works lb. .04⅝ - —
1 ton to 9,999-lb. lots, works. lb. .04¾ - —
500 to 1,999-lb. lots, works. lb. .07½ - —
Zircon (G) in barrels, 1c. higher.
Zirconium acetate, 13% sol ZrO_2, c.l., 30,000 lbs. minimum, works lb. .23 - —
Carbonate basic, cake bbls., works lb No prices.
Hydride cns, works lb 7.25 -11.50
Nitrate dms, ex whse ton 4.50 - 7.00
Oxide, 92½%-99%, white, grd., bbls., or bgs., works lb. 1.50 - —
lump, electric-fused, bgs., c.l., works lb. .44 - —
5-ton lots, works lb. .44½ - —
1 ton to 9,999-lb. lots, lbs., works lb. .45 - —
C.P., white, grd., bbls., or bgs., works lb. 1.50 - —
lump, electric fused, bags, 500 to 1,999-lb. lots, works lb. .45½ - —
smaller lots, works. lb. .48 - —
milled, electric-fused, bgs., c.l., works lb. .59 - —
5-ton lots, works lb. .59½ - —
1 ton to 9,999-lb. lots, works lb. .60 - —
500 to 1,999-lb. lots, works lb. .60½ - —
smaller lots, works. lb. .63 - —
Oxychloride, cryst., ctns., 5-ton lots, works lb .35½ - —



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BAI Drug Rules Get Airing

—Continued from page 3

that the rules did no more than formalize a practice that has been followed informally for several years, but so far have delayed taking final action on the matter.

The authority of the Bureau of Animal Industry to control the production of veterinary biologicals is similar to that of the Public Health Service over biologicals for humans. BAI has authority to license the manufacturers and to license the specific products for animals to prevent the distribution of adulterated or worthless products.

BAI Has Vast Rules Superstructure

On the basis of this authority, the bureau has built a superstructure of regulations and practices. In some matters, manufacturers may not perform certain operations unless an agent of the bureau is present. There are other instances, it is reported, where the BAI agent is the sole possessor of the keys to certain rooms in a plant.

Other industry complaints relate to bureau restrictions on movements of samples for laboratory work and on advertising claims which might have no connection with the medical claims or safety of the product. Instances have been reported where the bureau has refused permission to move virus samples from one laboratory to another for testing and research.

An example of arbitrary action in relation to advertising which has been cited is the case of a firm which wanted to claim in its advertising material that it was the original producer of the particular drug product. The bureau is said to have refused to pass the advertisement on the grounds that the firm could not prove that possibly someone at some time previously had not produced the drug.

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- always in dependable supply—the *only* domestically produced vegetable wax for the carbon paper field*
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- available for immediate delivery from 24 convenient distribution points

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Volume 164 November 16, 1953 Number 20

Business Needs Itself

The one way in which government can be disassociated from the activities of private enterprise—and kept out—is for business so to do its job that there is no occasion, reason, excuse, or opportunity for government to horn in. That goes particularly at this time for the announced purpose of the Council of Economic Advisers to prepare a program for the President to forestall a possible business depression. The idea seemingly is that government should in some way, by revamping the unemployment insurance system, changing tax policies, increasing support of home construction and improvement, and reviving some sort of a public works scheme, stimulate business activity and employment—perhaps after determining what business itself can do.

"The broad problem," said the CEA chairman, "is in what directions we can strengthen our economic system to resist and cushion recession. We are looking for ways to revise our financial machinery, to bolster our economy, or ease a depression if one is coming. The new direction in which capitalism is moving," he continued, "is for government to assume responsibility for maintaining a certain high level of activity so that private adjustments can be facilitated and output, income, and employment be kept humming at high levels."

Somehow or other, it seems to the old-fashioned concept of capitalism that the responsibility mentioned belongs wholly to private enterprise. If government must again pull business out of a hole of its own digging, capitalism unquestionably will give way to nationalism.

If a depression comes—there is a growing prevalence of talk about the necessity of being prepared for one—it will not be government-made. It will be the result of business's inability to take care of itself. As business is fully capable of successfully looking out for its own welfare—if freed from every sort of governmental ism—there is no need to prepare to meet a depression. But there is a big need to perform so as to prevent one. Business has gone through a deal of readjustment over the past two years—and its income has increased. It can go through the other readjustments which it must meet; but in doing so it must be willing to do this:—Learn more adequately what the public wants; do its utmost to meet those wants 100 percent plus at a price which the public will pay. Price reductions are already underway. To do that it must reduce production costs, or reduce distribution costs, or reduce profits—or make reductions in more than one of them. Either of the first two reductions, if properly effected, would cause a reduction in employment in certain fields unless some means were discovered to effect an overall reduction in the compensation of employees.

There is the problem. It is not one for government; in fact, governmental dealing with any aspect of it would be most undesirable. The thing for business to do is to make such dealing unnecessary.

It may, for some illogical reason, be necessary for government to take a hand in the inducing of private enterprise to go to work as it should on the job of keeping itself in good health. A gathering of governors of Western states recently declared that the life or death of the nation's metal-mining industry rests in the lap of congress. If that industry, or any other, agrees with that opinion, private enterprise might as well kiss itself goodbye. Much of the governors' concern arose from their puzzling over the ability of the mines to meet the emergency demands of war. Why they expect war is not clear. Government should, of course, help all industries to meet such demands—it has done so. But, there is no reason why it should be expected—and less reason why it should be permitted—to come into any industry and take over all its every day problems. Such an invitation, or permission, opens wide the door for the taking over of the industry. If government must take care of all the needs of business, its opportunists will insist that it "adopt" business in order that its paternalistic interest may properly be authorized and exercised.

There is no reason in any area of economics why business should become a waif. And—just take another look at how efficiently and profitably government conducts its own business! Which needs which?

Drug Help for Hoover Board

There may be some good reasons why the newly named medical task force of the Commission on Organization of the Executive Branch of the Government has among its fifteen members only one representative of the drug industry—the press service items in some newspapers did not name even him. Herbert Hoover has a pretty good idea of what he wants his commission to do. Apparently he is not properly informed on who could do the best job in each of its areas.

Of course, the federal government's activities to which the Hoover commission will devote its attention in respect of medical operations are not directly associated with the drug industry, although they do embrace a very large—and quite costly—use of the industry's products. It must also be recognized in any movement having to do with medical work that the drug industry has contributed and is contributing more than any other group to the progress of health service. There is in addition the large measure of contact and control which the federal government has with relation to that contribution and to the everyday participation of the drug industry and profession in the health service of the people. Furthermore, the drug groups have nothing to guard against newer ideas in health service; they do not constitute any sort of autocracy or professional "labor union" comparable to organized medicine. Their members are free to think and act for themselves within the purviews of the laws having to do with their functioning.

So, it is regrettable that Mr. Hoover, in common with the majority of even the best-intentioned leaders in the public service, was not better informed on what various members of the several divisions of the drug trade know about the governmental angles of medical service (in contradistinction with so-called "medical care") and what they are well able to offer in suggestions for raising the value of that service and lowering its cost.

The drug trade's one representative on the Hoover subgroup is well qualified in respect of that ability. He also is a forward thinker in a field where progress is a general characteristic. He could do much to promote the purpose of the force. But, being a very, very small minority, what he may be able to do is problematic. He should have every capable member of the trade as a willing and active volunteer in the providing of relevant information and a full measure of the assistance in getting all pertinent factual data to the attention of the congress.

For the Bookshelf

INDUSTRIAL WASTES — THEIR DISPOSAL AND TREATMENT. Edited by William Rudolfs. Cloth; 497 pages, 6 x 9 in. New York: Reinhold Publishing Corporation. $9.50.

This is an authoritative compilation of detailed information by seventeen contributors, each a specialist in his own field. The book was edited by the chairman, department of sanitation, New Jersey Agricultural Experimental Station, Rutgers University.

The physical, chemical and biological aspects of waste disposal problems of such industries as meat packing, leather, coal, textile, pulp and paper, among others, are presented in detail. In its pages are also to be found a discussion of radioactive waste treatment in the light of latest available information.

Although principal stress is laid on treatment, a good deal of attention is also given to the volumes, characteristics and other properties of wastes, and to byproduct recovery.

AIDS TO EFFICIENT PACKAGING OPERATIONS. Paper; 56 pages, 6 x 9 in. ADVANCES IN PACKAGING MATERIAL AND DESIGN. Paper; 56 pages, 6 x 9 in. PRACTICAL PROBLEMS OF PACKING AND HANDLING. Paper; 27 pages, 6 x 9 in.

These publications are respectively, No. 4, No. 42, and No. 43 in the packaging series published by the American Management Association, 330 West Forty-second street, New York 36. They are priced at $1.25 each and should be worth it to anyone who is interested in or bothered by the matters with which they deal. The package is becoming more and more a promoter of sales to the consumer as retail distribution proceeds — perhaps progresses—into the realms of self-service. Each of these dissentations encompasses a multitude of phases of the matter with which it has to do.

Washington Talks It Over

—*Continued from page 5*

national sanitary regulations, also known as WHO regulation No. 2, became effective October 1, 1952, only a little over a year ago. They replaced thirteen different international sanitary conventions simultaneously in force, which made the situation confused and complicated.

Adoption of the regulations by such a great number of countries and territories, however, was not accomplished overnight. The effort really had its beginning in 1851 in Paris at an international conference where the first attempt was made to establish, on an international level, an agreement to limit the spread of pestilential diseases, such as plague, cholera and smallpox. The present international document is the culmination of those initial efforts.

Cotton Acreage Cutback

The cutback in acreage production that will be necessitated by the existing legislative authority to implement the cotton price support program is going to be so severe next year that it has Secretary of Agriculture Benson and the entire cotton bloc in congress worried over the hardships that will be imposed.

Cotton growing is still essentially a small-time operation throughout the south and there is a limit to which individual acreage adjustments can be made without seriously affecting the grower's income. Following out the terms of the law, Secretary Benson has fixed next year's acreage allotment at 17,910,448 acres which will produce an expected 10,000,000 bales.

Many people have stated that if this acreage allotment is going to produce unwarranted hardships, then the secretary should raise the national level. But Mr. Benson denies that he has the authority, pointing out that the law allows him to raise the allotment only if the expected production plus carryover will not assure a normal supply. To reach a "normal" supply, we only need 8,600,000 bales of new production next year, not 10,000,000 bales. Mr. Benson is, therefore, dumping the problem back on congress with the hope that it will act early next year to relieve the pressure that has been put upon him.

Scope of New Hoover Commission

Some confusion has been found existing in many quarters over the purposes of the new Hoover Commission on reorganization of the federal government. It has been thought that the new commission was little more than a duplication of the old commission and would serve only to bring about further changes in the alignment of the agencies. This is not the case, however.

The scope of the new commission's mandate is considerably wider than that of the first. The first commission was restricted to proposals for reorganization and realignment of existing functions. The new commission is authorized to recommend abolishment of functions and activities not considered necessary to the government, and the elimination of non-essential services, functions, and activities which compete with private enterprise. It may also recommend specific legislation.

The new commission is now in the midst of organizing. It will have eight task forces, including a group to look into the government's medical services, and federal activities relating to water and power resources. Mr. Hoover has set December 31, 1954, as a target date for completion of the commission's legislative recommendations. Some of these may be ready early in 1954, however.

Closer Nutrition, Medical Ties

The food and nutrition research advisory committee feels there should be closer relationship with medical research through cultivation of closer liaison between food and nutrition researchers and interested members of the medical profession. This was one of the main topics of discussion at a meeting of the committee recently.

The group this year also was concerned with a review of the utilization research of the Department of Agriculture, with emphasis on the influence of processing on the nutritive quality of food and preservation of its quality, and with a review of the department's production research as it relates to food nutrients.

Committee members expressed satisfaction generally with basic work of the department in making food safe from insecticide and fungicide residues and recommended bolstering work of chemists in this field and the employment of a pharmacologist.

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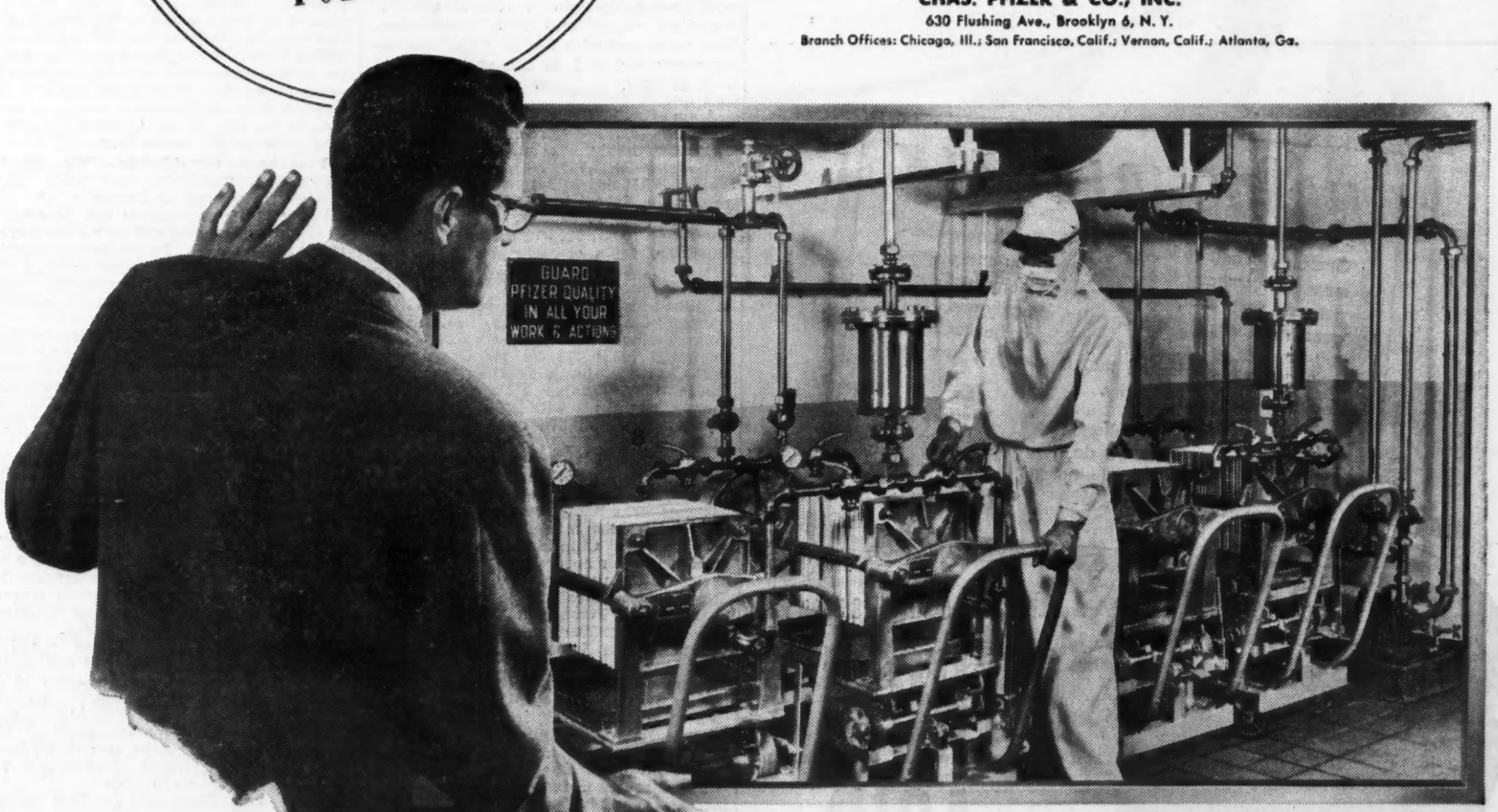

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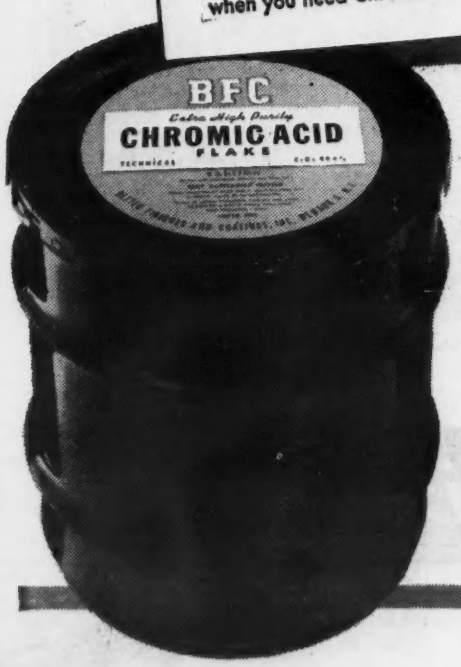

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Heavy Chemicals

Buying interest in heavy chemicals was slightly interrupted by the holiday last week but the overall demand remained good with indications that the November tonnage movement will compare favorably with the preceding month. Nickel salts continued to be about the only tight spot of importance. Platers are receiving nickel salts under producer allocation which is the only method of equalizing distribution. It was asserted, however, that slow but steady improvement will take place in the availability of supplies. Demand for light soda ash was fully sustained with the inquiry for dense ash a trifle more spotty than in the previous week. Both dry and liquid caustic soda commanded attention with sales holding a satisfactory average and supplies showing no serious overflow. Chlorine shipments did not appear as heavy as noted at the beginning of the month and spot material offered no particular buying problem.

Snows of the preceding week strengthened the demand for calcium chloride with sales for Winter use showing expansion. Copper sulphate did not attract much attention from the southern citrus growers and sales to date are below producers' expectations. The late price advance in cobalt metal has created a firmer background for the cobalt chemicals and an early price advance seems probable, possibly this week. Tin salts were not subjected to any change in quotations because there was no important variation in metal prices. A slight gain in sales of potassium carbonate was reported with caustic potash moving somewhat better than a month ago. Inquiry for the phosphorus compounds was fair with the consuming outlet gradually broadening. The acids maintained their favorable supply position with demand off a bit for hydrochloric.

Paper production based on percentage six-day capacity was 94.6 percent for the week ending November 7, according to the American Paper and Pulp Association. This compared with 98.4R in the preceding week and 90.7 in the corresponding week of 1952.

Ammoniacal Liquor—September production was off 8 percent from August, according to the Bureau of Mines. The totals showed 3,787,729 pounds in September, 4,116,605 in August and 3,633,100 pounds in September 1952. Production for nine months ending September 30 amounted to 37,087,979 pounds, against 31,958,000 for the corresponding period last year. Sales during September were 3,189,179 pounds compared with 3,152,977 in the preceding month and 3,377,700 pounds in September 1952. Total sales from January through September amounted to 31,712,594 pounds, against 29,154,300 for the same time last year. Stocks on September 30 were 1,988,604 pounds, compared with 1,945,603 on August 31 and 2,076,674 on September 30, 1952.

Ammonium Bicarbonate—Market position held firm with demand fairly active and expected to increase as the cracker bakeries make ready for the holiday trade. Supply situation remained comfortable.

Ammonium Chloride—Sales of white granular rather spotty for dry-battery use but maintaining a fair seasonal average. Supplies not a problem at present.

Ammonium Persulphate—Finding a fair outlet as an oxidizing and bleaching agent. Production has kept supply adequate to meet current needs.

Ammonium Thiocyanate—Demand for textile printing has continued about normal with sales mostly for actual requirements. Immediate shipments are offered at current prices.

Calcium Chloride—Recent snow storm has accelerated the inquiry and sales have increased sharply for winter use. Reports were again heard that demand was strong enough to pinch production in some quarters but the supply was adequate in others.

Chlorine—Shipments appear to have slipped a little last week, compared with a month ago, according to some of the producers. Consumers have not found much of a problem in securing spot material over the past six months which indicates that contract withdrawals have not been running full. It was stated that most of the paper mills are taking their usual quota but demand from other sources has not been entirely up to seasonal expectations.

Cobalt Chemicals—Aside from oxide, no price changes have been announced to date. It is presumed that producers still have inventories to work off. The recent advance in the metal price has established a firmer background and an upward revision in prices for the cobalt based chemicals is looked for at an early date, possibly this week.

Copper Sulphate — Agricultural demand continued inactive with Florida withdrawing temporarily. Industrial shipments averaged good. Export sales remained spotty and mostly of small dimensions. Stocks were ample to meet current needs and prices were firm and unchanged.

Production and shipments of copper sulphate in September continued the downtrend of the past several months, according to the Bureau of Mines. Production and shipments at 4,728 tons and 4,536 tons were 10 and 9 percent, respectively, less than in August; stocks rose 2 percent to 6,804 tons. At the September rate of shipments, stocks were sufficient for more than a month's needs. Foreign trade data for September are not available. There were no imports in August and exports of 2,209 tons in August were 49 percent less than July.

Fluorspar—The U. S. Tariff Commission has announced an investigation into the import duty on the acid grade of fluorspar, containing more than 97 percent of calcium fluoride. The investigation is being carried out under section 7 of the Trade Agreements Extension Act of 1951, as amended ("escape clause"), and under section 332 of the Tariff Act of 1930 (general powers of investigation). This investigation was requested by a major producer at Tulsa, Okla. Its application is available for public inspection and copying in the office of the Secretary of the Tariff Commission, 8th and E Streets NW., Washington, D. C., and in the Commission's New York office, 437 Custom House.

Phosphorus Oxychloride—This material along with trichloride and other phosphorus compounds is finding a fair outlet as an intermediate in the production of organic chemicals and as a chlorinating agent and catalyst. In producing quarters it was stated that demand is gradually broadening for these compounds. Supplies have been kept adequate to meet requirements.

Potash, Caustic—Moderate improvement in demand was noted last week. Sales were for miscellaneous use including chemicals, ceramics and soap compounds. Producers' prices were unchanged and their stocks were fully adequate to meet requirements.

Potassium Carbonate—There appeared to be a slight increase in sales to glass plants although the expansion was not of sizable dimensions. Stocks continued adequate to meet demand promptly.

Potassium Chlorate—Match factories have shown a bit more interest since the turn of the month and the market has been more active. There is no scarcity of stocks at present and prompt shipments can be booked at current prices.

Potassium Stannate—Prices remained steady last week as there was not enough variation in the tin metal market to occasion a change in the stannate. Demand for plating use was fair with buyers holding operations within the limit of current wants. Producers quoted 63.5c. to 70.1c. per pound, freight allowed east. The prices are based on 82c. tin.

Soda Ash—Shipments of light ash for use in the manufacture of paper, chemicals, detergents and various other materials continued steady. Dense ash shipments to glass plants were reported good although demand was not described as urgent. Production has kept the supply of both grades favorable without permitting too much of an overflow of stocks. Producers are in a position to accept contracts for prompt and forward delivery at current prices.

Soda, Caustic—Consumers are not finding supplies a problem at present. Adjustments made in production have kept the market in a fair state of balance although there has been instances where

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

Price Trends

Advanced
None

Reduced
None

Comparative Price Indexes
(100=1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Nov. 14, 1952
98.22	98.22	98.27	95.44

(*For Current Prices see page 9*)

output was cutback a little too much. Demand continued broad with total shipments holding well and showing no important variation so far this month.

Sodium Bifluoride—Moving for use in the glass industry where it is essential in frosting and in the manufacture of opaque and translucent glasses. Producers quote carlots at 17½c. per pound and smaller quantities at 17.90c. f.o.b. the works, freight equalized.

Sodium Chlorate—No unusual activity at present. The market is holding steady during the off season for weed control but demand is expected to increase by the turn of the year. Stocks are offered for prompt shipments at prevailing prices.

Sodium Nitrite—Sales are maintaining a fair seasonal average with the metal, meat-packing and azo dye industries taking on stocks for current wants. Supply position remained comfortable with prices steady and unchanged.

Sodium Sesquicarbonate—Producers report the maintenance of good demand for this chemical. Consumers who require water softening and those who make cleansers and detergents particularly for laundry use have been taking on stocks. The supply situation is described as comfortable.

Sodium Silicate—Sales of the different grades of this chemical have held up well so far this month and the aggregate is said to compare favorably with October. Production has been sufficient to sustain a favorable supply position.

Sodium Stannate—Demand for plating continued fair with small lot sales predominating. Tin metal did not fluctuate widely enough to cause any change in prices. Producers named 46.5c. to 51.9c. per pound, freight allowed east. Prices are based on tin at 82c. per pound.

Tin Chemicals—Holiday influences appeared to affect sales to some extent. Demand while described as fair was not as active as noted earlier in the month. Stocks of all varieties remained comfortable and the metal market did not vary sufficiently to occasion any new price changes.

Acids

Acetic—Glacial appeared to be finding a fairly steady outlet with prices holding at the former level and the supply situation comfortable. The commercial grades of lower strength have shown no unusual activity with small lot sales predominating.

Chromic—Market steady with small lot sales continuing to show a good aggregate. Platers appear satisfied to purchase for actual wants.

Hydrochloric—Demand not quite as active as noted at the beginning of the month, although producers are not complaining about the amount of business passing. The supply position remained favorable with immediate shipments offered at current prices.

Hydrofluoric—According to producers, demand remains good with current output finding ready channels of distribution. Stocks are not piling up and the market showed a satisfactory degree of balance.

Nitric—Stocks have been kept adequate to meet demand promptly. Small lots have commanded the most attention with the aggregate satisfactory.

Oxalic—Consumers are taking this acid for current wants and are neglecting future requirements, temporarily. There is no scarcity of stocks and immediate shipments have continued readily available.

Sulphuric—No scarcity of stocks in this area. Demand is active under a broad demand with the iron and steel industry prominent in the current buying movement.

Nonferrous Metals

Aluminum—Primary production during September was placed at 218,666,531 pounds by the Aluminum Association. August output was 221,090,007 pounds. Shipments of sheet and plate were 101,521,686 pounds in September, compared with 103,305,457 in the preceding month. Foil shipments, including foil in lamination, aluminum content only, was 9,540,581 pounds in September, compared with 9,261,782 in August. Shipments of extruded products (alloys) amounted to 23,902,873 pounds in September, against 23,545,926 in August. Shipments of rod and bar, rolled and drawn, in September totaled 18,239,750 pounds, compared with a revised amount of 16,216,719 pounds in August.

Chromite—A new record high in the consumption of all grades of chromite was reached during the month of August with the total exceeding the former peak set in May by 3 percent, according to the Bureau of Mines. A gain of 15 percent as compared with the previous month brought the August metallurgical consumption 3 percent above the former record level set in May. Refractory and chemical use climbed 19 percent and 4 percent, respectively. During August, consumption of chromium metallurgical products rose a little over 1 percent to 23,541 short tons. Consumers' stocks of these products on August 31 increased 3 percent to 27,351 short tons, while producers' stocks climbed 55 percent to 27,423 short tons. Production of chromium chemicals in August dropped slightly to 10,087 short tons of sodium bichromate equivalent as compared with 10,127 short tons produced in July. California, Montana, and Oregon shipped 5,066 short tons (preliminary) of chromite during August as compared with 3,771 short tons (revised) in July. This marked rise in chromite output in large part was due to the entrance of Montana upon the production scene.

Copper—Consumer demand reported good with interest confined mostly to November shipment. According to trade estimates, around 60,000 tons have been booked to date. The trade is awaiting the outcome of the resumption of the Chilean negotiations for the disposal of a sizable amount of Chilean copper. The domestic market held steady at 29½c. to 30c. per pound for electrolytic delivered Valley basis.

Lead—Demand held steady with buying interest centered chiefly in November shipment. Consumers are not inclined to

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extend commitments forward but sales are averaging good and it looked as though the total would exceed the preceding month. The London market remained about steady most of the week with prices slightly above the domestic market. At the close, New York named 13½c. per pound for the common grade and St. Louis quoted 13.30c.

Magnesium—Shipments of magnesium castings for the month of August, 1953, were 1,279 tons, 12 percent above July, 1953. The August, 1953, shipments were lower than those of August, 1952, by 6 percent. The low figures in July represented a temporary drop and it is expected that the trend of shipments for the balance of the year will be somewhat better than August. These figures are released by The Magnesium Association based on information received from the Bureau of Census.

Production of primary magnesium ingot at 6,076 tons was about 3 percent below August, 1953, and about 29 percent below August, 1952. Shipments of wrought products for the month of September, 1953, at 627 tons decreased about 12 percent from August, 1953, and were about 4 percent below shipments in the month of September a year ago.

Quicksilver—Market conditions uncovered no important change last week. There were sellers at $183 to $185 per flask on spot, depending upon quantity. It was pointed out that prices are now at the lowest level since the start of the Korean war and compare with a high of $225 in January, 1951. The constant downward trend is attributed to the stoppage of government stockpiling, curtailment of large inventories by consumers and to the fact that there have been no new caustic soda plants or mercury boilers. There has been also the competitive influence of Mexican sellers.

Tin—No unusual activity featured the domestic tin market last week. Sales were spotty with November and December shipments commanding the most attention. While the market was not under much selling pressure, the absence of important demand kept price fluctuations relatively narrow. In the late trading 82¼c. per pound was named for Straits tin on spot.

Zinc—Stocks of slab zinc on October 1 were placed at 141,561 tons by the American Zinc Institute. Production during October amounted to 84,031 tons, the highest for any month this year to date. Domestic shipments were 65,470 tons, export and drawback 482 tons, government account 1,223 tons, making total shipments 67,175 tons and leaving stocks on October 31 at 158,417, the highest level for the year. Unfilled orders at the end of October amounted to 25,950 tons, the lowest for the year to date. Daily average production was 2,711 tons, compared with 2,704 in the preceding month and 2,627 tons over 1952. Production of prime western in October showed 39,419 tons, against 38,029 in September. Stocks at the close of October were 81,446 tons, compared with 74,987 on September 30.

Demand last week did not exceed moderate limits. The tone for spot shipment was about steady with futures slightly easier. London fluctuations were narrow and had no apparent effect on the American market. Domestic producers named 10c. per pound for prime western East St. Louis and 10½c. delivered New York.

One of the nation's largest zinc smelters has cut its production about 17 percent to avoid further accumulation of unsold metal.

The company announced that its big smelter, near Pittsburgh, has reduced output to 7,500 tons or slightly less a month. The smelter produced a record 9,100 tons during October, but its normal output is considered to range between 8,600 and 8,700 tons monthly. It was stated that the company's zinc sales over the last few months had run well ahead of those for the same period last year, but that because of heavy competing imports the company has been unable to expand its markets enough to dispose of the production resulting from the former rate of operations. The cutback was the third to reduce production this fall. Curtailments at two Midwestern plants several weeks ago had reduced the monthly supply by about 3,000 tons.

Tungsten Furnaces Lighted

Fires in two new furnaces at the tungsten refinery of the Wah Chang Corporation at Glen Cove, L. I., were started last week by the Secretary of the Army Robert T. Stevens. The furnaces are two in a battery of six planned for the new Wah Chang plant. While the exact capacity of the plant is a military secret, Kuo Ching Li, president of the corporation, declared that the furnaces "will go a long way, if not all the way, to meeting the requirements of the army, even if it went into full mobilization."

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ASTM Meetings This Week In New York and Houston

The New York district of the American Society for Testing Materials will hold a joint meeting November 18 at 7:30 p.m. with the New York section of the American Society of Lubrication Engineers at the Consolidated Edison Company's auditorium, 4 Irving place, New York. Speaker will be C. R. Gillette, chief chemist, new departure division, General Motors Corporation, who will discuss "Rust Prevention Practices in Manufacturing Operations."

The southwest ASTM district will hold a joint meeting November 20 at 7:15 p.m. at the University of Houston, Houston, Tex., with three other groups—southern Texas section of the American Chemical Society, south Texas section of the American Institute of Chemical Engineers and the south Texas section of the American Society for Quality Control. Speaker will be Frederick D. Rossini, professor and head of the department of chemistry and director of the Petroleum Research Laboratory at the Carnegie Institute of Technology, Pittsburgh, Pa. Topic of his talk will be "An Excursion in Petroleum Chemistry."

New England AIC Honors Prof. Whitman November 18

The New England Chapter of the American Institute of Chemists will meet November 18 at the faculty club of Massachusetts Institute of Technology to present honorary AIC membership to Prof. Walter G. Whitman, head of MIT's department of engineering. Prof. Whitman is a former chairman of the Research and Development Board of the Department of Defense. Earl P. Stevenson, president of Arthur D. Little, Inc., Cambridge, Mass., will introduce the recipient and Dr. Lincoln T. Work, president of AIC, will present the award. There will be a social hour starting at 6 p. m., with dinner following at seven. Price is $4.50.

Management Assn. to Hear Chemical Industry Speakers

A number of representatives of the chemical industry will be among the speakers at the American Management Association's annual finance conference, to be held at the Roosevelt hotel, New York, November 18 through 20.

Included will be:—Daniel M. Sheehan, vice-president and comptroller of Monsanto Chemical Company, St. Louis, Mo.; Earl J. Wipfler, assistant comptroller of Monsanto; Horace G. Hill, budget director of Atlantic Refining Company, Philadelphia, and Emery N. Cleaves, vice-president of Celanese Corporation of America, New York. Douglas C. Abbott, Canadian Minister of Finance, will be the featured speaker.

Chemical & Process Names R. C. Cowen Representative

Chemical & Process Machinery Corporation, New York, has announced that R. C. Cowen has joined the company. Mr. Cowen, formerly with Consolidated Products Company, New York, will represent Chemical & Process in the paint, plastics and rubber fields. Robert Meyers is serving as a field engineer, covering southern New Jersey and Pennsylvania.

Hooker Adds Three to Staff

Joseph J. Constantino has joined Hooker Electrochemical Company, Niagara Falls, N. Y., as a design engineer. Jacob B. Hufford has become associated with the company as a chemical engineer in the process study group, and Frank W. Long has joined the company as a chemist in the plastics and resins group in the research and development department. Mr. Constantino previously was with E. I. duPont de Nemours & Co. as an engineer on the construction of its adiponitrile plant in Niagara Falls and for the past year has worked at Pensacola, Fla., on the construction of a nylon plant for the Chemstrand Corporation. Mr. Long formerly was associated with Minnesota Mining & Manufacturing Company, Ethyl Corporation, General Aniline & Film Corporation and the Philadelphia Quartermaster Depot.

N.Y. Textile Chemists, Colorists To Hear Rippner November 20

The New York section of the American Association of Textile Chemists and Colorists will hold a dinner meeting at 7 p.m. on November 20 at Kohler's Swiss Chalet, Rochelle Park, N. J. F. C. Rippner, technical representative of the textile fibers department of Carbide & Carbon Chemicals Company, a division of Union Carbide & Carbon Corporation, New York, will present a paper on "Dyeing and Finishing of Piece Goods Made of 'Dynel' rayon and 'Dynel' Rayon Acetate."

Three councilors will be elected. A special invitation to attend the meeting has been extended to members of the national council and research committee, who will be attending meetings that day in New York.

Monsanto Organic Chemicals Names Bauer Section Mgr.

Monsanto Chemical Company, St. Louis, Mo., has named Russell L. Bauer section manager of the organic chemicals division's development department. Mr. Bauer will be principally concerned with the economic appraisal of development projects.

Mr. Bauer had been manager of the process section of the general engineering department since 1948. Prior to that time he was a member of the general development department. He joined Monsanto in 1937. Later he worked for W. G. Shelton Company and E. I. duPont de Nemours & Co. He returned to Monsanto in 1945.

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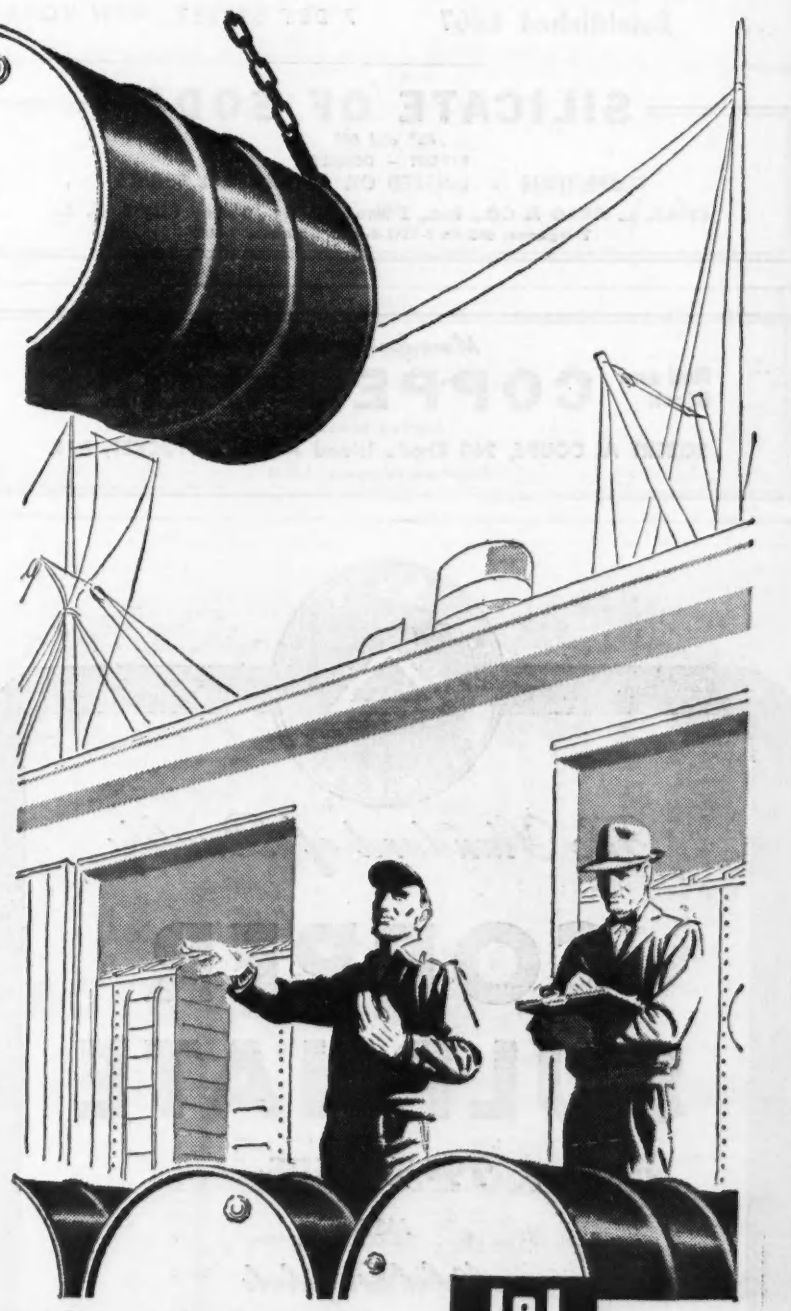

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Pennsalt Honors Beale On 25th Anniversary

Leonard T. Beale, chairman of the board of Pennsylvania Salt Manufacturing Company, Philadelphia, observed his twenty-fifth anniversary with the organization recently at a luncheon attended by executives of the company. Mr. Beale, a director since 1923, was elected president of Pennsalt and its subsidiaries in 1928. He became chairman of the board of directors in 1949. Mr. Beale was vice-president of John T. Lewis & Bros. Company, a subsidiary of National Lead Company, before becoming president of Pennsalt.

Carbide Names McCormick 'Dynel' Manager in Charlotte

John H. McCormick has been appointed Charlotte, N. C., district sales manager of the textile fibers departments, Carbide & Carbon Chemicals Company, a division of Union Carbide & Carbon Corporation, New York. Mr. McCormick has been representing the company, which produces "Dynel" fiber, in Charlotte since last February. He has been associated with Union Carbide for the past five years.

Dow Canada Elects Withrow

Roe E. Withrow, jr., in charge of property accounting for Dow Chemical Company, Midland, Mich., has been elected to the board of directors of Dow Chemical of Canada, Ltd., a Dow subsidiary. He succeeds Dr. R. H. Boundy, Dow research director and a member of the parent company's board of directors.

Trade Briefs

Harold B. Gross has joined the Legal Department of American Cyanamid Company, New York.

Philip A. Hunt Company, Palisades Park, N. J., has announced the appointment of Gerald C. Alletag as production and quality control manager of its packaged chemicals department.

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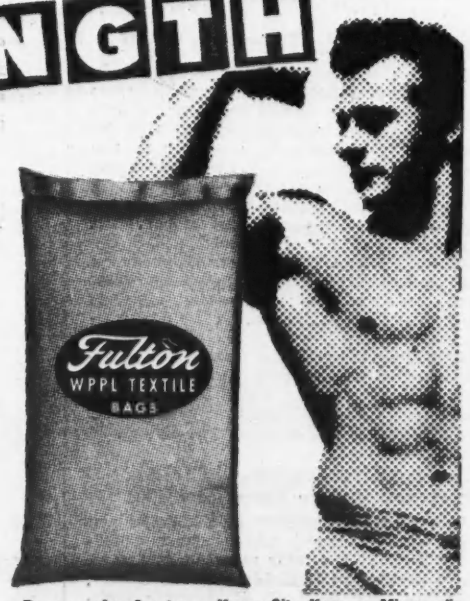

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Cyanamid Makes Strovink Successor to A. C. Bate

American Cyanamid Company, New York, has announced the retirement of A. C. Bate as eastern regional manager of its paper chemicals department and the appointment of F. A. Strovink to succeed him.

Mr. Bate had been active in the chemical industry for thirty-seven years, beginning his career with Duche & Sons. In 1920 he joined Kalbfleisch Corporation, where he was made manager of the paper chemicals department. He continued in that capacity with American Cyanamid Company when it purchased Kalbfleisch in 1929, and then in 1932 was transferred to Cyanamid's Boston office to direct the firm's industrial chemicals interests in New England. In 1952 he was appointed to the post he held at the time of his retirement. Mr. Strovink has been associated with the paper industry for twenty-six years. He served as assistant manager of the paper chemical department's eastern region prior to his new appointment.

Sulphur Plant in Mexico Projected by Texas Int'l

Texas International Sulphur Company, Houston, Tex., has announced plans calling for the construction of a plant near San Felipe, Mex., to extract crude sulphur from ore mined on nearby concessions. According to Victor Dykes, Texas International president, the plant will employ the autoclave process, which is a "batch" operation involving the melting of ore under pressure in a closed vessel.

The deposits, on the Lower California peninsula, 125 miles south of the U. S. border, have been known for nearly fifty years, but have remained undeveloped, Mr. Dykes stated, adding that the price of the commercial grade crude sulphur mined there will be competitive with Gulf Coast Sulphur in all markets.

ACF Publishes Tank Car Booklet

American Car & Foundry Company, New York, has issued a booklet entitled, "Tank Car Classifications for Ladings." The booklet has been published as a service to shippers of bulk commodities. Included are the latest types of tank cars approved for a variety of specific materials. The list has been compiled in accordance with current regulations applicable to shipments in tank cars.

ACS Chemical Engineering Parley Slated Dec. 28-29

The flow of liquids through barriers ranging from synthetic fibers and soybean flakes to sand filters and coal dust will be discussed at the American Chemical Society's twentieth annual chemical engineering symposium, to be held at the University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, Mich., December 28 and 29.

Fifteen reports by some of the nation's top chemical engineers are scheduled for the symposium program, which also will feature a color movie on "Fluid Distributions in Porous Systems" and a banquet of the society's division of industrial and engineering chemistry, sponsor of the symposium, according to Prof. John Henry Rushton, division chairman.

The university will be host for the symposium as a part of the celebration of its centennial of engineering education, said Dr. Rushton, who is chairman of the department of chemical engineering in the Illinois Institute of Technology.

Eli Lilly Appoints Gill Newark District Manager

Eli Lilly & Co., Indianapolis, Ind., has appointed Gregory L. Gill manager of the firm's Newark, N. J., district, succeeding A. E. Wiseman, who died October 2.

Mr. Gill has been associated with Lilly since 1941 as a sales representative in Bridgeport, Conn.; Newark, Morristown, and Dover, N. J. At the time of his appointment he had been located in the Dover territory for seven and one-half years.

Diamond Adds Frank Grilli

Frank Grilli has joined the New York branch sales office staff of Diamond Alkali Company, Cleveland, Ohio.

Active for many years with Innis, Speiden & Co., New York, Mr. Grilli was most recently manager of that firm's resale chemical department. He will be located at Diamond's New York office, 122 East Forty-second street.

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ACS California Section Honoring Kirkwood, Cram

Prof. John G. Kirkwood, chairman of the department of chemistry in Yale University, and Prof. Donald J. Cram of the University of California at Los Angeles will receive medal awards for outstanding achievement in chemistry at a dinner meeting of the American Chemical Society's California section in the Alameda hotel, Alameda, Calif., November 20.

The Gilbert Newton Lewis Medal will be presented to Dr. Kirkwood in recognition of his research on the chemical forces between molecules and his clarification of the structure of liquids and the behavior of proteins. Prof. Cram will be honored with the California Section Award. Dr. Cram's chief contributions have been in the fields of chemical agents produced by molds and the effects on a chemical's properties of changes in its atomic arrangement.

Celanese Plastics Unit Adds Two

Celanese Corporation of America, N. Y., has announced that Robert L. Johnson and Richard N. Camper have joined the field technical service staff of Marco products department, plastics division. Mr. Johnson, who was formerly with E. L. Cournand Company, will be located in Chicago. Mr. Campen will make his headquarters in Cleveland, Ohio.

Nat'l Lead Manufacturing Committee Post to Muccilli

National Lead Company, New York, has appointed Philip C. Muccilli, production manager, chairman of its manufacturing committee and has named John F. Harper to membership on the group. National Lead's Evans Lead Division, meanwhile, has made A. M. Neumann chief engineer, succeeding William F. Schadel, who retired on October 1 after nearly twenty-five years of company service.

Mr. Muccilli started with National Lead in 1920, served from 1942 to 1945 as an engineer at the company-operated, government-sponsored magnesium plant in Luckey, Ohio, and returned to the New York engineering department when the Ohio plant was closed at the end of World War II. In 1949 he was appointed assistant production manager, and this year was named production manager.

Mr. Harper joined National Lead's production department in 1944, and has been secretary of the manufacturing committee since 1948. Mr. Neumann has been with the company since 1948 as a maintenance engineer in its Evans Lead Division. Mr. Schadel joined Evans Lead in 1929 as chief engineer, serving continuously in that capacity until his recent retirement.

Atomic Energy Commission Lists Patents for Public Use

Descriptions of twenty-one patents owned by the United States government and held by the Atomic Energy Commission have been transmitted to the Patent Office for registry and listing in the official register of patents.

The commission will grant non-exclusive, royalty-free licenses on the listed patents, as part of its program to make non-secret technological information available for use by industry. Commission-held patents and patent applications released for licensing now total 614. Applicants for licenses should apply to the chief of the patent branch, Office of the General Counsel, United States Atomic Energy Commission, Washington 25, D. C.

Pennsalt Adds Stanavage

Joseph P. Stanavage has joined the research and development division of the Pennsylvania Salt Manufacturing Company, Philadelphia, Pa., and will work on projects of the corrosion engineering products department. Mr. Stanavage had been with the General Chemical Division of Allied Chemical & Dye Corporation, New York.

Monsanto Issues Technical Bulletin On Handling, Using 'Chloramine-T'

A technical bulletin to guide formulators in the handling and use of "Chloramine-T" is available on request from Monsanto Chemical Company's organic chemicals division, St. Louis, Mo.

The company manufactures only the National Formulary grade of "Chloramine-T." The bulletin recommends proper housekeeping practices to help prevent contamination during handling and packaging and includes lists of substances compatible and incompatible with the product. The mechanism of "Chloramine-T" action, as well as simple methods for calculating the available chlorine in a formulation containing it, are described in the bulletin. It also includes data comparing the oxidation potentials of the material with free chlorine and hypochlorites.

'Freon' Tank Truck Shipments Plan Put Into Effect by duPont

Tank truck shipments of "Freon" fluorinated hydrocarbon, have been initiated by E. I. duPont de Nemours & Co., Wilmington, Del., to help satisfy demands of quantity users of the aerosol propellent. Semi-trailer trucks, with a capacity of 35,000 pounds, or 3,600 gallons, are being used for such shipments.

Trade Briefs

Imperial Paper & Color Corporation has appointed Robert E. Davis advertising manager.

Donald L. Grubbs, executive of Morehouse Industries, Los Angeles, is on a business trip through the eastern states and to Puerto Rico, Haiti, Dominican Republic, Cuba and Jamaica.

Marathon Corporation's chemical division, Rothschild, Wis., has issued bulletin No. 120 describing the function and uses of a group of anionic dispersants, the "Marasperses."

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If your product fits into a bag—we'll make the bag to fit your product

Textile and Leather Chemicals

Hand to mouth buying of textile and leather chemicals last week continued to characterize the market. Potato starch was easier due to lack of demand. Carlots were reduced fractionally for prompt and later shipment from Maine. Consumers continued to limit purchases of spot livery. Egg albumen was unsettled and a further decline of two cents per pound took place. Egg yolk also was easier, declining three cents per pound.

Other sizing materials were quotably unchanged. Corn starch and dexurin moved in steady volume against former orders, while new business was light and spotty. Sago flour for shipment from primary sources was lower, while stocks on spot were held at former levels. Trading in tapioca flour also was dull and featureless. Shipments from Java were inactive, but well held. Stocks of Java and Brazilian flour on spot also were maintained at prevailing quotations.

Trading in tanning materials continued restricted to moderate lots for fill-in requirements. Offers for shipment of most materials were liberal. Primary markets were quotably unchanged and steady.

Buying interest for bichromates was more active for next year requirements and contracts were reported booked at prevailing prices. Other chemicals were in fair demand for prompt requirements.

The cotton crop as of November 1 was estimated by the Agriculture Department at 16,093,000 bales, an increase of 497,000 bales above its October forecast. This total compared with 1952 production of 15,136,000 bales and the 1942-51 average of 12,215,000 bales. National lint yield of 325.4 pounds per acre set a new record. The previous record was 311.3 pounds in 1948. The yield in 1952 was 282.7 pounds and 10-year average, 271.4 pounds. Farmers will vote on marketing quotas December 15. If they approve, cotton supports will stay at 90 percent of parity. Disapproval, would cause supports to fall to 50 percent of parity with no marketing restrictions.

Price Trends

Advanced

None

Reduced

Egg albumen, flake, 2c. per lb.
Yolk, 3c. per lb.
Potato starch, Maine, 1/5c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Nov. 14, 1952
98.70	98.71	98.73	101.24

(*For Current Prices see page 9*)

Chemicals

Acetic Anhydride—Withdrawals against contracts moved in good volume. Prices were without change. Stocks were ample.

Bichromates — Market was unchanged and steady. Consuming inquiry was more active for next year's requirements and contracts were booked at current quotations. Deliveries against contracts were in steady request.

Sodium Acetate — Demand was fair, chiefly for immediate needs. Quotations were maintained at former levels.

Sodium Hydrosulphite—Fair volume of business was reported for prompt requirements. Market was steady at prevailing quotations.

Sulphonated Oils — Demand was restricted to actual needs. Prices were without change except for sulphonated tallow, which was firmer with the increased cost of tallow.

Sizing Materials

Blood Albumin — Consumers continued to absorb sizable quantities for prompt delivery. Market was steady. Stocks were ample. Prices were unchanged at 65c. to 90c. per pound, according to quantity.

Corn Dextrin—Good demand was reported for prompt delivery. Prices were well held for all grades. Gum was quoted at $8.95 per 100 pounds, paper bags, carlots, New York delivery; canary, $8.69; dark, $8.79, and white, $8.53, same basis. Less carlots were 15c. per 100 pounds higher.

Corn Starch—Consumers limited purchases to actual requirements, though deliveries moved in good volume against contracts. Prices were without change. Pearl was quoted at $7.14 per 100 pounds, paper bags, carlots and powder, $7.26, same basis. Less carlots were 15c. per 100 pounds more. Visible corn supply increased 7,160,000 bushels, bringing the total up to 26,897,000 bushels for the week ending November 6, against 36,551,000 bushels during the same time last year, according to the Chicago Board of Trade.

Egg Albumen — This market continued unsettled and quotations were further reduced 2c. per pound. Demand continued moderate, chiefly for immediate delivery. Flake ranged from $2.29 to $2.31 per pound and powder, $2.33 to $2.35 per pound, depending upon seller and quantity. The technical grade was quotably unchanged $1.03 to $1.06 per pound, spot according to quantity and seller. Demand was confined to small lots for actual needs.

Egg Yolk—Demand was reported moderate for prompt delivery. Prices were easier, off 3c. per pound. Stocks on spot were quoted at $1.33 to $1.35 per pound, according to quantity and seller.

Potato Starch—Quiet demand and increased offers from Maine, weakened the market. Prompt shipment was available to 6.80c. per pound, carlots, f.o.b. Maine and at 6.55c. per pound, for December. Buyers were holding off, with expectations of lower prices later in the season. Stocks on spot were in light request, but unchanged at 8½c. to 9c. per pound, exwarehouse, as to quantity. Idaho starch was unchanged and steady at 6½c. per pound, carlots, f.o.b. mills.

The potato crop as of November 1 was estimated at 370,856,000 bushels by the Agriculture Department, compared with 373,939,000 bushels a month ago; final 1952 production, 347,504,000 bushels and 10-year 1942-51 average of 411,007,000 bushels.

Sago Flour—Small lots were in fair request for immediate needs. Raw was quotably unchanged at 7¼c. to 7½c. per pound, spot as to quantity and refined at 8¾c. to 9¼c. per pound. Raw flour for shipment was lower at 6c. per pound, carlots, exdock.

Tapioca Flour—Hand to mouth buying was reported for immediate delivery. Javanese AAA flour was quoted at 8c. to 8½c. per pound, and AA at 7½c. to 8c. per pound, exwarehouse, as to quantity. Brazilian flour was quoted nominally at 14½c. to 17c. per pound, exwarehouse, depending upon quantity. Interest was lacking in replacements from primary sources.

Tanning Materials

Chestnut Extract—Buying interest was limited to immediate needs. Prices were unchanged. Liquid extract 25 percent tannin, was held at 4.4c. per pound tankcars; 5.3c. to 5.65c. barrels, f.o.b. works, depending upon quantity. Powdered extract, 60 percent, tannin, 11.28c. per pound, bags, carlots, and 12c. for smaller quantities.

Cutch—Shipments were unchanged and steady at 8¼c. per pound, exdock. Offers for shipment were light.

Mangrove Bark—Consumer inquiry continued slow. Shipments were quotably unchanged. East African was quoted at $77 to $78 per ton, exdock; Colombian, $59 per ton, and Ecuadorian, $57.50 per ton, same basis.

Myrobalans—Trading was confined to immediate shipment for fill-in needs. Primary market was unchanged. Assorted JI's were quoted at $48 per ton exdock; crushed JI's, $61.50 and ordinary $44 per ton, same basis. Solid extract was held at 7¼c. per pound, exdock, plus duty.

Quebracho Extract—Demand was confined to small lots for prompt shipment. Primary market remained steady for all grades. Solid ordinary was quoted 11 21/64c. per pound, carlots, exdock, and clarified 12 3/16c., same basis.

Valonia — Buying interest continued slow. Shipments were offered at former levels. Cups were quoted at $56 to $57 per ton, exdock, and beards at $76 per ton, same basis. Extract, 62 percent tannin was quoted at 9½c. per pound, exdock, plus duty.

Wattle—Despite slow demand, shipments were maintained at former levels. Fair average bark was quoted at $100 per ton, and merchantable, $96.50 per ton, exdock. South and East African extracts, 60 percent tannin were offered at 10c. per pound, exdock, plus duty.

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

Mutual Bichromates

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Agricultural Chemicals

Index advanced slightly last week, the record showing 111.34, compared with 111.33 in the preceding period. The only price change was in the local market for dried blood. Other packing-house byproducts were not unusually active except hoof meal, where some carlot sales were made at the former price level. The recent reduction in the price of castor pomace brought out more buying interest with an increase in sales for fertilizer use.

Shipments of ammonium nitrate have slowed down to distributors without causing any easement in the supply position. Ammonium sulphate was still confronted with a sluggish demand and an increased burden upon storage facilities. It is apparent that storage space has not expanded proportionately with increased production. A favorable feature that can be mentioned is a stronger and firmer nitrogen situation abroad and the possibility that Belgium, Germany and Italy may not be in a position to compete as keenly for the government purchase of ammonium sulphate for Korea. There has been further backing up of stocks in both normal and triple superphosphate. No important increase in contract withdrawals of potassium muriate was noted but the Florida market for potassium sulphate has opened up with better shipments reported.

Price Trends

Advanced

Dried blood, New York, 25c. per unit of ammonia.

Reduced

None

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Nov. 14, 1952
111.34	111.33	111.50	113.53

(For Current Prices see page 9)

Fertilizer Materials

Ammonium Nitrate — Producers are heavily committed on this material which is used both for mixing and for direct application. Shipments have slowed down a bit because distributors have not been able to move their stocks as freely as expected. A general pickup is expected to materialize after the turn of the year. Meanwhile, the supply position remains tight.

Ammonium Sulphate—About the most encouraging development that can be noted is a stronger and tighter nitrogen situation abroad. This may permit part of the government purchase of 140,000 tons to reach domestic sellers. Stocks have continued to back up with no important increase in domestic shipments.

Bone Meal—Prices for domestic steamed have continued steady in a relatively quiet market. Occasional sales were reported on the carlot basis of $55 per ton in bags, f.o.b. the works.

Castor Pomace—Buying interest has increased following the recent reduction in prices. Sales of fair dimensions were reported for fertilizer use at $25 per ton, in bags, carlots, f.o.b. the works.

Cyanamide — No unusual activity at present. The movement has shown a seasonal let-down but is expected to resume during the first quarter of 1954. Meanwhile, the supply position is adequate to meet requirements and there is no change in prices.

Dried Blood—Locally, the price was higher at $7 per unit of ammonia but Chicago was unchanged at $6.75. The local price was the highest recorded since January and compares with a low of $4.75 established during April. Some stockfeed buying caught the market in limited supply.

Fish Meal—The September production of fish meal and scrap by firms which normally account for about 90 percent of the total output amounted to 35,404 tons compared with 27,033 tons during the same period in 1952, the Department of the Interior stated. This represented an increase of 8,371 tons or 31 percent compared with September of the previous year. Total output for nine months ending September 30 shows 185,383 tons, against 163,735 for the corresponding period last year. Production of menhaden scrap and meal during September amounted to 31,373 tons compared with 22,444 for the same month in 1952. Production for nine months ending September 30 was 143,720 tons, against 124,530 for a like period last year. Imports of fish meal for feed and fertilizer during August, 1953, amounted to 12,257 tons compared with 13,602 tons for the same month in 1952.

Hoof Meal—Trading turned more active last week with some carlot sales for fertilizer at $6 per unit of ammonia, Chicago basis. Demand was not strong enough, however, to lift prices.

Phosphate Rock — Market conditions have not revealed any important change so far this month. Domestic shipments have been affected by a relatively slow movement in both normal and triple superphosphate while the supply position of high and low grade rock has improved. There was still a good export movement against existing contracts.

Potassium Muriate—No appreciable increase in contract withdrawals could be noted last week. The break in the drought came too late for fall planting in most areas and producers are not optimistic over the outlook for November. There has been a better movement of potassium sulphate to Florida and demand was sufficient to temporarily pinch the supply. It was stated that Japan has completed a purchase of some 300,000 tons of muriate from Germany and France.

Sodium Nitrate—This market has not departed from its seasonally quiet position. Buying interest is expected to increase shortly after the turn of the year. In the meantime, supplies are being built up at stockpoints in order to meet future requirements.

Superphosphate—While production has been well sold ahead in both normal and triple, slow contract withdrawals for mixing use have caused the backing up of stocks and both have been available for immediate shipment. There does not seem to be much chance of improvement until mixers are able to move their heavy stocks of finished fertilizer.

Los Angeles Market

Activity has increased for fertilizer materials, although trading has been spotty with demand chiefly for prompt shipment. Blood meal was firmer at $5.25 per unit for ammonia. Castor pomace remained in tight supply with prices covering a spread from $38 to $41.50 per ton.

Ruling prices were:—Ammonium nitrate—$88.39 per ton, domestic, f.o.b. Los Angeles, $89.84 per ton, Canadian material, f.o.b. Los Angeles.

Ammonium phosphate—$80.14 per ton in bags, 16/20 grade, f.o.b. Los Angeles, $107.64 per ton in bags, 11/48 grade, f.o.b. Los Angeles. Both Canadian material.

Ammonium sulphate—$55.37 per ton in bags, domestic, f.o.b. Los Angeles. $3 less in bulk, Canadian material same.

Blood meal—$5.25 per unit of ammonia at source. Bone meal—$64-$70 per ton, imported, 1/65 meal, c.i.f., Los Angeles Harbor. Domestic $90-$92 per ton, f.o.b. Los Angeles.

Calcium nitrate—$48 per ton, 15½ percent nitrogen, c.i.f., Los Angeles Harbor.

Fish meals—$2.25 per unit, tuna, f.o.b. San Pedro, bagged; $1.90 per unit, Canadian herring, in bags, f.o.b. Vancouver; $2.30 per unit delivered Southern California points.

Superphosphate—$23.70 per ton in bulk, f.o.b. Los Angeles. $4 extra in bags. Ammoniated—$31.50 per ton in bulk, 3/16 grade, f.o.b. Los Angeles. $4 additional if bagged. Triple—$68.50-$72 per ton in bulk, 47 percent, a.p.a., f.o.b. Los Angeles.

Tankage—Wet rendered, fertilizer grades, $4 per unit of ammonia, f.o.b. producing plant.

Pesticides

Overall market situation quiet, with a narrow export outlet about the only source of activity at the present time. The recent price advance in DDT has at least been gratifying to producers as the past season for this synthetic as well as several chemical insecticides will go down as a period of price depression brought about mainly by over-production. Some producers appear confident that BHC will eventually follow the pattern recorded by DDT, but the market at present is comparatively dormant at ¾c. per pound. It was stated that quite a dent in producer inventories of toxaphene was made before the season closed, while prices were sustained at the current level. Carryover stocks of parathion were not heavy, and the market has developed a firm tone with prices showing a tendency to harden. Copper sulphate had a poor season for agricultural use, with spraying operations down to a minimum basis but the maintenance of metal prices kept the market firm. Calcium cyanide prices remained firm and unchanged. Paradichlorobenzene sales were spotty, with no important pressure on production for agricultural use.

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

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Brea Chemicals Forms Technical Service Division

Formation of a technical service division headed by R. L. Luckhardt has been announced by Homer Reed, president of Brea Chemicals, Inc., Los Angeles, Calif., a subsidiary of Union Oil Company.

The division will make available to Brea Chemical dealers and their farmer-customers information on the use of aqua ammonia and other agricultural chemicals for various crops, climatic and soil conditions. Mr. Luckhardt and his assistants are working with university specialists in perfecting new technics for the application of aqua ammonia, which will be produced for the first time on a major scale at the company's new plant now under construction near Brea, Orange County, Calif.

Soil Conditioners Committee Formed by ASTM and AOAC

A joint committee on soil conditioners has been organized by the American Society for Testing Materials and the Association of Official Agricultural Chemists. Purpose of the joint group, staffed by consumers, manufacturers and experimental research organizations, is to inform the individual consumer as to the use and the performance of the various soil conditioners avaliable.

Chairman of the group is W. P. Martin of Ohio State University's Agricultural School. Vice-chairman is W. A. Raney of the Mississippi State College Agricultural School. H. N. Stevens of B. F. Goodrich Chemical Company is secretary.

Pacific Guano's Arizona District Manager Resigns

Andrew Jean, until recently district manager in Tolleson, Ariz., for Pacific Guano Company, has resigned, according to George P. Bloxham, manager of the company's southern division, with headquarters in Los Angeles. Mr. Bloxham said Mr. Jean's future plans have not been announced and a successor has been appointed. Pacific Guano will fill the post within the next ten days, it was stated.

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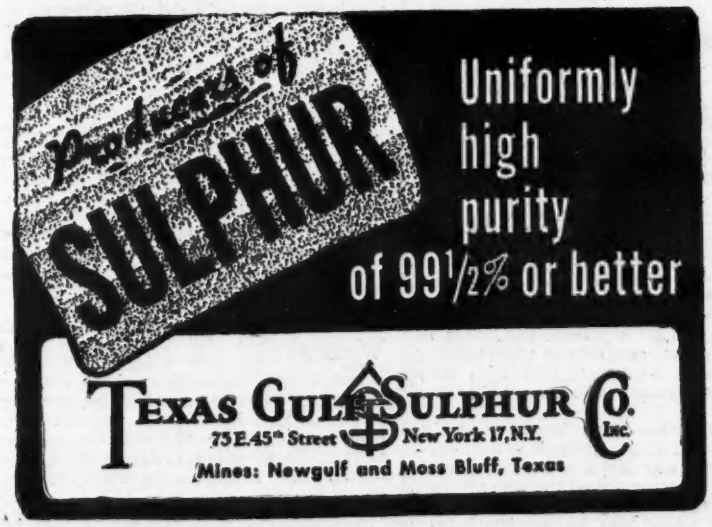

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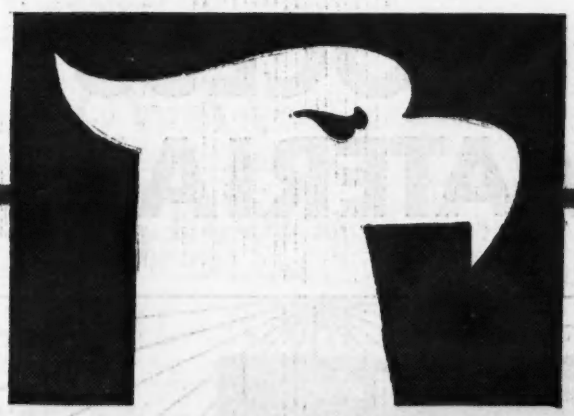

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Petroleum Derivatives

There were no changes in this market last week which altered the index calculation of petroleum chemicals. Aliphatic demand has not surged ahead, but some additional interest was seen in the markets for hexane, heptane, and octane. Mineral spirits and VM&P naphtha lagged a little behind former buying levels. Among the aromatics, toluol was still very strong. Demand for higher boiling partial aromatics was heavy, outriding supplies in many instances. Xylol was slightly improved over the tight supply position of recent months.

Even though there have been indications of some easing of pressure in the toluol market reported, several producers said that they have not had any additional material available to offer industrial consumers. One source put the answer in the fact that producer inventories of toluol were in a very low state. Thus, producers, too, were working from hand-to-mouth. No real progress was expected this year. One source stated that the situation was likely to extend well into the first quarter of next year.

Markets for liquefied petroleum gases were in plentiful supply. Demand for propane has not received much of a boost from the weather, which has not remained cold long enough to be conducive to generous and steady heating. Spot sales still remained below contract schedules. Supplies of butane and propane were ample. It was felt that a swing to colder weather would clean up the surplus spot material quickly and business in LPG's would be strong and well supplied through the winter.

Nothing new has come up in the market for waxes. Demand for microcrystalline grades was good. Supplies were adequate to meet the call. Fully refined paraffin waxes were selling very well. Lower melting point waxes were in tight supply while the higher grades were a little looser, it was said. No change in the short supply of crude scales were reported.

Solvents and Diluents

Heptane — Demand was slightly improved over the pace that it has held for the past month or more. The call from lacquer was a little better. A slight bit of interest was added by extraction uses in vegetable oils. However, most of the pick-up from this outlet was felt in the market for hexane.

Hexane—A source stated that the market for this aliphatic has come back a little more with increases in demand from extraction uses and buying from the paint industry. Incoming crops of soybeans were instrumental in improving demand for solvent extraction of vegetable oils. Uses of hexane, heptane, and octane were getting more business from lacquers than they had earlier. Prices were firm and unaltered.

Mineral Spirits—There has been no significant change in the position of this market. Demand was slightly better than it had been; however, most producers said that it has not come up to expected levels. One source added that buying has lagged behind rates set in previous years.

Partial Aromatics—A good demand for these aromatics persisted. Producers reported that buying of the higher boilers was heavy. On the other hand, consumer interest in the lower aromatic content solvents was just steady and even. One source compared these grades to the market for xylol, saying they were running at about the same pace. Prices were steady. Supplies were generally adequate, except for some of the higher boilers, which were extremely tight.

Toluol—The market for this aromatic was still described as tight by producers during the past week. Although there has been slightly less pressure reported, the market was still in an extremely short supply position, a source added. Requirements for nitration have been heavy and showed no sign of a letup. Industrial demand for toluol to be used in lacquers was strong.

A source said that current inventories were at a low ebb. Producers were fairly well operating on a hand-to-mouth basis, being unable to build up a satisfactory working inventory because of the consistent demand. Several sources felt that the supply picture still looked gloomy. One supplier added that the situation was likely to continue well into the first quarter of next year, if not beyond that time. An undetermined factor was the government fiscal policy next year. Thus far, producers have not been able to get any indication of what defense buying will amount to in 1954.

One source, painting a gloomy picture, said that it has not had any more toluol available for industrial consumers. More orders than present stocks would permit could be easily be obtained, it was added. Currently, this producer is still accepting orders only from steady buyers. Thus there was no ample supply indicated here. No one indicated any likelihood of a drastic change from the tight supply position for the rest of this year. Price were firm at old quotations.

Xylol—Producers reported that there has been a slight easing in this market. One source stated that the improvement was largely due to a well satisfied demand. Although a large volume of material continued to move, producers have not had to cut into their inventories the way they have for toluol in order to meet the call for xylol. Prices were firm and unchanged from previous quotations.

Price Trends

Advanced
None

Reduced
None

Comparative Price Indexes
(100 = 1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Nov. 14, 1952
105.38	105.38	105.37	104.13

(For Current Prices see page 9)

Lighter Fractions

LPG's—There has been no significant change in the picture of this market. Producers said that demand has not shown any sign of picking up. Buying interest for propane and butane was expected to improve when the weather gets cold and stays that way. The temporary cold shifts in the weather recently, have not lasted long enough to improve demand for propane and butane.

Waxes

Microcrystalline—There have been no changes in the market for these waxes. Demand remained quite steady. Producers sold a good volume of material and were able to meet orders with prompt deliveries. Prices were firm and unchanged.

Paraffin—Prices remained firm at previously established levels. A source stated that demand was slightly better than it had been. Supplies were a little tight for specific grades, while a few grades were in a better position. In general, the lower grade refined paraffin supplies were short of the demand, while the higher grades were a little looser, a source reported. Crude scales were unchanged from their previous short supply position.

Miscellaneous

Gasoline—Easing in the market for regular gasoline had led several producers to lower wholesale prices in recent weeks. One of the latest announcements reported a drop in quotations averaging ¼c. per gallon. This decrease brought metropolitan New York schedules down 3/10c. per gallon to 15.9c. per gallon, ex-tax.

Los Angeles Petroleum Market

Solvents and diluents changed little over the week. Demand continued good. Supplies were adequate. Lacquer diluent quoted 18.3c. per gallon, 460 gallons or over, ex-tax, f.o.b. Los Angeles Basin area. Cleaning solvents, including Stoddard, quoted 17.3c. per gallon, same basis.

Demand for butane remained steady with stocks limited; postings were unchanged and firm at 6.4c. per gallon, tankcars, f.o.b. Los Angeles. Moderate inquiry reported for propane with supplies ample; quotations unchanged at 5.5c. per gallon, tankcars, f.o.b. Los Angeles.

Crude Oil Stocks

Stocks of domestic and foreign crude petroleum at the close of the week ended October 31 totaled 286,401,000 barrels, according to data reported to the Bureau of Mines. Compared with the total of 286,917,000 barrels for the preceding week, this represents a decrease of 516,000 barrels comprising a decrease of 1,463,000 barrels in stocks of domestic crude and an increase of 947,000 barrels in stocks of foreign crude.

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

Pan American Petroleum Subsidiary Shift Personnel

D. J. Smith, president of Pan American Petroleum & Transport Company, New York, and chairman of the board of its refining subsidiary, Pan American Refining Corporation, has announced certain reorganizational changes in the two companies.

L. W. Moore has been elected first vice-president of Pan American Petroleum & Transport. He will continue in his present position as president of Pan American Refining and Mexican Petroleum Corporation of Georgia. Mr. Moore will also continue as a director of the two last named companies as well as Pan American Gas Company and Pan American Production Company.

Dr. Harold R. Snow, in addition to his position as vice-president of Pan American Refining, and Mexican Petroleum Corporation, has been appointed general manager of manufacturing. His offices will be in New York. Dr. Snow had been general manager of Pan American's largest refinery at Texas City, Tex. S. B. Schapiro, previously general superintendent of the Texas City plant, has been appointed manager of engineering, construction and maintenance for Pan American Refining. He will be in charge of these activities in the company's refineries located in Texas City, Savannah, Ga., and Baltimore, Md., and the one now in the design stage which is to be built at Goodwin Neck near Yorktown, Va. He will have his headquarters in New York.

Paul F. Miller, now assistant general superintendent at Texas City, has been appointed manager of industrial relations for all four refineries, effective January 1, 1954, with headquarters in New York. B. G. Babin, formerly assistant general superintendent at Texas City, has been appointed plant manager, and W. S. Peeler, previously operating superintendent, has been named general superintendent. At the same time M. C. Hopkins, formerly technical director, research and development department at Texas City, has been made plant manager of the new refinery at Yorktown.

Diesel Market Is Described By Desmond of Ethyl Corp.

The growing market for high cetane diesel fuels, and the steps the oil industry is taking to supply that market, were outlined in Montreal, Quebec, recently by E. A. Desmond of Ethyl Corporation research laboratories in Detroit, Mich. Mr. Desmond addressed the Montreal section of the Chemical Institute of Canada on the subject, "Tailoring Modern Fuels for the Diesel Engine."

The demand for diesel fuel, Mr. Desmond explained, has increased greatly in the United States during the last twelve years, and the Canadian market has shown the same growth pattern. To meet that demand, Mr. Desmond continued, the oil industry has not only had to increase its production of diesel fuels but has also had to concentrate on those fuel characteristics of importance to diesel engines. One of the most important of these characteristics, he explained, is the fuel's cetane number, which is a measure of its tendency to ignite.

Because of the growth of catalytic cracking facilities, primarily to make high octane gasoline, Mr. Desmond said, the result had been that available diesel fuel stocks have been deficient in some desirable characteristics. However, he concluded, by the use of judicious blending and treatment of diesel fuel base stocks with the required stability additives and ignition improvers, future diesel fuels will be both satisfactory and plentiful.

Anderson-Prichard Program Set To Produce Higher Gasoline Yield

Anderson-Prichard Oil Corporation, Oklahoma City, Okla., has announced an expansion program which, it is said, will result in higher yield of premium quality gasoline at their Cyril, Okla., refinery. A contract for a catalytic reforming plant has been awarded Blaw-Knox Company's chemical plants division, with engineering, procurement, and construction being handled by Blaw-Knox western headquarters, Tulsa, Okla. Completion is scheduled for the early part of 1954.

Petrochemical Plant Started By U.S. Concern in Israel

A $300,000 petrochemical plant is being constructed in Haifa, Israel, by the American-owned Kadimah Chemical Corporation. The plant will utilize a newly-invented process for the manufacture of detergents, fatty acids and other products from No. 2 fuel oil.

Kadimah's new process, said to be one of the cheapest known methods of manufacturing detergents, was dicovered in the course of efforts to develop a low-cost petroleum-derivative drying oil for paint. A chemist working on this problem in the laboratory of a Haifa paint manufacturer removed an objectionable material from oxidized No. 2 fuel oil. In doing so, he discovered that he had not merely removed this material but converted it into a useful synthetic detergent. World-wide rights to this process have been acquired by Kadimah. The company's technical director is Dr. Herbert N. Bernstein, formerly director of research for Emulsol Corporation, Chicago.

ACS Gas, Fuel Chemistry Division Headed by Kinney

Dr. C. R. Kinney, professor of fuel technology at the Pennsylvania State College, State College, Pa., has been elected 1954 chairman of the American Chemical Society's division of gas and fuel chemistry. He succeeds G. D. Creelman, research director of the M. A. Hanna Company, Cleveland, Ohio.

Dr. M. B. Neuworth of the Pittsburgh Consolidation Coal Company, Library, Pa., was named chairman-elect and Dr. H. W. Nelson of the Battelle Memorial Institute, Columbus, Ohio, was reelected secretary-treasurer.

An authority on hydrocarbons and coal, Prof. Kinney joined the faculty of the University of Utah in 1925 as an instructor of chemistry and rose to the position of professor in 1942. He has been a member of the Penn State faculty since 1943.

Trade Briefs

Sun Oil Company has dedicated a new office building at Smiths Bluff, Penn.

J. C. Stauffer has become a patent attorney for Standard Oil Company (Indiana).

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Coal Chemicals

No price revisions which were reflected in the index of this market came about last week. The majority of the supply and demand relationships were not greatly altered either.

Demand had its good and bad spots, sometimes in the same market. Various fractions of the same material moved at different paces. The cresols and cresylic acid fractions moving to cresylic resins and engine cleaner business kept to a steady pace. Supplies of a few of these grades were running short of demand. At the same time, some fractions were a bit long. Natural phenol has been moving slightly better than synthetic material. Demand was steady, but hand-to-mouth.

Buying of creosote was relatively steady, but supplies were available. Crude naphthalene was in ample supply with domestic producers and importers of hot-pressed material reporting slow sales. Pyridin was still soft. Phthalic anhydride continued to be in adequate supply.

Among the aromatics, benzol was still in an easier position. Toluol remained tight currently, although the state of the market depended upon how long defense buying holds up.

There was a slight improvement in the number of calls for maleic anhydride, even before price reductions were announced. Large volume rubber chemicals such as diphenylguanidin and mercaptobenzothiazole have been slow in comparison to sales in the first half of the year, but the past two weeks showed a slight improvement. Peptizers and anti-oxidants were doing very well. Orthodichlorobenzene was enjoying a strong demand from engine cleaners. Monochlorobenzene started to move out of the doldums with a pickup in buying for DDT. Anilin showed a slight pickup from rubber, but textile demand was slightly less. Anthraquinone was a bit slower.

Steel operations in the week ending November 14 were scheduled to be 92.8 percent of theoretical capacity, according to the American Iron and Steel Institute. This was equivalent to 2,092,000 tons, compared with 2,096,000 tons in the prior week, 2,172,000 tons one month ago, and 2,215,000 tons one year ago.

Price Trends

Advanced

None

Reduced

None

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Nov. 14, 1952
114.59	114.59	114.61	113.50

(*For Current Prices see page 9*)

Basic Products

Benzol—The market for this basic chemical continued to ease last week. Producers said that there was adequate material around to taken care of present consumption levels. Reduced demands from the rubber industry, insecticides, dyestuffs and intermediates have improved the supply position of benzol during the course of the past several months.

Producers were still moving a substantial volume of material and expected to do so for the rest of the year. However, the fact that there has been some benzol available at the end of each month indicated that the situation was easier. Producers were currently looking at the potentialities for next year. No one has any definite idea of what market conditions will be even during the first quarter. Prices were firm now and were not expected to be revised before the end of the year.

Total cokeoven production of all grades of benzol, except motor grade, in September was 13,892,758 gallons, compared with August output of 14,170,751 gallons, and September 1952 production of 13,738,000 gallons, according to figures from the Bureau of Mines.

The September figure brought the running total for the first nine months of the year up to 134,420,076 gallons, whereas production during the same period of 1952 amounted to 109,030,300 gallons.

Coaltar—Cokeoven production of crude coaltar in September was 68,271,199 gallons, as against 71,164,534 gallons produced in August, and 63,009,900 gallons put out in September 1952, information from the Bureau of Mines indicates.

The cumulative total for the period from January through September was 622,014,653 gallons, while production in 1952 during that time amounted to 503,118,100 gallons.

Creosote—Supplies were ample to meet current requirements. Prices were firm at previous listings. No revisions were anticipated now. A fair amount of material has been moving at a steady pace. Nevertheless, demand has fallen short of production capacity and some inventories were building up. Storage has not reached the point where it is of prime concern yet.

Cokeoven operators produced 4,179,332 gallons of creosote oil in September, according to the Bureau of Mines. In comparison, August production was 4,161,156 gallons, and output in September 1952 was 4,228,400 gallons.

The calendar total for the first nine months of this year was 32,872,286 gallons, whereas output in the corresponding period of 1952 was 25,692,700 gallons.

Cresols—Not much change has been noted in this market. A relatively steady demand from cresylic resins, engine cleaners, and tricresyl phosphate held the picture at a status quo. Testifying to the spotty nature of demand, some producers have reported a slowdown in buying in the past several weeks, while other sources expressed surprise at the way buying has held up.

Orthocresol still represented the slow segment of these tar acids, while mixed metapara isomers were going strong. There has been some improvement in the supply position of ortho since the beginning of the year. A fair part of producer inventories carried over at the start of the year have been cut down. The cresol fractions of higher xylenol content were much in demand for resins and frequently ran short of buyers' needs.

Cresylic Acid—Buying has held to approximately the same level during past weeks. A slight drop in activity was felt by a few sources, while others reported demand holding up to a steady rate. Even where there was a bit of softness, a few fractions were in short supply. The tightest items were the higher boiling cresylics which required the metaxylenol fractions that were in very tight supply.

Coaltar acid has been selling well to cresylic resin producers and for aircraft engine cleaner business. Petroleum cresylic has maintained a strong position in the carbon removal business. One source reported that it has had to turn down some regular business to meet commitments for engine cleaners. The heavier petroleum acid remained in a long supply position, the lower boiling lighter fractions representing the tight spots. There has been no definite indication yet as to whether petroleum cresylic can be used to make tricresyl phosphate for addition to gasoline. However, preliminary indications were favorable.

A steady volume of imported ADF acid was moved by suppliers at unchanged prices. It was said that there seems to be a sustained demand from cresylic resins and engine cleaners. A source reported that some continental ADF acid was being freely offered at 65c. per gallon, which was 10c. under quotations for British acid. However, the continental material was higher boiling than the regular standard ADF grade material, a source stated. It did meet ADF specifications, but the boiling range indicated a low cresol content, it was added. Indications during the past week were that some of this acid has been going into engine cleaner business. The primary source was said to be western Europe.

Importers here did not have much standard ADF acid in drums on hand. There was no problem in getting material to meet firm offers between the range of 75c. to 90c. per gallon, depending upon quantity.

Naphthalene—No significant pickup in demand has been noted in this market.

Production Estimate

Estimated output of coal chemicals recovered from cokeoven operations during the week ending November 14, was as follows:—

Ammonia liquid, NH_3	lbs.	978,122
Ammonium sulphate	lbs.	35,352,120
Benzol	gals.	3,381,507
Coaltar	gals.	15,510,219
Creosote oil	gals.	866,337
Naphthalene, crude	lbs.	2,389,412
Pyridin, refined	lbs.	25,152
Toluol	gals.	685,123
Xylol	gals.	177,459

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

For You—
The 1954 edition of KOPPERS Synthetic CHEMICALS

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Potassium Cyanide
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Sulfuric Acid
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● Bulletin C-3-103, shown here, lists the properties, reactions and uses of 25 synthetic organic chemicals produced by Koppers Chemical Division. Most of these chemicals have established commercial applications, and in addition, offer rich, new fields of investigation to research and development chemists. The bulletin describes all 25 of the products listed above.

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Producers were moving what they could to contract customers and were waiting for buying interest to perk up. The cause is not an idle one, for increased phthalic anhydride production promises to bring a good deal more activity to crude naphthalene. However, the current slowness of the market was brought on by the grouping of several forces. Production capacity increases during the past several years have gone past the existing demand. A long labor strike kept a major consumer out of the buying market for nearly six months. A continuous flow of low-priced imported naphthalene has been available to consumers.

All added up to a slow market, since phthalic anhydride demand has not expanded to its full potential yet. Nobody expects the picture to change in the last weeks of this year. Most sources were hoping that the buildup in phthalic sales starts early next year.

Cokeoven operators produced 9,570,324 pounds of crude naphthalene in September, according to bureau of Mines' figures. In comparison, August production amounted to 9,889,513 pounds, and output in September, 1952, was 10,142,300 pounds.

Production for the calendar year up through September was reported at 90,254,617 pounds of crude, whereas total output for that period in 1952 came to 74,029,300 pounds.

Phenol—The most significant feature of this market was that supplies were ample for current consumer wants. Demand from phenolic resins and adhesives was relatively steady. Buying, however, was not as strong as had been anticipated earlier and did persist on a hand-to-mouth basis. Prices were steady.

Pyridin—There was no change in the market for this tar base. Demand continued on the soft side. Producers have only been able to move part of their production capacity. Prices have held steadfastly to the $1.15 level. A search was presently under way to come up with a market outlet for refined pyridin, which had been in short supply for so long a time.

Cokeoven operators produced 156,454 pounds of refined 2-degree pyridin in September, compared with 116,726 pounds put out in August, and 110,600 pounds produced in September of last year, information from the Bureau of Mines figures relate. Production of refined material in the calendar period from January through September amounted to 1,219,975 pounds, as against output of 832,000 pounds in the corresponding nine months of 1952.

September production of crude tar bases by cokeoven operators was reported at 37,068 gallons, on a dry basis, whereas August output was 44,770 gallons, and output during September of last year amounted to 35,600 gallons. The running total for the first nine months of the year was 438,938 gallons of crude tar bases, while 1952 production in those months was 293,900 gallons.

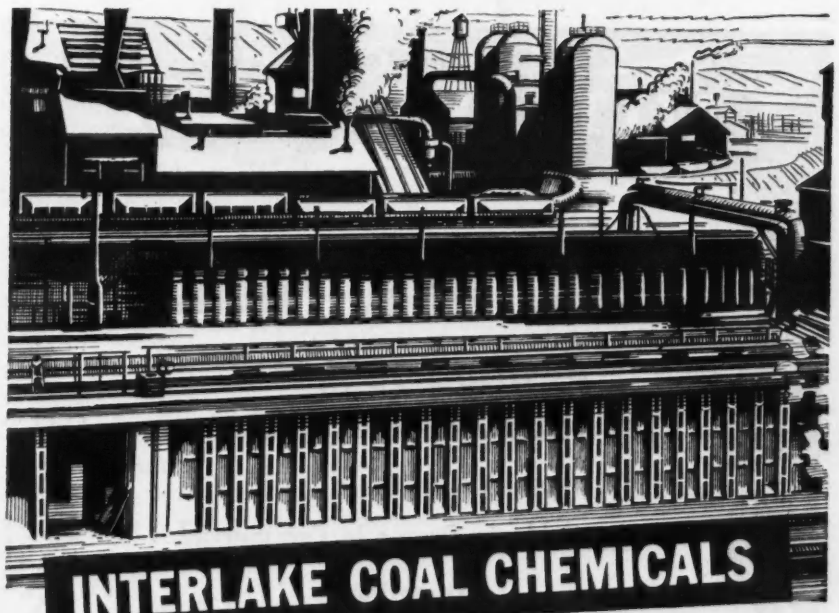
Solvent Naphtha—September production of crude heavy solvent by cokeoven operators amounted to 550,249 gallons, compared with August output of 537,545 gallons, and September 1952 production of 459,000 gallons, according to the Bureau of Mines. The running total for January through September was 4,295,972 gallons, whereas output in the similar period of 1952 was 3,160,100 gallons of crude heavy solvent.

Refined light solvent production in September came to 36,583 gallons, while output in August was 28,267 gallons, and September 1952 production was 9,800 gallons. The calendar total for the first nine months of this year was 206,980 gallons of refined light solvent, against 121,800 gallons last year at that time.

Toluol—Producers reiterated that this aromatic was currently no more available than it was all year. Government requirements for nitration material have not letup, nor have they shown any sign of easing off. Prices were firm and unaltered.

Producers, looking ahead, were apprehensive that defense buying might suddenly be cut short. Pointing to the end of toluol purchases after World War II, a source said that orders were cut-off in the middle of a month. Many trade sources hoped that defense requirements would be tapered off instead of ceasing abruptly when inventory goals are met. No indication of future fiscal policies have come into view to throw a light on the subject. In any event, no changes were expected this year.

Cokeoven operators put out a total of 2,952,763 gallons of all grades in September, as against 3,069,602 gallons in Au-



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gust, and 2,779,300 gallons in September of last year, information from the Bureau of Mines indicates.

The calendar total for the year thus far was 27,213,588 gallons, while coke-oven production in the first nine months of last year was 21,627,300 gallons.

Xylol — Producers reported no real change in the market for this solvent. Supplies were still a bit short for coaltar material, but there was a great deal less pressure than there was several months ago. Prices were unchanged from previous quotations.

All grades of xylol were produced by cokeoven operators to the extent of 810,567 gallons in September, according to reports from the Bureau of Mines. A comparison of previous figures shows that August output was 820,173 gallons, while production in September 1952 was 746,500 gallons.

The total for the period from January through September was 7,387,461 gallons, as against 5,788,300 gallons put out in the corresponding nine months of 1952.

Intermediates

Anilin—Some pickup in buying interest has been noted since the beginning of the month. However, trade sources did not expect a great deal of a change before yearend inventories enter into the picture of the market.

One producer said that activity was on the soft side in recent months, compared with the volume of sales during the first six months of the year. Sales did appear to be picking up now, it was added. It was considered unlikely that operations would be able to buildup to the level of the first six months, especially with the end of the year coming up. Demand from textiles was relatively steady but not too good. More business from dyestuffs could be handled.

Anthraquinone—Action in this market has been a little slower, trade sources indicated. Dyestuffs have been running along at an even pace. However, demand was not especially strong. Some sources were looking for added buying interest after the first of the year. November sales were rated about the same. Prices were firm and unchanged from previous quotations.

Diphenylguanidin — There has been a slight pickup in activity during the past few weeks, but it was not expected to drastically alter the picture of the market. DPG is one of the volume rubber chemicals which depend upon business activity of tire producers. Model changes in the automobile industry and some production cutbacks have effected a slowdown in rubber chemicals over recent months. The apparent increases since the beginning of November might be short lived, a source indicated. Yearend inventories were expected to temper the present demand. Consumers normally try to cut stockpiles down before the first of the year.

Sales of DPG were still fairly good. However, the slackened pace disappointed some producers after a very strong start of the year. It was added that specialty items such as peptizers and anti-oxidants were going very well. A search for a good anti-oxidant has been going on in several industries, which may well lead to a good market outlet for one of these chemicals some day.

Fumaric Acid—Another source followed the previous week's 5c. reduction for technical material. Current quotations were at 27c. per pound for carlots or 20,000 pounds, depending upon the source, while less than carlots or the single drum price was at 28c. per pound. Thus, a range of 27c. to 28c. was indicative of the quantity spread in the market.

Maleic Anhydride—Current quotations were at 27c. per pound in carlots, and 28c. per pound for less than carlots, all producers having met the reduction announced in the previous week.

Mercaptobenzothiazole—Producers said that the volume rubber hydrocarbons were still relatively soft by comparison to activity in the first half of the year. A slight increase in demand has been noticeable in the past two weeks. The buildup was not expected to change the current picture too much since consumer inventory consciousness was likely to appear towards the yearend.

The market for MBTS, the disulphide, was showing the same supply and demand picture as MBT. Business for both items was good, but not comparable to earlier levels in the year, a producer stated. It could be added, that activity during the

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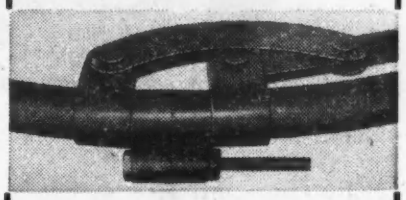

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first six months was at an extremely high pace, as was automobile production.

Monochlorobenzene — A producer reported that activity in this market has shown a surprising pickup in the past two weeks. The market for mono had been quite dead for many months, but now some buying from DDT manufacturers has started. Sales have not skyrocketed, but the market was certainly more promising than it was all summer long.

Orthodichlorobenzene—Producers continued to report a strong demand for ortho. Buying for this intermediate's use in carbon removers has been heavy. Prices were firm at previously established levels. A source reported that it has been running behind on shipments due to the sustained buying for government contracts on aircraft engine cleaners.

Phthalic Anhydride—A good volume of this intermediate continued to move to alkyd resins and plasticizers. Increased production levels have brought the market back from a tight supply position to one of ample material for current demand. With more production on the way, the problem in the near future was to keep output moving. Prices were firm at old levels.

Chlorine Unit Planned Bv Thompson-Hayward

Projected construction by Thompson-Hayward Chemical Company, Kansas City, Mo., of a chlorine cylinder filling plant in Dallas, Tex., to serve six states, has been announced.

The plant will be equipped and staffed to handle several million pounds of liquid chlorine a year, in 100-pound to 150-pound cylinders. The establishment will be similar to the company's Kansas City plant, which has been in operation for the past six years. States to be served out of the plant include:—Texas, Oklahoma, Arkansas, Mississippi, Louisiana and New Mexico.

Vinyltoluene, Polyglycol Derivatives Data Offered by Dow Chemical Co.

Dow Chemical Company is now offering technical data on vinyltoluene and on its series of new monomethyl and monooctyl ethers of polyethylene and polypropylene glycols.

On vinyltoluene, Dow has published a forty-seven-page booklet, illustrated with a number of charts and graphs, showing its use in the paint vehicle industry. It is divided into three sections—one devoted to technical data concerning oils, the second describing a completely new class of vehicles, which are interpolymers of vinyltoluene and drying oils with divinylbenzene, and the third showing the use of the new monomer to enhance alkyd resins. Copies of the bulletin are available on request to Dow's coatings technical service, Midland, Mich.

Literature on the company's new polyglycol derivatives, which find application in high boiling solvents, rewetting agents for paper products and as anti-foamers, may be obtained from Dow's technical service and development department at Midland.

Textile Fibers Dyeing Data Offered

A new technical bulletin, No. 833, "The Application of Dyes to Textile Fibers at High Temperatures," has been published and distributed to the textile dyeing industry, by American Cyanamid Company's Calco Chemical Division.

The paper, prepared by Charles L. Zimmerman, of the Calco research department, reviews the research program on high temperature dyeing begun in 1938 by Bachmann Uxbridge Worsted Company. In 1941 this company was joined by Calco in a cooperative fundamental study of the dyeing of wool and other fibers at high temperatures under pressure. Since that time, the interest in high temperature dyeing has grown steadily and an even greater interest has been created by the introduction of the new hard-to-dye acrylic and polyester fibers. Copies may be obtained by writing the advertising department of Calco at Bound Brook, N. J.

Trade Briefs

Henry A. Walp, jr., has been transferred to the New York district office of F. J. Stokes Machine Company, Philadelphia, Pa., as senior sales engineer.

The National Research Corporation Scientific Trust has recently made a grant in the amount of $3,200.000 for the support of scientific research to Prof. Thomas K. Sherwood of Massachusetts Institue of Technology.

Orthodichlorobenzene Data Is Now Available from MCA

A new safety data sheet on orthodichlorobenzene has been published by the Manufacturing Chemists' Association. Known as "Chemical Safety Data Sheet SD-54," it gives essential physical properties and information for the safe handling, storage and transportation of orthodichlorobenzene.

Complete recommendations for safety procedures to be followed in loading and unloading, storing, handling and waste disposal are given in the safety data sheet. A section on health hazards and their control outlines proper personal protective equipment to be used and first measures required in the event of accidental contact with skin and eyes. Copies may be obtained from the Manufacturing Chemists' Association, 246 Woodward Building, Washington 5, D. C., at 25 cents each.

Donald Appoints Graham

J. T. Donald & Co., Ltd., Montreal, Canada, has announced the appointment of Charles R. Graham as director of economic and market research.

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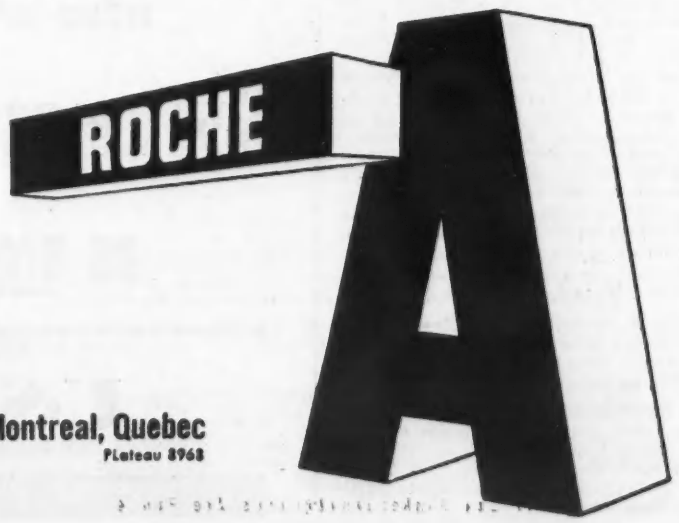

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Drugs and Fine Chemicals

Castor oil prices were reduced last week, reflecting the continued decline in castor bean quotations. The refined and deodorized grade in addition to USP grade castor oil was down one cent per pound in this market. Gluconic acid prices on drum lots were advanced one cent while carboy quotations were up 1½ cents. Aside from this price movement, there were no other changes reported last week. The observance of Armistice Day in the middle of the week served to curtail business activity somewhat and price activity as well.

In the drug market, observers noted that business volume was at a fairly good rate but that seasonal influences on buying have not been made felt to any great extent as yet. Vitamins were reported to be moving at a steady rate with the colder weather serving as an impetus to bolstering overall demand. Synthetic vitamins have pushed the natural products more and more into the background with adverse effect on the latter. Synthetics generally offer a more stable source of supply to the consumer with a notable lack of supply fluctuations and the price deviations that always accompany such activity. Production capacity on most synthetic vitamins is currently in excess of consumer requirements, according to trade sources.

This situation could lead to future price reductions in synthetic vitamin prices, in the opinion of some observers. The market has been growing increasingly competitive and it was noted that prices have been unchanged for some time. Sulpha drugs continued in generally fair demand. Supplies were adequate for demand and prices remained without change.

Among organic chemicals there were no reported price changes. Overall demand was fairly good, but in the case of most chemicals, it could have been better, it was said. Lacquer solvents were moving in steady volume with prices unchanged. Some observers foresee renewed price competition in solvents next year as a result of the oversupply of solvents on the market as compared with the volume of consumer demand. Alcohol was unchanged from the preceding week. Propyleneglycol was in steady demand, reflecting the many end uses for this polyol. Supplies were adequate for current demand. Prices held unchanged.

Alcohol—There was no material change in this market from the preceding week. Demand continued at generally good levels when compared with the level of activity in the chemical market on the whole. Volumewise, alcohol consumption was sustained at levels somewhat below that at which producers would like to see it. Prices continued unchanged and were expected to hold thus for the balance of the quarter.

Comparitive statistics on distilled spirits were recently released by the Treasury Department, Alcohol and Tobacco Tax Division. Total production of distilled spirits amounted to 15,374,704 tax gallons in September, 1953, compared to 7,281,887 gallons produced in August and 9,997,527 gallons in September, 1952. The grand total of tax-paid withdrawals, both spirits and alcohol combined, amounted to 14,850,934 gallons in September compared to 11,314,799 gallons in August this year and 13,567,059 gallons during the corresponding month last year.

Stocks in Internal Revenue Bonded warehouses, totaled 867,166,015 gallons at the end of September, 1953, compared to 873,615,978 gallons at the end of August this year and the 921,479,330 gallons on hand at the end of September last year.

Castor Oil—Castor oil prices declined 1c. per pound last week, reflecting the steady drop in castor bean prices. The current schedule on the USP grade was 19c. per pound in tanks, 20c. in drum carlot quantities and 20½c. in less than carlot quantities. Refined and deodorized castor oil was pegged at 20½c. in tanks and the usual differentials prevailed on drum carlot and less than carlot sales. Imports of castor beans and castor oil at New York and Philadelphia were as follows:—

	Pounds	
	Beans	Oil
Last week	714,150	610,000
Previous week	1,505,100	550,000
Corresponding week, 1952	2,844,300	1,060,000
Total this year	99,611,550	108,490,900
Corresponding period, 1952	104,086,850	65,036,550

Commodity Credit Corp. has sold 8,000 tons of castor beans at 25c. per pound for oil contained in the beans, according to its Dallas office. Contracts for crushing the beans were awarded crushers in Texas and New York. Beans yield about 50 percent of oil when crushed, and the castor pomace produced will be kept by the crushers. In addition to the 19,000 tons of beans sold to date, CCC also will take delivery of oil from 5,000 tons of beans crushed by a private concern which contracted with producers for their beans. Harvest of beans is expected to increase rapidly if weather conditions remain favorable.

Ethyl Ether—Demand for this solvent was reported at steady levels. The government continued to use substantial quantities in munitions manufacture although this use has declined, on the whole, according to some sources in the trade. Supplies are adequate for current requirements and were expected to continue ample to meet demand. Prices were steady and unchanged.

The Tariff Commission reported that production of ethyl ether, technical and USP combined, amounted to 1,908,443 pounds in August compared to 4,346,472 pounds turned out in July, 1953.

Gelatin—Total gelatin production in September, 1953, amounted to 3,461,592 pounds compared to 3,468,290 pounds in August and 3,190,188 pounds during September last year.

Classified by type, production of gelatin during September, 1953, included 2,610,452 pounds of edible gelatin, 208,344 pounds technical grade, 215,546 pounds pharmaceutical grade and 427,250 pounds of photographic grade. Production during August this year included 2,434,838 pounds edible gelatin and 268,642 pounds of technical material with pharmaceutical and photo grades making up the balance of production. Correspondingly, production figures for September, 1952, included 2,500,414 pounds of edible grade and 239,644 pounds of pharmaceutical grades with technical and photographic grades making up the remainder.

Total shipments of gelatin during September amounted to 3,586,342 pounds, compared to 3,903,301 pounds in August this year and 3,677,184 pounds during September last year. Classified by type, shipments in September consisted of 2,568,296 pounds of edible grade, 255,145 pounds technical material, 197,992 pounds pharmaceutical grade and 564,909 pounds of photo grade. Shipments during August included 2,892,894 pounds of edible grade in addition to 214,309 pounds technical grade. By contrast, shipments last year in September included 2,420,477 pounds of edible material in addition to 259,539 pounds of pharmaceutical grade.

Gelatin stocks at the end of September totaled 8,787,489 pounds of which 4,216,504 pounds were edible material, 1,015,432 pounds technical, 838,443 pounds pharmaceutical and 2,717,110 pounds photo grade. Stocks at the end of August this year totaled 8,912,239 pounds and included by type, 4,174,348 pounds edible gelatin, 1,062,233 pounds technical grade, 820,889 pounds pharmaceutical gelatin and 2,854,769 pounds photo grade. In comparison, stocks at the end of September last year included 4,265,852 pounds edible grade, 1,018,983 pounds technical gelatin, 697,011 pounds pharmaceutical grade and 2,560,832 pounds photographic material.

Gluconic Acid—Price boosts on single drums and carboys of gluconic acid went into effect last week. The new single drum price was 15½c. per pound, a rise of 1c. over the previous quotation. Carboys were advanced 1½c. per pound and were quoted at 19c.

Milk Powder—The market was steady in nonfat dry milk solids. Demand was generally fair with offerings ample for inquiry. Purchases by the CCC from October 29 to November 4, inclusive, included 2,810,957 pounds of spray process at 16c. and 238,150 pounds at 14c. Total purchases to date amounted to 300,406,626

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

Price Trends

Advanced

Acid, gluconic, 50%, dms., 1c. per lb. cbys., 1½c. per lb.

Reduced

Oil, castor, refined and deodorized, 1c. per lb.
USP, 1c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Nov. 14, 1952
88.49	88.49	89.04	92.87

(For Current Prices see page 9)

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pounds of spray process and 76,182,429 pounds of roller process.

The market in dry whole milk powder was steady with offerings reported to be adequate for a moderate demand. Buying interest on roller process was light with too few wholesale sales to report prices.

The Department of Agriculture has issued lists of surplus farm conmodities, held by the Commodity Credit Corporation, which will be available for domestic or export purchase during November. Included in the list of dairy products were 415,000,000 pounds of nonfat dry milk solids, spray process at 17 cents per pound; roller at 15 cents per pound.

All commodities are available in carload lots only and prices apply "in store" at location of stocks in those states where items are stored. Interested persons were invited to communicate with the Production and Marketing Administration, USDA, Washington 25, D. C.

Molasses — Feed molasses prices declined ½c. per gallon at most points during the week ended November 9, 1953. At New Orleans, the cane blackstrap price was 10c. per gallon, with indications of a slightly lower price. The Albany price was 12½c-13c. per gallon; on the east coast the price was generally 12-12½c. Prices continued unchanged on the west coast. Demand for cane blackstrap remained moderate on the Gulf and west coasts. East coast demand improved over last week and was generally moderate. Supplies continued adequate at all points.

Hydrol molasses demand was good at Argo and Pekin. Citrus molasses was offered from new crop production at Auburndale and Plymouth, Florida. Prices at both points, were $15.00 per ton, with supplies limited. Beet molasses market conditions continued unchanged from last week.

Perchloroethylene — Consumption of perchloroethylene was said to be moving at steady levels. Supplies were ample for current requirements and expected to continue ample in the future. Prices were unchanged.

The Tariff Commission reported that production of perchloroethylene totaled 12,243,183 pounds in August compared to 13,067,897 pounds produced during July this year.

Propionic Acid—Demand for propionic acid was generally regarded as good. Production capacity has been estimated to be sufficient to accommodate any normal increase in consumption in the immediate future. Increasing quantities of propionic acid were reportedly going into the manufacture of calcium and sodium propionates. These compounds have found use as mold inhibitors in the bakery industry where they are used to slow down the propagation of mold in bread. Other uses for propionic acid were reportedly in the rubber industry where it is used as an accelerating agent in the manufacturing process.

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current requirements. Overall consumption of the acid was expected to increase particularly if some of the currently minor uses prove their worth as a result of improvement in developments. The current price schedule on propionic acid was 19c. in tanks, 21c. in drum carlots and 22c. in less than carlots.

Propyleneglycol — Demand for propyleneglycol continued unchanged from earlier levels. The multiplicity of end uses for this polyol has always assured a rather steady demand, with seasonal factors not exerting too much influence on consumption levels. Supplies were more than adequate for current requirements. Production facilities for the manufacture of this compound were said to be sufficient to meet any normal increase in consumption. Prices were unchanged.

The Tariff Commission reported that production of propyleneglycol in August totaled 5,785,399 pounds, compared to the turnout of 5,509,235 pounds during July, 1953.

Sugar—The United States Department of Agriculture recently announced that distribution of sugar by primary distributors in the United States during the January-September, 1953, period amounted to 6,466,812 short tons, raw value of which 23,251, short tons, same basis, was for export deliveries. Distribution of sugar during the corresponding period last year amounted to 6,340,036 tons, same basis, of which 23,120 tons were for export.

Stocks of sugar on hand September 30, 1953, totaled 851,151 tons, raw value compared to 696,489 tons, same basis, on the same date last year.

Sulpha Drugs—Demand for sulpha drugs continued at generally fair levels. There has been some seasonal impetus in consumption with inquiry expected to increase with the onset of colder weather. Supplies were ample for current inquiry and expected to remain adequate for future requirements. Prices remained unchanged although there was some instability noted in some quarters.

The Tariff Commission reported that production of sulpha drugs totaled 145,968 pounds during August this year compared to 250,766 pounds turned out in July.

Vitamins—Demand for synthetic vitamins continued at a seasonally good rate. Supplies were ample for current inquiry and production capacity was reported to be sufficient to accommodate any normal increase in demand. Prices held unchanged although there were observations that the market had gone quite a time without any price changes. Some observers felt that changes might be in the offing in the not too distant future. Competition among manufacturers of synthetic vitamins has always been substantial and with the market becoming more competitive, some price reductions were expected in the interest of competition. The market was expected to continue fairly stable during the balance of the year since consumption of synthetic vitamins normally increase during the colder weather.

The Tariff Commission reported that production of niacin and niacinamide t taled 138,815 pounds during August compared to 117,682 pounds during July, 1853. Production of thiamin chloride and hydrochloride amounted to 6,946 pounds in August compared to 1?,247 pounds during July.

Lilly Advances Three In Market Research Division

Eli Lilly & Co., Indianapolis, Ind., has appointed Kenneth F. Griffith director of the market research division. In other changes involving the market research division, John S. Lynn was named administrative assistant to the executive director of merchandising, and Charles T. Dailey was promoted to manager of the division's industry studies department.

Mr. Griffith has been associated with the market research division since joining Lilly in 1934. He was named manager of the marketing studies department in 1945. Mr. Lynn was formerly manager of the studies department and has been a member of the market research division since joining Lilly in 1940. Mr. Dailey has been chief of Lilly's territorial operations department since 1940. He joined the company in 1929.

George Merck Honored

George W. Merck, chairman of the board of Merck & Co., Rahway, N. J., last week was presented with the industrialist of the year award of the Society of Industrial Realtors at its joint meeting with the National Association of Real Estate Boards in Los Angeles. In accepting the award, Mr. Merck predicted a 75 percent volume gain for the chemical industry in the next ten years.

Robinette Research Labs Formed in Ardmore, Pa.

Hillary Robinette, jr., has organized Robinette Research Laboratories, Inc., with offices and laboratories at 16 East Lancaster avenue, Ardmore, Pa. Mr. Robinette is president of the new firm. The vice-president and secretary is George J. Volz. Mr. Volz was previously with Publicker Industries, Inc., Philadelphia, where he was head of the research staff. In addition to his corporate duties, Mr. Volz acts as laboratory manager.

The new firm will provide production and process development for the textile, leather, paper and chemical industries, as well as technical and economic surveys of the chemical and chemical process industries. Mr. Robinette's consultin practice will continue as part of the business of Robinette Research Laboratories, Inc.

Purine Process Completed

Francis Earle Laboratories, Inc., Peekskill, N. Y., has completed a new process for the synthesis of purine. Before the development of the new process the synthesis of purine had been laborious and of a poor yield, making the compound practically unavailable.

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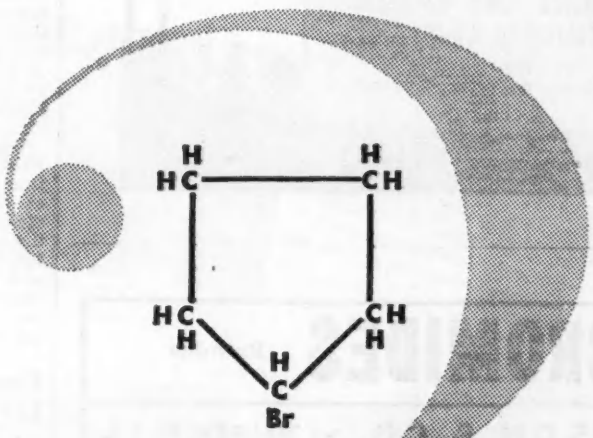

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ACS Elects 3 Division Heads for 1954 Term

Chairman of three American Chemical Society divisions have been elected for 1954. Dr. Esmond E. Snell, professor of chemistry at the University of Texas, has been named head of the division of biological chemistry. Dr. C. S. Boruff, technical director of Hiram Walker & Sons, Inc., Peoria, Ill., has been elected 1954 chairman of the division of agricultural and food chemistry. Dr. Alfred J. Stamm of the U. S. Forest Products Laboratory, Madison, Wis., has been made chairman of the ACS division of cellulose chemistry.

Dr. Snell succeeds Dr. Richard H. Barnes, associate director of research of the Sharp & Dohme Division, Merck & Co., Glenolden, Pa., as biological chemistry division chairman. Dr. J. P. Greenstein, chief of the laboratory of biochemistry at the National Institutes of Health, Bethesda, Md., has been named chairman-elect, and Dr Otto Schales, director of chemical research and the clinical chemistry laboratory at the Ochsner Clinic, New Orleans, La., has been reelected secretary-treasurer.

Dr. Boruff succeeds Dr. Arthur N. Prater, technical director of the Gentry Division of the Consolidated Grocers Corporation, Los Angeles, as agricultural and food chemistry division head. Dr. Walter O. Lundberg, research director of the Hormel Institute at the University of Minnesota, has been chosen chairman-elect, and Dr. D. M. Doty of the American Meat Institute Foundation, Chicago, has been reelected secretary-treasurer.

Dr. Stamm replaced Dr. Kyle Ward, jr., head of the cellulose group at the Institute of Paper Chemistry, Appleton, Wis., as chairman of the cellulose chemistry division. E. D. Klug, research chemist for the Hercules Powder Company, Wilmington, Del., has been named chairman-elect, and Dr. L. B. Genung, laboratory supervisor of Eastman Kodak Company, Rochester, N. Y., has been elected secretary-treasurer.

Perfumery Science's Future Is Called Bright by Sagarin

The future of synthetic organic chemistry for perfumes and flavors is brighter than ever, despite the opinions of some persons who feel that the science of perfumery has exhausted its possibilities, Edward Sagarin, of Standard Aromatics, Inc., New York, said in a talk delivered to the Chemistry Society of Brooklyn College, Brooklyn, N. Y., recently.

Outlining the historical growth of the perfume industry, and the evolution of the science of fragrances and flavors from its earliest days, Mr. Sagarin discussed the theory that new chemical compounds will not be needed in the future in order to create new and better scents. Despite the infinite possibilities for creating fragrances by varying the combinations and proportions of the several hundred raw materials now in frequent usage, he said the outstanding original creations in perfumery have come with the synthesis of new chemicals that had hitherto been unknown to the perfumer. This is the road, he stated, along which perfumery must travel if it is not to become a science in stagnation.

Propper Appoints Glickston

Propper Manufacturing Company, Long Island City, N. Y., has appointed H. W. Glickston sales director of its newly formed Ideal Division. The new division was recently formed to sell Propper supplies to the drug trade when Propper acquired the Ideal Thermometer Company. Mr. Glickston was formerly sales manager of Ideal Thermometer.

Columbia Pharmacy College Elects

Columbia University's College of Pharmacy has elected three new trustees. They are:—Dr. John N. McDonnell, vice-president of Schering Corporation, Bloomfield, N. J.; Frederick J. Stock, vice-president of Mathieson Chemical Corporation's commercial developments division, Baltimore, Md., and Dr. Fredrick F. Yonkmann, vice-president in charge of research, Ciba Pharmaceutical Products, Inc., Summit, N. J.

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Penick Field Sales Head

William Burdell Baker has been appointed director of field sales for the antibiotic division of S. B. Penick & Co., New York. In his new position Mr. Baker will concentrate on sales promotion of Penick's antibiotics, particularly bacitracin, neomycin and tyrothricin, which are available in bulk only, for pharmaceutical manufacturing use.

ACS Award Winner Notes Rise in Alien Researchers

Foreign scientists are now conducting much of the chemical research in large American universities which ordinarily would be done by Americans, Prof. Roger Adams of the University of Illinois, declared November 7 as he received the 1953 Midwest Award of the American Chemical Society's St. Louis, Mo., section.

Attributing this situation in great part to the operations of the American selective service system, Prof. Adams said, "If the current attitude of the draft boards towards scientists continues, important research developments in our universities will be achieved almost exclusively with the help of foreigners." It is significant, he noted, that even now "only 25 to 50 percent of the post-doctoral research assistants in institutions with large research programs, such as Harvard University, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, and the University of Illinois, are Americans."

Of late, he reported, because so few Americans are available, funds provided to various professors for expediting their researches have been used to bring foreigners to the United States. During the last five years, he pointed out, the desire of many young European chemists, as well as chemists from the Middle and Far East, to come to the United States for further study has become pronounced. Such students normally would have to rely on foundation or government grants for their expenses, he said.

Only in Germany and England is there apprehension that some of their best young scientists may sooner or later be attracted to the United States for permanent employment in spite of the fact that one of the requirements of the recipients of fellowships is that they return home at the end of their appointments, the speaker reported.

Lemon Oil From Argentina Offered by Dodge & Olcott

Dodge & Olcott, Inc., New York, has announced a new source for lemon oil, a product currently in short supply. Argentine oil is being brought to the American market by W. Sanderson & Sons, Messina, Italy. The oil has been made available after four years of development and construction.

The factory is located in Concordia, Argentina, and production of the oil has been accomplished by the same growing methods and processing that have been used for Sanderson's Messina lemon oil. The Concordia factory is reported to be the first of its kind in South America and is run and supervised by trained Sicilian personnel. Dodge & Olcott is the sole agent for Sanderson in the United States.

Trade Briefs

Jack T. Garrett has been appointed an industrial hygienist on the staff of Monsanto Chemical Company's medical department.

Frederick A. Tilston, vice-president in charge of sales for Sterling Drug Manufacturing, Ltd., has been awarded two honors by the Queen of England and the Governor-General of Canada.

APMA Award Dinner Committee Heads Named

The American Pharmaceutical Manufacturers' Association has announced the committee chairmen for its 1953 scientific award dinner, to be held December 8 at the Waldorf-Astoria hotel, New York, in conjunction with its midyear meeting. They are:—Arrangements, Charles T. Silloway, Warner Chilcott Laboratories, division of Warner-Hudnut, Inc.; ticket, Thomas J. Winn, Pfizer Laboratories, division of Chas. Pfizer & Co.; publicity, Stanley S. Lasdon, Nepera Chemical Company, and reception, B. W. Chiappin, Kenry K. Wampole & Co.

Lilly Aids Eleven Projects

Eli Lilly & Company, Indianapolis, Ind., has announced grants to support research projects in eleven colleges and universities. The grants went to the University of Chicago, Cornell University, State University of Iowa, North Texas State College, Northwestern University, University of Notre Dame, Rice Institute, University of Southern California, State College of Washington, Washington University, and Western Reserve University.

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Bayer Appoints Ekelmann Plant Manager at Trenton

Bayer Company Division of Sterling Drug, Inc., New York, has appointed Robert R. Ekelmann general manager of its plant at Trenton, N. J. Mr. Ekelmann, manager of the Rahway, N. J., plant of Sterling's Centaur-Caldwell Division before assuming his present post at Trenton, succeeds Frank H. Merry, who will retire January 1, 1954, under the firm's pension plan after forty-three years of service with Bayer. Replacing Mr. Ekelmann at Rahway is Robert L. Stevenson, former assistant to the plant manager there.

Mr. Ekelmann, with Sterling for thirty-six years, from 1941 to 1947 directed the manufacturing operations of the R. L. Watkins Division, which then shared plant facilities in Rahway with Centaur-Caldwell.

Mr. Merry joined the Bayer Company, then located in Rensselaer, N. Y., in 1911, was shifted to Trenton in 1942, when packaging operations were transferred there. He has been general manager in charge of all manufacturing, packaging and distribution operations at Trenton since 1947 when these functions were centralized in a new plant there.

Mr. Stevenson joined Sterling in 1945 as assistant plant superintendent of its products division in Wheeling, W. Va. On the removal of manufacturing operations to Monticello, Ill., in 1948, he was assigned to the Rahway plant as assistant to the plant manager.

Other staff changes at the Rahway plant include the naming of Henry H. Tuckley as assistant plant manager in charge of product control and development and the appointment of Eino J. Maki as assistant plant manager in charge of personnel and production.

DCAT Committee Chairmen Named for 1953-54 Term

Stanley I. Clark of Sterling Drug, Inc., New York, chairman of the Drug, Chemical and Allied Trades section of the New York Board of Trade announced the following list of chairmen to head committees for the 1953-54 fiscal year:—

Auditing, W. Boyd O'Connor, Ayerst, McKenna & Harrison, Ltd.; bulletin, F. M. Schwemmer, Ruthrauff & Ryan, Inc.; coordination (program for unification of drug laws), William W. Huisking, Chas. L. Huisking & Co.; finance, Hugh S. Crosson, McKesson & Robbins, Inc.; legislative, James G. Flanagan, S. B. Penick & Co.

Luncheon greetings, Ralph A. Clark, J. T. Baker Chemical Company; membership, S. N. Stokes, Merck & Co.; membership maintenance, J. David Hayden, R. P. Scherer Corporation; publicity, George S. McMillan, Bristol-Myers Company; section activities, Claude A. Hanford, Pharmaco, Inc.; tariff, Fred G. Singer, E. I. duPont de Nemours & Co.; time and place, 1955 annual meeting, Harold F. Cummings, Vitamerican Oil Corporation, and trade association activities coordinator, L. I. Volckening, Ivers-Lee Company.

HEW Office in Cleveland Closing

The Cleveland, Ohio, regional office of the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare is to be closed, the department has announced. The work of closing the office will begin immediately.

Activities of the office will be transferred to neighboring regional offices of the department without impairment in any way of services rendered the people and the state governmnts of Ohio, Michigan, and Kentucky, the states which have comprised the area served by the Cleveland office. Lack of funds to operate the Department's 10 regional offices dictated the closing of one office.

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o Control Section n Organic Division

olishment of a control section gineering department of the emicals division of Monsanto Company, St. Louis, Mo., has nced by W. M. Cooper, engi- nager.

section is in addition to the ocess, design, and construc- ns of the department. The tion, which will work to im- ect timing and to lower the neering, will handle both tim- and financial control of en- rojects to attain these objec- ning control will coordinate oject schedules and maintain ecords of the status of all Financial control will be re- or appropriation grade esti- nating in the department, as lying project control on con- rojects and keeping complete onstruction cost data.

uering, presently manager of y's John F. Queeny plant de- , will transfer to divisional headquarters to take charge g control function. W. F. Her- the construction section, will of the financial control func- new section. Both Mr. Spuer- . Hering will report directly llinger, assistant engineering the performance of these W. J. Katt, who has been ger in the company's general department for the past two es Mr. Spuering as manager ny plant design group.

cid Purification l by U. of Wisconsin

nethod for purifying crude a drug obtained from cran- been developed by University pharmaceutical researchers so converted the acid into a hich may be useful in pro- effect of penicillin injections. hers are Prof. Lloyd M. Betty Y. T. Wu.

d is found in the shiny skins of fruits, among them apples ies, and has possible uses in ion of emulsions in drugs and nufacture, it was said. The also produced an amino de- rsolic acid which they believe useful in lengthening the enicillin injected into body e research at Wisconsin was the National Cranberry As- ich now has a pilot plant for ental production of ursolic tion at Hanson, Mass.

avis Opens Belgian Makes Russell Mgr.

vis & Company, Detroit, has new branch office in Brus- , with L. R. Russell as man- J. Pariser has been named and E. Van Der Putten chief

ranch is the first to be owned any on the continent. It occu- story building at 506 Chaussee pproximately five miles south of Brussels. The branch will imately 8,400 physicians and cies in Belgium.

Adds Stevenson

sey, vice-president in charge Givaudan-Delawanna, Inc., and its associate companies, avors, Inc., and Sindar Cor- s announced that James L. as joined his father, Ralph , in the representation of the ganization in the Detroit, Mr. Stevenson was formerly th Chrysler Export Corpora- he handled sales relations ibbean area and Central and ca.

ke Adds Caldwell

Caldwell has joined the fine vision of Pittsburgh Coke & mpany, Pittsburgh, Pa., as a representative in the Green- area. Mr. Caldwell was for- elanese Corporation of Amer- k, and during the past seven les representative for F. H. y, Charlotte, N. C.

Food Technology Data

ustrated eight-page booklet, ology," has been issued by nell, Inc., New York. The ces offered by Snell to the food industries, which include packaging, flavor evaluation, quality control, product development and food engineering. Copies of the publication are available on request to the company, 29 West 15th street, New York 11.

ACS Carbohydrate Chemistry Unit Elects Richtmyer Head

Dr. Nelson K. Richtmyer, principal chemist at the National Institutes of Health, Bethesda, Md., has been elected 1954 chairman of the American Chemical Society's division of carbohydrate chemistry. He succeeds Thomas R. Gillett, chief chemist of the California & Hawaiian Sugar Refining Corporation, Crockett, Calif.

Dr. Carl C. Kesler, research director of Penick & Ford, Ltd., Inc., Cedar Rapids, Iowa, was named chairman-elect, and Norman F. Kennedy, director of research at the Corn Industries Research Foundation, New York, was reelected secretary-treasurer.

Dr. Richtmyer has done extensive research in carbohydrate chemistry and has written numerous technical papers. He is co-editor of the collected papers of the late Claude S. Hudson, long a leader in sugar chemistry.

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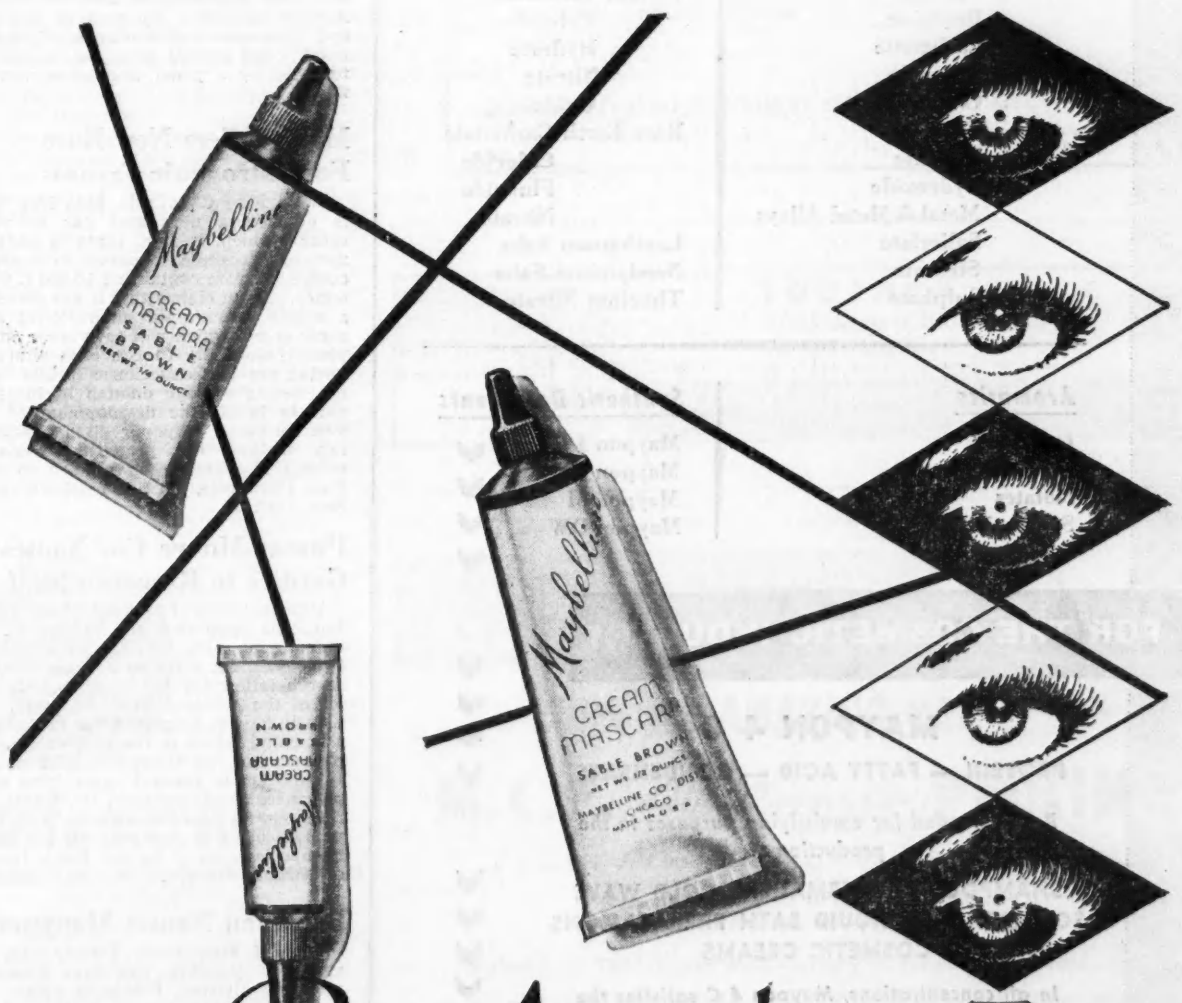

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Atomic Energy Conference Called by N.Y. State Thurs.

The first conference on industrial uses of atomic energy to be sponsored by a State agency was announced last week by the New York State Department of Commerce. The meeting, arranged with the cooperation of the Atomic Energy Commission, will be in the Lafayette hotel, Buffalo, on November 19.

The conference is open to the public and to invited representatives of the following industries in western New York:—Textiles, petroleum, wood, chemicals, stone, clay, metals, machinery, transportation, instruments, mining, apparel, lumber, rubber, abrasives, glass, paper, food and drugs. Among the speakers will be Rep. W. Sterling Cole, chairman of the joint congressional atomic energy committee, and a senior member of the house armed services committee, who will give the luncheon address, and Dr. Charles E. Crompton, assistant director of the isotopes division of the AEC, Oak Ridge, Tenn.

Subjects covered will include "Industrial Applications of Atomic Energy," "Radiation Instruments in Industry," "Use of Beta-Ray Thickness Gauges," "Casting Testing with Cobalt 60," "Procurement and Safe Handling of Isotopes," "Legal Aspects of Using Isotopes in Industry" and "Insurance and Workmen's Compensation." The formal presentations will be followed by a panel discussion from the floor.

Mann Offers New Base For Estrogenic Creams

Mann Fine Chemicals, Inc., New York, is offering a new base for estrogenic creams which, it says, contains sufficient natural estrogenic hormones to produce a cosmetic cream containing 10,000 I. U. per ounce. Mann claims that it has developed a simple formula for an excellent estrogenic cream which will save labor and expenses especially to concerns either not having previous experience in this line or not having a large enough business volume to justify the development of their own formula. A paper giving details of this method for preparing estrogenic creams is available on request to Mann Fine Chemicals, Inc., 136 Liberty street, New York 6.

Pitman-Moore Co. Names Gardier to Research Staff

Pitman-Moore Company, Indianapolis, Ind., has appointed Dr. Robert W. Gardier to its research staff. For the past two years, Dr. Gardier has served as research fellow for the public health service of the National Heart Institute. Previously he was employed for two years as a teaching fellow in the pharmacology department of the University of Tennessee. In addition to general supervision of the pharmacology laboratory, Dr. Gardier did research in cardio-vascular and renal pharmacology in isotopes. He has studied isotope technics at he Oak Ridge Institute of Nuclear Studies.

Beckman Names Manypenny

John M. Manypenny, former sales manager for Harshaw Chemical Company's scientific division, has been named eastern district manager for Beckman Instruments, Inc., South Pasadena, Calif.

Mr. Manypenny will take charge of sales and service of Beckman products throughout the eastern states, with headquarters at the company's new branch plant in Mountainside, N. J. He served as sales manager with Harshaw for the past six years and previously spent nine years with Bristol Company in industrial sales and market research.

Ethyl Acetate Data Issued

Commercial Solvents Corporation, New York, has issued a technical data sheet on ethyl acetate, No. 20 in its series of such publications. The sheet contains general information about the material, CSC specifications, physical properties, uses, toxicity data and instructions relative to shipping, handling and storage.

Trade Briefs

Dr. Philip A. Boyer, jr., has been appointed to the scientific staff of Pitman-Moore Company, Indianapolis, Ind.

Hugh E. Kent has been named vice-president in charge of sales and advertising for Emerson Drug Company, Baltimore, Md.

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US Trade Policy Must Consider Chemical Plans

—Continued from page 3

ness merely to increase the chemical export trade of other countries. Our collective security will be weakened and not strengthened, if one of us is sacrificed for the benefit of the others."

Chemical Duties Cut 38 Percent

According to the Tariff Commission, duties on chemicals have been reduced 38 percent since 1945, principally in 1951. Therefore, it is clear, MCA pointed out, that the United States chemical industry has not yet felt the full force of competition under present tariff rates from foreign chemical industries which are still being revitalized and expanded.

The principal beneficiaries of reductions in United States tariffs would be the highly industrialized nations, it was added. But because they are highly industrialized, their economies are not complementary to ours, it was stated, and it is extremely doubtful that there can ever be a merchandise balance of trade between the United States and these countries which would be mutually profitable.

Risk in Policy Change Cited

In conclusion, the MCA statement said:—"Every important industrial country in the world employs protective devices of one kind or another, most of which are far more restrictive than those used by the United States. As long as such devices are used, one cannot safely conclude that one of the countries (which have practiced a policy of protection) would have been as successful or more successful without it.

"Under present circumstances, it would be sheer folly for the United States to run the risk of adopting policies or practices which undermine essential domestic industry, destroy incentive to build newer and costlier plants, discourage technical research and development work, atrophy the technics and skills of production, or dry up the reservoir of technical and managerial know-how required in this atomic age.

Individual Approach on Duties Favored

"This is not to say that there should be no changes in existing American policy in this field. It is to say, however, that when changes do occur, they should be in accordance with the principles set forth in this statement.

"United States international trade policies should be based upon furnishing sufficient encouragement for the domestic production of those quantities of those products which the nation can best produce from the standpoint of its own welfare and national security. Our policies should not necessarily confine our production to those products which we can produce more cheaply than other countries.

"In view of the complexity of the chemical industry and the interdependence of its processes, it is of the utmost importance that tariff rates applicable to chemicals should continue to be established by individual products or closely related groups of products, rather than on any 'across-the-board' basis."

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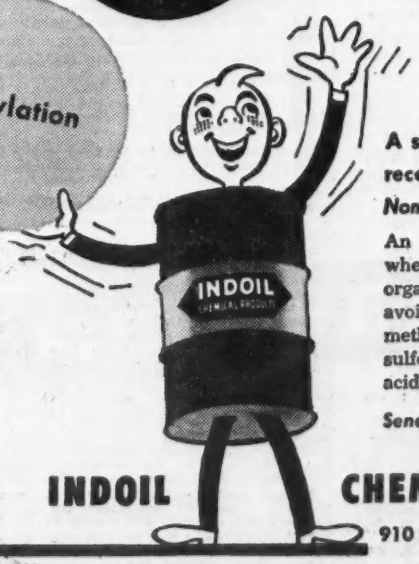

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ANNATTO SEED—30 bgs, Irving Trust Co, Callao
ANTIMONY REGULUS—30 cs, C Gitlan, Antwerp
ARABIC GUM—500 bgs, Liverpool
BEESWAX—80 bgs, Reaud Geck Corp, Havana
22 bgs, Irving Trust Co, Puerto Plata
30 bgs, Ciudad Trujillo
BLOOD, DRIED—451 bgs, Armour & Co, Cristobal
BONE—240 bgs, Ovimpex Inc, Santos
172 bgs, International Packers Ltd, Rio Grande
29 bgs, International Packers Ltd, Santos
CADMIUM—100 cs, Neo Smelting & Refining, Rotterdam
CALCIUM SILICATE—18 bgs, Columbia Southern Chemical Corp, Hamburg
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POWDER—300 cs, Prentiss Drug & Chemical Co, Keelung
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1,380 bgs, Spencer Kellogg, Manta
782 bgs, Chase National Bank, Bahia
CERIUM OXIDE—2 dms, George F Smith Inc, Havre
CITRONELLA OIL—6 dms, Lautier Pils Inc, Colombo
COALTAR DYES—10 cks, Hensel Bruckmann & Lorbacher, Rotterdam
30 cks, A E Nedegger, Rotterdam
42 cks, Wilson Export & Import Corp, Rotterdam
COCOA RESIDUE—417 bgs, Woodward & Dickerson, Bahia
COCONUT OIL—500 tons, Pacific Vegetable Oil Corp, Manila
300 tons, American Trust Co, Zamboanga
338 tons, Lever Bros, Manila
405 tons, Manila
CODLIVER OIL—243 dms, Arista Oil Products Co, Alesund
25 dms, Eelsingh & Lugtigheid, Bergen
20 dms, Arista Oil Products Co, Kristiansund
COPAL GUM—140 bgs, U S Industrial Chemicals, Manila
117 bgs, Wm H Scheel, Manila
COTTON LINTERS—130 bls, Williamson Northrup Co, Santos
102 bls, Royal Manufacturing Co, Antwerp
CRESYLIC ACID—389 dms, H A Gogarty, Liverpool
100 dms, American Ford International, Rotterdam
100 dms, Glasgow
CUMIN SEED—65 bgs, S B Penick & Co, Antwerp
DAMMAR GUM—50 cs, U S Industrial Chemicals, Bangkok
3 bgs, F Faraone Co, Bangkok
70 bgs, Internatio Rotterdam, Singapore
32 bgs, Wm H Scheel, Singapore
25 cs, Gillespie Rogers Pyatt, Singapore
DEXTRIN—150 bgs, Stein Hall & Co, Rotterdam
DICALCIUM PHOSPHATE—1,984 bgs, Albumina Supply Co, Antwerp
1,104 bgs, Wessel Duval & Co, Antwerp
DILLSEED—240 bgs, Louis Furth, Bombay
OIL—9 bbls, Fritzsche Bros, Hamburg
EARTH COLORS—979 bgs, Reichard Coulston, Larnaca
ELEMI GUM—83 cs, S Winterbourne & Co, Manila
EPHEDRINE HYDROCHLORIDE—1 bbl, Antwerp
2 cks, Antwerp
EPSOM SALT—440 bgs, Interstate Chemical Corp, Bremen
EUCALYPTUS OIL—10 dms, Lo Curto & Funk, Kobe
FISHLIVER OIL—2 dms, Albumina Supply Co, Yokohama
3 dms, R S Reajo, Yokohama
FUEL OIL—100,046 bbls, Gulf Oil Corp, Curacao
103,000 bbls, Mexican Petroleum Corp, Aruba
10,000 bbls, Asiatic Petroleum Corp, Curacao
183,874 bbls, New England Petroleum Corp, Punta Cardon
99,847 bbls, Shell Caribbean Petroleum Co, Punta Cardon
74,637 bbls, Shell Caribbean Petroleum Co, Aruba
103,815 bbls, Paragon Oil Co, Tampico
91,120 bbls, Metropolitan Petroleum Corp, Punta Cardon
103,579 bbls, Esso Standard Oil Co, Caripito
GELATIN—52 bbls, Hensel Bruckmann & Lorbacher, Rotterdam
40 bgs, Liverpool
20 bgs, Rotterdam
GINGER—371 bgs, Fuerst Bros, Freetown
191 bgs, Chemical Bank, Freetown
186 bgs, Otto Gerdau, Freetown
ROOT—194 bgs, J Berlage, Freetown
193 bgs, Bank of America, Freetown
GLUE—10 cs, Henneux Co, Hamburg
21 cs, Henneux Co, Bremen
40 bgs, Jung Forwarding Co, London
20 bgs, Liverpool
BONE—204 bgs, Rotterdam
STOCK—640 bgs, John Gorvers, Barranquilla
GLYCERIN—300 tons, Procter & Gamble, Manila
404 dms, Colgate Palmolive Peet Co, Hamburg
GRAPHITE—834 bgs, Asbury Graphite Mills, Bergen
GYPSUM—3,704 tons U. S. Gypsum Co, Hantsport
1,975 tons, Newark Plaster Co, Walton
HAARLEM OIL—20 cs, Rotterdam
HERRINGMEAL—1,800 bgs, Wilbur Ellis Co, Bergen
IRON OXIDE—4,465 bgs, Whittaker Clark & Daniels, Liverpool
1,305 bgs, Lander Segal Color Co, Malaga
1,087 bgs, C B Chrystal, Malaga
KAMALA POWDER—17 bgs, S B Penick & Co, Bombay
KARAYA GUM—257 bgs, Colony Import & Export Corp, Bombay
184 bgs, Block Drug Co, Bombay
114 bgs, S B Penick & Co, Bombay
243 bgs, Stein, Hall & Co, Bombay
246 bgs, Thurston & Braidich, Bombay
61 bgs, Morningstar Nicol, Bombay
LAUREL LEAVES—197 bls, Louis Furth, Izmir
100 bls, Lisbon
LEMON OIL—3 dms, National City Bank, Vera Cruz
LEMONGRASS OIL—11 dms, Fuerst Bros, Cochin
LICORICE EXTRACT—1,500 carts, Wm E Martin, Izmir
LITHIUM CARBONATE—10 bbls, Hamburg
LIVER POWDER—19 dms, Tec Chemical Corp, Montevideo
LOCUST BEANS—225 bgs, Larnaca
GUM—100 bgs, W M Allison & Co, Rotterdam
530 bgs, J L Quesada, Valencia
100 bgs, Valencia
200 bgs, Morningstar Nicol, Liverpool
MACE—14 bgs, Knickerbocker Mills, Singapore
MAGNESIUM CLYCEROPHOSPHATE—1 cs, Gallard Schlesinger, Southampton
MANGANESE ORE—133 bgs, Asbury Graphite Mills, London
MANGROVE EXTRACT—2,000 bgs, Saxe Cutch Corp, Singapore
1,000 bgs, Saxe Cutch Corp, Sandakan
MARJORAM—200 bgs, W R Grace & Co, Arica
MENTHOL—50 cs, Paul A Dunkel, Yokohama
METHANOL—2 dms, Liverpool
MILK SUGAR—300 kgs, Nestle Co, Liverpool
MOLASSES—450 tons, W R Grace & Co, Salaverry
MONOSODIUM GLUTAMATE—300 dms, Universal Sales Co, Yokohama
MONTAN WAX—900 bgs, Strohmeyer & Arpe, Hamburg
340 bgs, Wax & Rosin Products, Bremen
MUSTARD SEED—100 bgs, Chas Gluden, Naples
MYROBALANS EXTRACT—610 bgs, Tanimex Corp, Hull
NAPHTHALENE—1,000 bgs, Gallard Schlesinger, Antwerp
750 bgs, Chas Page & Co, Antwerp
164 chts, James E Fox & Co, Middlesbrough
NAPHTHOL—1 dm, C A Haynes, Hamburg
4 dms, Hensel Bruckmann & Lorbacher, Hamburg
NICKEL SULPHATE—14 bbls, D Hauser, Antwerp
NIGER SEED—17 bgs, Levy & Levis Co, Casablanca
NITROBENZOIC ACID—20 kgs, Fries Bros, Gothenburg
OLIVE OIL—100 dms, Chase National Bank, Seville
30 dms, Public National Bank, Seville
PALM OIL—296 tons, Belawan Deli
PARAMETACRESOL—10 dms, H A Gogarty, Liverpool
PATCHOULI OIL—4 dms, Olfactors Inc, Penang
PEATMOSS—1,352 bls, Premier Peatmoss Corp, Bremen
1,000 bls, Atkins & Durbrow, Bremen
1,000 bls, Premier Peatmoss Corp, Dublin
PEPPER, BLACK—242 bgs, A G Dunn, Singapore
120 bgs, Internatio Rotterdam, Singapore
35 bgs, A C Israel, Singapore
70 bgs, Volkart Bros, Singapore
238 bgs, Far Eastern Commodities Corp, Singapore
35 bgs, Ludwig Mueller, Singapore
35 bgs, Joensson & Cross, Singapore
70 bgs, Shriro Trading Co, Singapore
128 bgs, Mincing Trading Corp, Oosthaven
48 bgs, U S & Indonesia Trading Corp, Oosthaven
580 bgs, Internatio Rotterdam, Oosthaven
240 bgs, Borneo Sumatra Trading Co, Oosthaven
40 bgs, Virchand Panachand, Oosthaven
80 bgs, J Berlage, Oosthaven
80 bgs, H Schlichting & Co, Singapore
125 bgs, L D Seymour, Singapore
175 bgs, A G Dunn, Kuching
504 bgs, Borneo Sumatra Trading Co, Kuching
210 bgs, H Schlicting, Kuching
700 bgs, Far Eastern Rubber Importers, Kuching
70 bgs, Virchand Panachand, Kuching
140 bgs, East India Trading Co, Kuching
70 bgs, G H Winram, Kuching
360 bgs, Joensson & Cross, Cochin
160 bgs, Mincing Trading Corp, Cochin
40 bgs, Internatio Rotterdam, Cochin
80 bgs, J Berlage, Cochin
80 bgs, Peter Commercial Co, Cochin
80 bgs, East India Trading Co, Cochin
40 bgs, M E Schoen, Cochin
810 bgs, Polak Trading Co, Cochin
240 bgs, Otto Gerdau, Cochin
120 bgs, M Golodetz, Cochin
80 bgs, Netherlands Trading Society, Cochin
240 bgs, A G Dunn, Cochin
80 bgs, A C Israel, Cochin
400 bgs, Guaranty Trust Co, Cochin
360 bgs, Ludwig Mueller, Cochin
200 bgs, Virchand Panachand, Cochin
160 bgs, Joensson & Cross, Colombo
385 bgs, A C Israel, Kuching
329 bgs, Internatio Rotterdam, Kuching
322 bgs, J Berlage, Kuching
210 bgs, Otto Gerdau, Kuching
48 bgs, Singapore
200 bgs, Alleppey
RED—200 bgs, Iskenderun
WHITE—70 bgs, Bankers Trust Co, Singapore
PERU BALSAM—1 dm, Brown Bros, Cristobal
PETROLEUM, CRUDE—197,323 bbls, Phillips Petroleum Co, Puerto La Cruz
74,056 bbls, Cities Service Oil Co, Amuay Bay
176,118 bbls, Esso Standard Oil Co, Cartagena
200,000 bbls, Esso Standard Oil Co, Puerto La Cruz
POLLACKLIVER OIL—102 dms, Consumers Import Co, Otaru
100 dms, Albumina Supply Co, Otaru
POPPY SEED—200 bgs, Transit Export & Import Co, Buenos Aires
200 bgs, C M Van Sillevoldt, Buenos Aires
POTASSIUM CYANIDE—60 dms, Browning Chemical Corp, Hull
FERRICYANIDE—44 bgs, Rotterdam
PSYLLIUM SEED—130 bgs, Hartz Mountain Products, Bombay
240 bgs, Meer Corp, Bombay
250 bgs, Prentiss Drug & Chemical Co, Bombay
QUEBRACHO EXTRACT—2,169 bgs, Tan American Corp, Buenos Aires
1,294 bgs, River Plate Corp, Buenos Aires
QUICKSILVER—4 btls, Callao
QUININE HYDROCHLORIDE—4 cs, Lo Curto & Funk, Hamburg
SULPHATE—12 cs, Lo Curto & Funk, Hamburg
ROSE LEAVES—19 bgs, S B Penick & Co, Casablanca
RUTILE SAND—5,979 bgs, Holland Whitehall Co, Brisbane
362 bgs, Berkshire Chemicals Inc, Brisbane
RUTIN—7 dms, Commercial Banking Co of Sydney, Melbourne
5 bgs, National City Bank, Sydney
SAGE LEAVES—40 bls, K H Werthon, Hamburg
114 bls, K J Litster, Izmir
SAGO FLOUR—1,082 bgs, Chase National Bank, Singapore
879 bgs, Stein Hall & Co, Singapore
SALICYLIC ACID—4 kgs, Liverpool
SEEDLAC—283 bgs, Unity Import Export Co, Kohsichang
250 bgs, C H Timm, Kohsichang
437 bgs, Mac Lac Co, Kohsichang
250 bgs, Gillespie Rogers Pyatt, Kohsichang
168 bgs, Colony Import & Export Corp, Kohsichang
158 bgs, Borneo Sumatra Trading Co, Kohsichang
150 bgs, J S Chawla, Kohsichang
250 bgs, Mantrose Corp, Bangkok
250 bgs, Mac Lac Co, Bangkok
100 bgs, J S Chawla, Bangkok
SENNA PODS—20 bls, Meer Corp, Tuticorin
SIENNA—200 bgs, Chase National Bank, Larnaca
SILVER SULPHIDE—122 bgs, Chemical Bank, Antofagasta
SKIPJACKLIVER OIL—15 dms, Collett Week Nibecker, Yokohama
SODIUM BICARBONATE—10 bgs, Chemical Manufacturing Co, Liverpool
CYANIDE—125 dms, American Cyanamid Co, Middlesbrough
PERBORATE TETRAHYDRATE—200 dms, Chemical Manufacturing Co, Liverpool
SULFADIAZINE—3 dms, Liverpool
TALC—2.75 bgs, Charles Mathieu, Genoa
TAPIOCA—146 bgs, Internatio Rotterdam, Djakarta
FLOUR—1,220 bgs, Harry F R Dolan, Djakarta
500 bgs, Stein, Hall & Co, Djakarta
300 bgs, Borneo Sumatra Trading Co, Djakarta
FLOUR—500 bgs, National City Bank, Kohsichang
2,667 bgs, Stein, Hall & Co, Kohsichang
TARA POWDER—250 bgs, Flora Lac Co, Salaverry
430 bgs, Royal Bank of Canada, Callao
TARTAR—660 bgs, Tartaric Raw Materials, Algiers
TETRAALKYLTHIOPYROPHOSPHATE — 21 cbys, Plant Products Corp, Rotterdam
TONKA BEANS—300 bbls, Kennedy Butcher & Co, La Guaira
TRAGACANTH GUM—15 cs, M N Hakkak & Co, London
TRICHLOROETHYLENE—231 dms, Chemical Manufacturing Co, Liverpool
1 kg, International Corp, Genoa
TUNG OIL—137 tons, Bunge Corp, Buenos Aires
ULTRAMARINE BLUE—960 bgs, Standard Ultramarine & Color Co, Hull
UMBER—400 bgs, Chase National Bank, Larnaca
UREA—300 bgs, M W Hardy & Co, Copenhagen
SYNTHETIC — 3,000 bgs, Chemical Manufacturing Co, Middlesbrough
VALONEA CUPS—1,552 bgs, Barkey Importing Co, Izmir
VANILLA BEANS—42 cs, F Huber & Co, Bordeaux
198 cs, George Uhe Co, Marseilles
WHITING—1,800 bgs, Hammill & Gillespie, Hull
WOOL, GREASE — 132 dms, Botany Mills Inc, Nagoya
72 dms, Botany Mills Inc, Kobe
48 dms, Harrisons & Cross Field, Sydney
6 dms, Australia & New Zealand Bank, Melbourne
ZINC CHLORIDE—40 dms, Manufacturers Trust Co, Liverpool
ZIRCON SAND—1,780 bgs, Berkshire Chemicals Inc, Brisbane

Baltimore

COTTON LINTERS—133 bls, Williamson Northup Co, Santos
POTATO STARCH—500 bgs, Stein, Hall & Co, Copenhagen
QUEBRACHO EXTRACT—1,200 bgs, International Products Corp, Buenos Aires

Boston

QUEBRACHO EXTRACT — 3,767 bgs, American Tanners Ltd, Buenos Aires
909 bgs, Tanimex Corp, Buenos Aires

Los Angeles

AGAR—30 cs, Pan Asiatic Trading Co, Shimizu
COPAL GUM—71 bkts, D Hecht & Co, Djarkarta
COPRA—1,200 long tons, Procter & Gamble Co, Cebu
508,000 kilos, Cargill Inc, Iloilo
624,940 kilos, Procter & Gamble Co, Zamboanga
CAKE—2,240 bgs, Pacific Vegetable Oil Corp, Manila
2,000 bgs, Balfour Guthrie & Co, Manila
6,720 bgs, Wilbur Ellis & Co, Manila
9,860 bgs, Cargill Inc, Iloilo
4,000 bgs, American Trust Co, Cebu
NUTMEG—67 bgs, Catz American Co, Djakarta
PEPPER, BLACK—264 bgs, Internatio Rotterdam, Djakarta
216 bgs, B C Ireland, Djakarta
240 bgs, Mincing Trading Corp, Djakarta
240 bgs, Harry Schlichting Co, Djakarta
80 bgs, American President Lines, Djakarta
PETROLEUM, CRUDE—120,011 bbls, General Petroleum Corp, Puerto La Cruz
90,000 bbls, Security First National Bank, La Libertad
RAPESEED—250 bgs, Transatlantic Commodities Corp, Yokohama
RUTILE SAND—2 bgs, Mefford Chemical Co, Brisbane
TAPIOCA FLOUR—224 bgs, American President Lines, Djakarta
ZIRCON SAND—3,974 bgs, Pacific Graphite Co, Brisbane
800 bgs, Mefford Chemical Co, Brisbane

Philadelphia

ASBESTOS FIBER—3,200 bgs, Keasby & Mattison, Lourenco Marques
1,272 bgs, Durban
BONEMEAL—1,102 bgs, Corn Exchange Bank, Alexandria
CASTOR OIL—305 tons, Western Cotton Oil Co, Santos
CODLIVER MEAL—1,000 bgs, Royal Bank of Canada, Rotterdam
FUEL OIL—97,600 bbls, Hess Inc, Punta Cardon
GYPSUM—6,095 tons, U S Gypsum Co, Hantsport
MOLASSES—842,542 gals, S Western Sugar & Molasses Co, Rio Haina
NAPHTHALENE—7,777 bgs, Barrett Division, Rotterdam
PEATMOSS—500 bls, Keer Mauer, Bremen
PETROLEUM, CRUDE—117,058 bbls, Atlantic Refining Co, Pamatacual
103,958 bbls, Atlantic Refining Co, Las Piedras
336,582 bbls, Atlantic Refining Co, Puerto La Cruz
239,428 bbls, Socony Vacuum Oil Co, Puerto La Cruz
237,640 bbls, Socony Vacuum Oil Co, Covenas
116,908 bbls, Socony Vacuum Oil Co, Mena Al Ahmadi
113,160 bbls, The Texas Co, Las Piedras
313,634 bbls, The Texas Co, Sidon
578,835 bbls, Gulf Oil Corp, Puerto La Cruz
387,857 bbls, Gulf Oil Corp, Mena Al Ahmadi
TAPIOCA FLOUR—400 bgs, Stein, Hall & Co, Itajai
TARTARIC ACID—80 cks, Chase National Bank, Rotterdam
UREA—200 bgs, Chemical Manufacturing Co, Middlesbrough
VANILA BEANS—164 cs, Papeete
WHITING—3,200 bgs, Pluess Staufer, Antwerp

San Francisco

ASBESTOS FIBER—2,352 bgs, Keasby & Mattison, Biera
800 bgs, Pabco Products, Lourenco Marques
704 bgs, Keasby & Mattison, Lourenco Marques
CALCIUM NITRATE—1,200 bgs, Wilson & Geo Meyer & Co, Heroya
COPRA—500 tons, American Trust Co, Mercedes
500 tons, American Trust Co, Damaquete
MEAL—1,000 bgs, Snow & Co, Manila
CREOSOTE—425,000 gals, Bernuth Lembcke Co, Amsterdam
FISHMEAL—2,174 bgs, Wessel Duval & Co, Chimbote
2,174 bgs, Lindfors Chemical Co, Chimbote
GELATIN—19 bbls, Coignet Chemical Co, Antwerp
PETROLEUM, CRUDE—19,561 tons, Standard Oil Co, Sungai Pakning
16,520 tons, Coast Petroleum Corp, Umm Said
SEEDLAC—140 bgs, East Asiatic Co, Bangkok
SESAME SEED—285 bgs, H M Newhall & Co, Corinto
UREA—400 bgs, Wilson & Geo Meyer & Co, Heroya

Bios Announces Availability Of List of New Chemicals

Bios Laboratories, New York, has announced the availability of a number of new chemicals.

Included in the list are:—Acenaphthene quionone, acetyl arsan (stovarsol diethylamine salt), 1,2-cyclohexane dione, 1,2-cyclohexane dione dioxime, dihydrooxytartaric acid, dimethyl zinc, glyceryl trilaurate (trilaurin), hydroxylamine nitrate (hydroxylammonium nitrate), methyl vinyl sulphide and tetracene (naphthacene).

Also, aleuritic acid (9,10,16-trihydroxypalmitic acid), allyl cyanide, cantharadine, cerotic acid (hexacosanoic acid), decacyclene, glucovanillin (avencin), indoxyl (3-hydroxy indole), lycopene, 8-pentadecanone (caprylone) and pyrrocoline.

Obituaries

A. Watson Armour

A. Watson Armour, a director and member of the executive committee of Armour & Co., Chicago, and a director of National Aluminate Corporation for the past ten years, died November 6 in Chicago. He was seventy-one years of age.

Julian J. Schermerhorn

Julian J. Schermerhorn, former president and chairman of the board of Dixon Crucible Company, Jersey City, N. J., and vice-president of American Graphite Company, Ticonderoga, N. Y., died November 8 in Southampton, N. Y. He was seventy-seven years old.

Mr. Schermerhorn became associated with Dixon in 1907, when he started as treasurer. He became vice-president in 1916 and executive vice-president fourteen years later. In 1941 he became president and in 1949 was named chairman of the board.

Lewis Bechtold, president and treasurer of Senefelder Company and Senelith Ink Company, New York, died November 10 in New York. He was sixty-seven years old.

Charles B. Belknap, executive vice-president of Owens-Illinois Glass Company, Toledo, Ohio, from 1933 to 1941, died November 8. He was sixty-eight years old.

Henry G. Boon, vice-president of Kimberly-Clark Corporation, Neenah, Wis., died November 10 in Appleton, Wis. He was sixty years old.

H. B. Burrell, an official of United States Steel Corporation, Pittsburgh, Pa., died November 10 in Pittsburgh. He was forty-nine years old.

Johnston B. Campbell, a member of the Interstate Commerce Commission from 1921 to 1930, and chairman of the commission from 1928 until 1930, died November 5 in Spokane, Wash. He was eighty-five years old.

George Cox, a foreman at Lowe Bros. Company, Dayton, Ohio, died Nov. 2. He was fifty-three years old.

Arthur M. Fletcher, managing director of Armour & Co., Ltd., London, England, died November 12 in Chicago. He was fifty-seven years old.

J. Fred Johnson, vice-president of Penetone Company, Englewood, N. J., died November 10. He was sixty-seven years of age.

Samuel H. Miller, president of Cross Drug Company, died November 8 in Youngstown, Ohio. He was sixty-one years old.

Howard E. Wright, former district manager of the glass and closure division of Armstrong Cork Company, Lancaster, Penn., died November 7 in Caldwell, N. J. He was eighty years old.

Bids Wanted

Aluminum sulphate, 30 tons for water and sewage treatment, inv. 113, Dec. 1, Contracting Officer, Camp Detrick, Frederick, Ala.

Chemicals, misc., acetic glacial, isopropyl acetate, potassium hydroxide, etc. (12 items), inv. 35, Nov. 27, Contracting Officer, McClellan AFB, Calif.

Insecticide, 3,936 12-oz. dispenser, DDT aerosol bombs, Franconia, Va., inv. 2B-37169-R, Nov. 25.

Paint, 800 gals. floor and deck varnish base enamel, for use on exterior and interior wood and concrete floors, inv. 3G-37401-R, Nov. 19, Business Service Center, Gen. Services Adm., Region 3, Washington, D. C.; 1,100 gals. enamel, semi-gloss, interior, synthetic, Newark, inv. NY-3D-51365-A, Nov. 20; 600 gals. enamel, floor and deck, varnish base for use on interior or exterior wood and concrete floors, ready mixed, 300 gals. general purpose paint, 200 gals. tin base paint, Newark, inv. NY-3D-51428, Nov. 19, Gen. Service Adm., Fed. Supply Service, P. O. Box 39, Canal St. Station, N. Y. 13, N. Y.; camouflage lacquer, inv. B-54,567, Nov. 20; cellulose nitrate lacquer, inv. B-54,568, Nov. 20, Aviation Supply Office, Navy Dept., 700 Robbins Ave., Philadelphia 11, Pa.

Sodium metasilicate, 210,000 lbs., pentahydrate granular form, inv. 65B, Nov. 18, N. Y. Chem. Procurement District, 180 Varick St., N. Y., N. Y.

Tributylamine, 4,200 lbs., normal, spec. MIL-T-12014A, inv. 113, Nov. 23, Contracting Officer, Army Chem. Center, Md.

Brouha, duPont Physiology Chief, Lecturing in Paris

Dr. Lucien Brouha, chief of the psychology section of the Haskell laboratory for toxicology and industrial medicine of E. I. duPont De Nemours & Co., Wilmington, Del., began presenting on November 3 a series of six lectures on recent advances in industrial physiology at the University of Paris. The lectures are sponsored by the university's schools of engineering and medicine, and are open to physicians, hygienists and employee group representatives of French industry, as wall as university students.

Dr. Brouha's lectures cover the influence of muscular work, plant environment and nutrition on workers' efficiency, the measure and control of industrial fatigue, and the organization and operation of industrial psychology research and training.

Dargavel Foundation Slated To Begin Operations Jan. 1

The John W. Dargavel Foundation, which was voted into existence at last year's convention of the National Association of Retail Druggists, is now scheduled to begin operations on January 1, NARD has announced. The foundation has the three following aims:—

(1) To make available to individual retail druggists funds to be used to assist them to reestablish their respective businesses which have suffered damages from fire, flood, tornado or other acts of God.

(2) To assist students of pharmacy to finance their professorial education.

(3) To provide relief in the form of outright gifts to individual druggists to help them through periods of emergency such as serious illness, accidents and similar situations which the recipients are unable at the time to finance for themselves.

Plans include a capital fund of $250,000 to carry out the first and second aims of the foundation and another fund for outright gifts for cases of emergency. The latter fund, to be derived from contributions in excess of $100,000 from retail druggists, will be administered by the foundation as a separate function. Albert C. Fritz is chairman and Frank W. Moudry is co-chairman of the foundation committee.

Steel Shipping Barrels Output In September Above That of August

September production of steel shipping barrels and drums on an average working-day basis, was less than 1 percent above that of August, and was 5 percent below the total for September of 1952, according to the Bureau of Census. During the month the industry turned out 1,950,491 heavy-type steel barrels and drums; 836,238 light-type steel barrels and drums, and 6,105,235 steel shipping packages, kegs and pails. This compares with 2,025,511 heavy-type shipping barrels; 755,287 light-type steel shipping barrels; and 5,705,994 steel shipping packages, kegs and pails in August.

Nat'l Petro-Chemicals Plant

—Continued from page 5

After extraction of hydrocarbons, the natural gas, unimpaired as fuel, is returned to the Panhandle Eastern lines and pumped through to consumers in Ohio and Michigan.

Petro's ethylene plant, reputedly the largest single unit of its kind ever built, can turn out 200,000,000 pounds a year. The synthetic alcohol unit can make 125,000 gallons a day of 192 proof alcohol, or about 25 percent of the country's pre-Petro synthetic output.

One of the two plants of National Distillers' U. S. I. Chemicals Division is a $7,000,000 unit to manufacture 50,000 tons of ammonia a year, some of which will be converted into nitrogen solutions widely used in fertilizer manufacture. The other is a $2,000,000 sulphuric acid plant which provides acid for the Petro alcohol manufacturing process.

A site at Petro is now being prepared for still another major unit. This will turn ethylene into polyethylene. Petro's first polyethylene unit will be in operation by the second quarter of 1955; initial production will be about 25,000,000 pounds a year, with further expansion scheduled for the ensuing two or three years.

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MERCURY CYANIDE
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LEAD CYANAMIDE
AMMONIUM METAVANADATE
EPSOM SALTS, USP AND TECHNICAL
AMMONIUM PERSULPHATE
POTASSIUM PERSULPHATE
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SOCMA Hears Wagner

—Continued from page 5

the association's members, could make more efficient use of the remaining part of their research dollar. The aggregate contribution which the industry could make to the welfare of the country and the strength of our domestic economy in this way would be increased even beyond the awe-inspiring records already attained through the industry's research program," the speaker stated.

"Such a program could be administered through a research committee which could gather the views of the industry's chemists regarding the areas of basic research suitable for attention. Through grants-in-aid to universities and private laboratories, through the establishment of fellowships at universities, and by financing scholarships and establishing other rewards the association could provide a comprehensive program of basic research. Such a program, without the inefficiency and waste involved in the uncoordinated efforts of many individual chemical companies working separately in the field of basic research, could produce the greatest ultimate benefits to the American public, to the members of our industry, and to the strength of our national economy in the uncertain years which lie ahead."

Pointing out that research and production achievements in the industry have "already led America out of the age or iron and steel into the age of chemistry," Dr. Wagner said, "we now may be holding the key to riches which could be spread over our nation and to our people marking the latter half of this century as the "golden age" of chemistry. Let us not underestimate our power to do so. More efficient use of our research dollar may be the beginning. Do we have the vision to use that key and open the way to the unsurpassed opportunities of the future?"

Foreign Trade Council

—Continued from page 7

of distinguished contribution to the advancement of American foreign trade, will be presented this year to Eugene Holman, president, Standard Oil Company (New Jersey), who will address the world trade dinner Wednesday evening.

Recommendations adopted by the convention on United States foreign economic policy are to be issued Wednesday morning. Edgar W. Smith, vice president, General Motors Overseas Operations, is chairman of the final declaration committee which will prepare recommendations for consideration of the convention.

Special forum sessions, with discussion assisted by panels of experts, will provide information and ideas to company executives in connection with the following subjects:—Financing of international trade; merchandising, transportation and insurance; American direct investments abroad; education (preparation for careers in foreign trade); current trade questions, and taxation of income from foreign sources.

J. Peter Grace, jr., president of W. R. Grace & Co., New York, will preside at the Americas luncheon, to be held today. George F. James, chairman of the NFTC tax committee and a director of Standard-Vacuum Oil Company, will preside at the tax session on Wednesday.

Krumbhaar Issues New Catalog

Krumbhaar Chemicals, Inc., has published a new catalog describing its complete line of synthetic resins. Copies are available on request to Krumbhaar Chemicals, 24-30 Jacobus avenue, South Kearney, N. J.

ADMA Section Maps Drug Research Role

—*Continued from page 7*

better use of it. It must be dug out by analysis of averages of a number of years, considering new or improved products.

The index of returns should comprise cost savings over one year for both, 2 percent of net sales of an improved product over two years, 3 percent of net sales of a new product after it begins to make money. The index is to be compared with the cost of the project, with due consideration for any necessary capital investment. Such evaluating is a rewording practice and an excellent guide, said Dr. Womer, but it is not applicable to basic or exploratory research.

Stimulation for Research

In a well received dissertation on "Scientific Personnel—How to Stimulate Productivity and Creativeness," Dr. F. F. Bradshaw, president of Richardson, Bellows, Henry & Co., New York consultants in personnel and human relations, presented the following ten clues to increased productivity and job satisfaction among technical and research persons in industry, based on studies in four companies, covering several thousand technical employees and in comparison with non-technical groups:—

I. Review and revise pay policies to provide adequate recognition of the ability, training, and contribution to profit of technical personnel.

II. Create a company climate affording recognition for technical personnel proportionate to ability and contribution in comparison with other salaried groups.

III. Implement policies for systematic evaluation of performance and communication of the results. Be sure they know top management knows how well they do their work.

IV. Systematically keep them informed about the company's policies, plans, and condition.

V. Be sure technical personnel are afforded adequate facilities for getting their work done, or that they fully understand the reasons for delays and deficiencies.

VI. Minimize as far as possible the amount of paper work and procedural red-tape required of technical staffs, particularly avoiding conflicting demands of red-tape and deadlines.

VII. Afford key personnel some subordinate staff assistance on which they can count.

VIII. Minimize haphazard hit-and-miss assignments, emphasizing the definite assignment of project responsibility and staff and facilities control.

IX. Provide regular meetings, properly organized, providing opportunity for informed raising of topics by all the members, and including discussion of company policies and plans.

X. Afford technical personnel opportunity for informal off-the-job contact with their peers in science.

Largely similar advice was offered by Francis Chilson, industrial consultant, speaking after the dinner. He, however, spoke chiefly from the negative angle, advising the discontinuance of a variety of policies and practices which he said were all too common.

General Sources of Information

A summary of the work of the Chemical-Biological Coordination Center of the National Research Council was presented by Dr. Edwin J. DeBeer, of Burroughs, Wellcome & Co., Tuckahoe, N. Y., in the unavoidable absence of Dr. Karl F. Heumann, director of the Center. Availability of the Center's facilities was set forth in more detail in a distributed brochure as follows:—

The center will attempt to provide answers to submitted questions if:—

1. The request is made by an authorized scientist, i.e., one associated with an educational, industrial, or governmental institution, and the answer is required in connection with a laboratory or literature investigation.

2. The request concerns chemical biological date—or sources of chemicals needed in biological investigations. It should be noted that the center does not prepare code sheets from articles concerned only with the synthesis of compounds nor from articles which report the results of biological studies in which chemicals are not used. Furthermore, the center does not abstract articles which report biological data on ill-defined chemicals and mixtures. To merit abstracting the articles must describe the study of chemicals which are reasonably pure even though their structures may be unknown. The center also does not abstract articles describing the normal metabolism of biological organisms or articles describing chemicals normally present in the diet or culture medium whose nutritive values are well established.

3. The request does not require preparation of a complete bibliography. This limitation is imposed because the center does not wish to compete with the services already provided by many libraries. However, in documenting the answers which the center provides to the submitted questions, a limited number of leading references will generally be given.

4. The request is clear, concise, and not subject to misinterpretation. Thus, if the center is requested to provide certain biological data on a given compound, and its derivatives or "and its analogs," it is necessary that the questioner indicate the specific structures on which he desires information. This precludes an arbitrary decision by the center as to which structures to include and exclude in the preparation of an answer. Similarly, a request for toxicity data should state, generally or specifically, the organism or organisms to be included in the search and the type of toxicological data desired.

The address of the center is at the National Research Council, 2101 Constitution avenue, Washington 25.

Information on laboratory animals contained in the reference files of Kettering Institute at the University of Cincinnati was outlined to the biochemistry-pharmacology committee by Dr. J. S. Cass, of the institute. There was a feeling that means of expanding the general availability of that information should be studied. There was also a feeling in the same committee that similar attention might usefully be given to the collection of data in the general area of new drug development.

Human Relations Course

A brief report on the section's course in human relations was given by Dr. W. Furness Thompson, of Smith, Kline & French Laboratories, Philadelphia. Forty persons attended the five-day sessions, studying ten cases under the presentation of Prof. Howell, of the Harvard School of Business. It was at least tentatively decided that the course be repeated in May, 1954.

Presentations and discussions by members of the section of the various agenda of the several component committees were comprehensive and informative. One of the most valuable contributions in that area had to do with "Problems in Human Pharmacology." The major aspects were presented by Dr. M. L. Tainter, of the Sterling - Winthrop Research Institute, Rensselaer, N. Y., and Dr. M. L. Winter, of G. D. Searle & Co., Chicago.

Their comment on the relationship of the pharmacologist and the medical director and the laboratory and clinical processes respectively involved was informatively supplemented by comment on the roles and relationships of the teaching hospital and the public hospital respectively by Dr. R. L. Berg, of the research committee of Massachusetts General Hospital, Boston, and Dr. Henry Brill, assistant commissioner in the New York State Department of Mental Hygiene. The consideration of the fundamentally important topic contributed much to mutual understanding among the several professional groups with which it has to do.

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Botanical Drugs, Spices, Gums

The trend of the botanicals market continued upward last week with seeds and spices contributing to the bulk of the price activity. Anise seed, which has been extremely scarce in recent weeks, a situation which was expected to continue until new crops come in, was advanced 10 cents per pound for Turkish quality. Czech seed was upped 3 cents per pound but was quoted on a nominal basis. Higher shipping prices on cardamom, reported earlier, were reflected last week in increased spot quotations on the fancy, bleached, A and medium qualities. These two grades were increased 15 cents per pound, on spot. Other grades held unchanged. French celery seed continued to firm with an advance of 3 cents being reported over prior quotations. Amounts of this seed offered for shipments have been small, accounting for the strengthening price pattern. Contrariwise, Indian celery seed declined ½ cent.

Vanilla beans continued to firm with Bourbon and Mexican beans advancing 25c. Tahiti beans were up 50c. on a nominal quotation. Mace continued to firm following an advance in the preceding week's quotations. The increase on Siauw, No. 1 quality last week amounted to 4 cents per pound.

Price declines in botanicals were more numerous than the advances but were not as great, for the most part. Czech fennel seed, light, declined 5 cents. Another grade showing a decline was Indian fennel seed, which was off 1½ cents. Dutch caraway showed some slight weakness, dropping ¼ cent. Moroccan and Roumanian coriander seed were lower, the former by ¼ cent and the latter, ½ cent. Moroccan fenugreek seed was ¼ cent per pound lower than previously.

Ceylon cinnamon, No. 2, further declined, being quoted 1 cent per pound less. "0000" grade was unchanged. Zanzibar clove was off 2 cents. Batavia cassias showed some weakness, dropping ½ cent on all grades. Niger seed was quoted ½ cent lower while Turkish red pepper fell 2 cents per pound with the appearance of new crop material.

In botanical drugs, there was not much activity reported. The Armistice Day holiday served to interrupt the trading week. On most botanicals for which gathering was poor this past Summer, inventories continued to decrease. The anticipated squeeze on these items has not, for the most part, been felt in any notable degree, to date. As Winter approaches, however, dealers expect that prices on many of these items will reflect the growing shortage.

Balsams

Peru—Demand was routine and supplies ample for inquiry. Prices continued without change.

Tolu—The market was generally quiet and without feature. Prices were steady and inquiry was fair, on the whole. The current quotation on this article ranged from $2.50 to $3.25, depending upon seller.

Barks

Cocillana — Supplies of this material continued extremely short. Demand was strong but was not being fully met in view of the tight supply situation. Prices remained nominal.

Sassafras—Demand continued slow on this item in line with the trend of recent weeks. Prices remained steady.

Wild Cherry—The market showed seasonal activity on this item last week. Supplies were on the short side as a result of the poor gathering made this past Summer. Prices were firm and expected to hold steady or to advance further as the cold weather progresses and demand is stepped up on cold remedies of which wild cherry bark is an ingredient.

Beans

Vanilla—Spot prices on vanilla beans advanced last week. Bourbon variety was upped 25c. in addition to the Mexican grades, which were advanced a similar amount. Tahiti beans were advanced 50c. nominally. From all indications, the most optimistic indications for the 1953/54 Madagascar crop still remain around 150 tons. Combined with the preceding crop, this would make about a 300 ton yield of vanilla beans from this source for the two year period. Vanilla prices are expected to continue to advance in view of the world wide crop situation and the sustained demand for the bean both here and abroad. Reports from Madagascar have been of a very poor flowering period for this year's vanilla crop. Flowering during the August to October period had been very poor according to reports from the source. The vines were reportedly growing very vigorously to the detriment of flowering or budding. The future for vanilla prices was expected to see the continuance of high prices for some time, it was said.

Berries

Juniper—Demand for this article was said to be fairly brisk. Supplies were adequate for current demand with prices ranging from 18c. to 22c.

Flowers

Elder—Demand continued routine on this item. Supplies were reported to be ample for current requirements and were expected to continue in the immediate future. Prices ranged from 30c. to 40c. per pound.

Gums

Karaya—While the market was not considered strong by those in the trade, it was reportedly steady and showing little change. Prices on the No. 1 grade ranged from 30c. to 35c. while No. 2 was quoted at 24c. to 28c. and No. 3 at 19c. to 21c.

Herbs and Leaves

Grindelia Robusta—There was no noticeable change in market conditions on this item last week. Prices were currently quoted at 44c. per pound.

Catnip—Demand for catnip leaves continued routine. Supplies were reported ample to meet current inquiry.

Thyme—Demand was noted to be somewhat on the uptrend as a result of seasonal influences. Prices held steady, however.

Seeds

Anise—Anise seed prices continued to mount as supplies here dwindled. Turkish seed jumped 10c. per pound last week

Price Trends

Advanced

Drugs

None

Other Articles

Anise, Czech, 3c. per lb.
Turkish, 10c. per lb.
Cardamom, fancy, bleached, A, 15c. per lb.
medium, 15c. per lb.
Celery seed, French, 3c. per lb.
Dillseed, dewhiskered, ¼c. per lb.
Mace, 4c. per lb.
*Vanilla beans, Bourbon, 25c. per lb.
Mexican, whole, 25c. per lb.
cut, 25c. per lb.
Tahiti, 50c. per lb.

Reduced

Drugs

None

Other Articles

Caraway seed, Dutch, ¼c. per lb.
Cassia, Batavia, ½c. per lb.
Celery seed, Indian, ½c. per lb.
Cinnamon, Ceylon, No. 2, 1c. per lb.
Clove, Zanzibar, 2c. per lb.
Coriander, Moroccan, ¼c. per lb.
Roumanian, ½c. per lb.
Fennel, Czech, light, 5c. per lb.
Indian, 1½c. per lb.
Fenugreek, Moroccan, ¼c. per lb.
Niger seed, ½c. per lb.
Pepper, red, Turkish, 2c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Nov. 14, 1952
112.45	112.40	111.79	103.53

(*For Current Prices see page 9*)

* Obtained too late for index calculation.

Imports Detained by FDA

Week ended November 6

New York

Arnica flowers, 16 bags: filthy, inula substituted for arnice.
Cloves (2 lots), 160 bales: filthy.
Chamomile flowers (2 lots), 140 bales: filthy.
Ginger, 42 bags: insects.
Lemon oil (2 lots), 8 cases and 3 drums: adulterated with a foreign oil.
Mace (5 lots), 63 cases: filthy.
Origanum leaves, 166 bags: filthy.
Black pepper, 80 bags: moldy.
Rosemary leaves (3 lots), 136 bales: filthy.
R. Serpentina root, 100 cases: moldy.

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

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over the level of the preceding week and was quoted at 26c. Czech material was 3c. per pound higher and was currently quoted at 28c., on a nominal basis. Mexican and Spanish material remained on a nominal quotation basis.

Caraway—Dutch caraway eased off ¼c. last week. The current quotation on this seed ranged from 10¾c. to 11c.

Cardamom—Higher shipping prices on this article which were reported earlier were reflected in a 15c. boost in spot prices last week. Fancy, bleached, A quality was currently listed at $3.25 per pound while medium quality was quoted at $2.95. Other qualities remained unchanged.

Celery—French celery seed continued to advance last week. The current price was 47c., a jump of 3c. over the preceding week. Indian celery seed was down ½c. to 20½c.

Coriander—Moroccan material was down ¼c. from earlier levels, last week. Roumanian seed was off ½c. Current quotations on he former ranged from 6¾c. to 7c. per pound while the latter was offered at the same price levels.

Cumin—Iranian cumin was reduced ½c. last week in addition to a similar reduction in the Turkish material. Iranian seed was quoted from 13½c. to 14c. while Turkish was ranged ½c. per pound lower.

Dill—Dewhiskered seed advanced ¼c. per pound last week to 16c. to 16½c. The natural seed remained unchanged at 14c. to 14½c.

Fennel—Czech fennel, light quality, took a drop of 5c. per pound last week. Medium quality was unchanged. The current range was from 18c. to 20c. on the light grade. Indian seed was off 1½c. per pound and ranged from 14½c. to 15c.

Fenugreek—Moroccan fenugreek seed declined ¼c. to 7c. per pound last week. Demand was routine, according to trade sources.

Niger—Niger seed showed some weakness last week a decline of ½c. was noted. The current range on this article was from 11½c. to 12c. per pound.

Spices

Cassia—The market was somewhat weaker last week with all grades of Batavia declining ½c. per pound. Batavia cuttings were currently selling at 15c. per pound while shortstick, cracked were pegged at 16c. and longstick, cracked, at 1c. per pound higher.

Saigon grades were unchanged. All medium were quoted at 65c. and broken at 60c. No prices were reported for the all thin grade.

Cinnamon—Ceylon No. 2 cinnamon was down 1c. last week. The current schedule on this grade ranged from 38c. to 39c. per pound. Demand was routine according to most trade reports. The "0000" grade was quoted at 47c., remaining unchanged from earlier quotations.

Clove—There were no prices reported for Ceylon. Zanzibar was off 2c. from preceding week's levels with current quotations ranging from $1.03 to $1.05 per pound.

Ginger—African ginger was quoted at 13c. to 13½c. Jamaica No. 1 was pegged at 19c. to 20c. while No. 2 grade was 13½c. to 14c. and No. 3, 12½c. to 13c. Split Nigerian ranged from 10c. to 10½c. per pound.

Mace—East India grades continued quite firm as replacements were reported to be very limited. With a good consuming season in sight, some trade observers predicted continued strengthening in top grades. Siauw No. 1 quality advanced 4c. per pound last week, indicating the strengthening trend.

Nutmeg—East India grades continued strong since replacements in nutmegs were said to be limited. Top qualities may be expected to continue their strong trend, in view of the excellent consuming season coming up. West India nutmegs were in fair supply but the differential between the East and West Indias has broadened. West Indias were therefore more attractively priced to the consumer.

Paprika—There were reports that licenses on Spanish paprika have been issued and shipments of the new crop were due shortly. The Spanish crop was somewhat late this year, according to some trade sources. Spanish material, on spot, was currently quoted at 46c. to 47c. per pound. No prices were available on the Czech.

Pepper—Demand here seemed fairly active on the decline, but once prices showed signs of recovery, the activity quickly terminated. On the whole, the action of the market indicated that holders in India were making preparations for the marketing of the new crop. They no longer are willing to sit on the sidelines waiting for buyers to reach their levels. They have been accepting orders near the market, and only refuse when the bids are cut back drastically. Following the initial decline, prices steadied, and it is a question whether India has sold enough of its current holdings to maintain its present level.

One important factor that will begin to play a more dominant role in the course of values from now on is that the seasonal demand here should begin to taper off by the middle of December. The present outlook is that supplies on spot and enroute are adequate, thus no shortages should develop in this period. It is doubtful that other markets can absorb any large quantities from India after having recently purchased Sarawak in volume. The Indian market is faced with the problem of generating its own strength which is a difficult operation at best, according to trade quarters.

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Essential Oils, Other Aromatics

Business in essential oils and aromatic chemicals was satisfactory to most observers. Tonnage was about the same as during the same period of the previous year. Prices, however, continued to be so low as to offer difficulties to many in the trade. The weeks events resulted in further reductions in a number of important oils, and the index fell off 0.38 point, to stand at 146.57.

Clove oil from buds was lowered, bringing a large measure of relief to consumers from the high prices to be found on the market during the previous months of the year. The reductions in USP clove oil were made possible by lowered costs for the raw material. Vetiver oil made sizable reductions for the Bourbon and for the Java varieties. The declines followed the falling off of the replacement market in this material, and the oil was expected to show further weakening rather than hold its own.

Wormseed oil turned easier on replacement. With the output from the year's crop above expectations, holders in the country maintained easier views, which were reflected in the price schedule for the oil. Peppermint and spearmint were steady, and any changes in prices for these oils were expected to be upward. Pimento berry and eucalyptus oil were down slightly. Palmarosa oil advanced on spot, reflecting a slightly stronger position. Most quotations for this oil were unchanged, however, and very little overall increase was possible.

Messina lemon oil was raised from one source, and appeared to be in a tight position, by reason of sharply reduced holdings at the source. Little oil of a superior quality was expected from that source until after the first of the year. Cajeput and birchtar oils made small gains, but showed no tendency to advance further. The recent price gains made by citronella oil at the source were maintained, and affected the market for derivatives. Some producers of aromatic derivatives were quoting on direct orders only. Argentine lemon oil was offered from one dealer, marking the first time the material has been available from that country.

Changes in shipping prices from the source were small in number during the past ten-day period. Increases were noted only in lavandin oil. Materials reduced included Japanese eucalyptus, Bourbon geranium, South American petitgrain, pimento leaf, and both Bourbon and Haitian vetiver oils.

Price Trends

Advanced

Oil, birchtar, crude, 5c. per lb.
Cajeput, redistilled, 5c. per lb.
Lemon, USP, Messina, 25c. per lb.
Palmarosa, 15c. per lb.

Reduced

Oil, clove, USP, $1.35 per lb.
Eucalyptus, NF, 80-90%, 3c. per lb.
Pimento berry, 5c. per lb.
Vetiver, Bourbon, $1.90 per lb.
Java, $2.50 per lb.
Wormseed, $1 per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Nov. 14, 1952
146.57	146.95	147.64	167.12

(*For Current Prices see page 9*)

Essential Oils

Bay—Business over the past week was done at previously established prices. Trade sources expected no immediate change in the price situation. Supplies, as well, were in an approximately unchanged position. The demand for the material encountered in the trade has been reported as close to usual levels, and has been met from stocks without pinch. Prices for Puerto Rican material ranged from $1.45 per pound and up, depending upon the grade and the supplier of the material.

Bergamot — Prices remained steady, while some uncertainty affected the market for this oil. The recent floods in the growing areas of Italy were thought to have ruined at least some of this years' production, but no definite information as to how much damage had been done was yet available. Prices ranged upward from $10.50 per pound.

Birchtar—The price range of crude oil, quoted previously from a low of $1.75 per pound, was moved up to a new low of $1.80. Other quotations for the material remained unchanged, and the increase was not expected to become widespread. Rectified oil was still available from one source at $2.50 per pound.

Bois de Rose—Business was reported as done at $3.95 per pound during the past week, maintaining the price range in effect previously. The trade expected to find little variation in quotations for this oil in the immediate future.

Cajeput—The low-of-the-range price for redistilled oil moved up 5c. during the past week, while material of the technical variety was unchanged. The market for this oil remained on the firm side, with supplies reported to be adequate but far from excessive. The shipping price has shown no variations over the past weeks.

Caraway—Prices were inclined to be unstable, and to vary almost from day to day. The latest quotations available at the end of the week ranged from a low of $2.60 per pound. Prices for the oil inclined to remain very little above the shipping price.

Citronella—Gains registered recently in the shipping prices of Ceylon and Formosan material were held during the past weeks, strengthening the spot market. While spot goods were offered in some quarters at 50c. per pound, in drum lots, this quotation was under the majority of prices. Firmer views at the source, rather than an increased demand in this country, was reported to be the prime cause of the strength in this item.

Clove—Prices for USP oil continued to descend rapidly. A quotation of $5.15 per pound for bud oil was offered, establishing a new low-of-the-range for this oil, and setting the lowest price at which it had been offered during the year. Lower costs for the raw material were cited as the paramount reason for the declining market quotations for bud oil. The reductions had been expected for some time, since during the first three quarters of the year the raw material costs had made the oil almost prohibitive in price to many consumers.

Dillweed—The price reductions in effect earlier have been largely removed from the market. Over the past week material was offered from $3.85 and up, with the price varying according to the grade, whether of a low or high percentage, of the oil. A continued firm outlook for this oil was expected in the trade.

Eucalyptus — The minimum price for material in the 80-90 percent range was shaded by 3c. per pound from one direction in the past week, bringing the new figure down to 82c. per pound. No change was recorded for oil of the 70-80 percent grade. Inquiry was reported as running to seasonal levels.

Geranium—No further changes in the shipping price of Bourbon oil was noted over the past week, and the range of quotations for spot sales remained steady, as well. The market appeared to be on the firm side for both Bourbon and Algerian material, and any changes in the immediate future would be in an upward direction, trade sources stated.

Ginger—A price of $10 per pound remained the low-of-the-range, while from another source, a reduction resulted in a quotation of $10.50. A moderate inquiry was reported, but no difficulty was experienced on the part of dealers in maintaining shipping schedules.

Grapefruit—Not much material was available in stock, but the price of the item has remained steady nevertheless. A minimum of $2.90 per pound remained the lowest offer at which material was available on spot. No easing of the tight supply position of this oil was expected for the immediate future. However, inquiry has been moderate, according to trade sources, and was not expected to increase sharply in the coming weeks.

Juniper Tar—The earlier minimum quotation of 42c. per pound was repeated from another supplier during the past week, demonstrating the stability of the item at the present time. Inquiry has held to the amounts considered average in the trade, with little additional consumer demand noted over the past week. Spot stocks were thought to be ample for most demands and there appeared to be little indication of any shortage in the immediate future.

Lavandin—The price of $1.95 per pound, reported during the previous week, was maintained and represented the current minimum. Supplies of material abroad were reported to be ample at the present, which was one of the chief reasons for the currently depressed price level. A price rise had been expected in the trade some thirty to sixty days ago, but in spite of the

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

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advances effected by some dealers, a general increase in prices failed to materialize and some of the advances, in turn, were not maintained.

Lavender—Although the supply outlook was reported as not so bright as for lavandin, pries held steady at both edges of the range. A quotation of $2.50 was maintained as the low-of-the-range for 30-32 percent material. 38-40 percent grade was priced from $5.25, while material in the 40-42 percent range was priced from $5.60.

Lemon—Messina oil prices exhibited a continuation of the upward tendency, pricewise, observed over the past weeks. An earlier minimum quotation of $6.75 per pound was raised by 25c. A shortage of high quality oil at the source was reported to be the chief cause of the added strength. Reports from trade sources in Italy stated that the shortage would remain unrelieved until after the first of the year. In the meantime, California material was steady within a range of $7.10 to $7.50 per pound, the price depending upon brand and supplier. The low-of-the-range quotation for domestic oil was met by another source during the past week.

Lemongrass—Both Indian and Central American material were steady on the replacement price list. Spot material was offered from 95c. per pound and up, depending upon supplier and grade of material concerned. The price outlook was reported to be for continued offerings at the current market levels, according to trade sources.

Lime—The supply position of Mexican oil was felt to be better than had been expected some thirty to forty-five days ago. Some shortage of material for shipment existed, but this was spotty and was confined to certain localities, it was reported in the trade. Prices reflected the stability of the supply position and made no significant changes over the past week. Distilled Mexican material was priced from $5.25 per pound, and distilled West Indian, from $5.90.

Neroli—The market remained without feature, pricewise. Flower oil was priced from $160 per pound, and covered a comparatively wide price range.

Ocotea Cymbarum—Dealers familiar with the conditions at the source stated that no factors to change the price levels have been noted of late. Quotations for spot goods ranged upward from 70c. per pound during the past week.

Orange—Distilled oil was quoted from 40c. per pound, a price that this grade has maintained over the past weeks. Expressed, California oil ranged from 76c. to $1.25 per pound, depending upon maker. Florida material was offered from 68c. Demand from consumers has been well sustained ever since the end of the heavy consuming season, and the trade saw no reasons to expect a letup during the balance of the year. Messina oil was priced from $3.85 and up, but attracted comparatively little interest on the market, chiefly by reason of the price difference between it and domestic oil.

Palmarosa—A price advance of 15c. per pound on spot sales was made from one quarter. The increase was said to be an adjustment to the replacement costs, and was not an indication of an overall firming on spot, as no advances during the past week were noted in other directions.

Patchouli—The source formerly maintaining the low-of-the-range quotation of $7.50 lowered its price 25c. From other sources, prices remained unchanged. The minimum quotation for spot goods has fluctuated rather rapidly over the past weeks, but the overall price pattern has been less inclined to make sudden ups and downs.

Peppermint — A market report issued recently in the trade contains the statement that peppermint oil, while below old crop prices, has a definite firm tendency with supplies reported somewhat under those of last year's production. Prices for natural oil were noted from a minimum of $4.50 per pound, with the low-of-the-range for redistilled, USP, material ranging from $4.90.

Pimento—Berry oil was down 5c. from an earlier low-of-the-range quotation of $4.40. The revised minimum was said to have resulted from an easier attitude at the source and was expected to be maintained for the immediate future, as opposed to some price reductions, which have been of a more temporary nature. Leaf oil on spot was quoted from $2.35, unchanged from the low price of the previous week. Inquiry was held up reasonably well for this item, trade sources stated.

Rosemary — In spite of continued attemps in Spain to strengthen the price of this item, quotations for spot material on the local scene have made relatively little change. USP material was offered from 75c. per pound, and technical grade prices ranged from 60c.

Rue—A price increase of 10c. per pound was effected in the earlier minimum quotation. This change brought the low quotation up to $1.80 per pound. The change was reported to reflect firmer prices encountered on replacement. However, as an item of relatively small use in the trade, the change was of less importance than a price change in any of the larger volume oils would be.

Sage — Dalmation oil remained quite firm, with little material offered from the source. Spot sales were transacted at prices ranging upward from $7.30 per pound. Inquiry for available material was reported as quite good. Spanish oil tended to become somewhat firmer in sympathy with Dalmatian material, but over the past

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week the Spanish item was still available on spot from 90c. per pound.

Sandalwood—There were some indications of a weakening in quotations for this oil, but over the past week they had not materialized. Prices ranged upward from $9.25 per pound.

Spearmint—Prices remained well below the level in effect up until the arrival of the new crop material, when a reduction was noted from almost all suppliers. As yet, the reductions had not been effaced, although some firming was looked for by trade observers. However, few in the trade expected prices to climb back up to the levels reached before the new crop appeared, as these prices were felt to have been abnormally high. Last week's price range extended upward from $5.75 per pound.

Sweet Birch—Northern material occupied a range from $4.95 to $9.50 per pound, and made few changes in either price or supply status over the past week. Southern material was quoted within a range from $2 to $3.

Vetiver—Sizeable price reductions were made in Bourbon and Java oil. The former was lowered to a minimum of $16 per pound, down $1.90 from the lowest quotations recorded in the week previous. Java material dropped $2.50 per pound, putting the low-of-the-range at $22.50. Haitian was offered from $13, a price that had been offered earlier. Prices at the source have dropped recently, and the market for spot material has become accordingly weak. Currently this material is not holding its own, but is continuing the downward trend, it was stated in trade circles.

Wormseed—Prices were off sharply last week, dropping to a minimum of $5.50 per pound. The earlier low had been $6.50. The arrival of new crop oil was held responsible for the decline, since production exceeded the amount of the previous year's output and caused holders in the country to lower their expectations.

Aromatic Chemicals

Diacetyl—Production of this aromatic has been maintained at substantially the rates of previous weeks, enabling consumers to obtain their requirements without difficulties. No changes in price schedules were expected in the immediate future. Quotations ranged upward from $4.50 per pound.

Hydroxycitronellol—One supplier last week stated that its prices would be quoted on direct orders only, because of the unsettled situation existing in citronella oil derivatives. With the cost of the oil rising at the source, and supplies there said to be somewhat under normal quantities, a strengthening market in derivatives was indicated. Most manufacturers maintaining price schedules for the material had not increased their quotations, but the rates were held from day to day only, and increases were a strong possibility in the near future.

Linalyl Acetate—The stabile situation over recent weeks in the supply of bois de rose oil has kept the derivatives of this material in an unchanged position both as to prices and as to supply. The 90-92% material was offered from $5.35 per pound and up, while the 96-98% grade ranged upward from $6.75. The petitgrain oil derivative was likewise offered in amounts ample for present market demands, and was expected to maintain a good supply position. Prices ranged from $3.90 per pound and were not expected to vary in the coming weeks, according to the makers.

Givaudan-Delawanna Announces Development of a Rose Specialty

Givaudan-Delawanna, Inc., New York, has announced that it now has available a new rose specialty which will be marketed under the trade name "Rosynthia." The new specialty can be used as an extender or as a substitute for natural otto of rose and rose de mai absolute, having their complementary qualities, it was said.

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Protective Coatings Materials

Bleached bonedry and refined shellac grades were increased in price last Friday, due to firmer market conditions both domestically and at Calcutta. Argentine casein continued its downward trend in price, due to the fact that domestic consuming mills still were not buying. Trade in pigments during the week continued dull and without feature. Lead and zinc were quiet, as well as most other dry colors. Nearly all producers reported the same situation: slightly slower demand, and plentiful material on hand.

Price schedules for nearly all synthetic resins were unaltered last week. Listings were judged steady, with an over-all trade picture characterized by moderate demand and good to plentiful supply. Research and development continued to be of major interest. New and varied uses were being found for silicone resins. Heretofore, these resins had been primarily used in electrical insulation. Recently, however, several developments of interest to the paint trade took place. Available for use were silicone-alkyd copolymers, as well as pure silicones for paint resin use. Methylcellulose was also being given new and wider application.

Plasticizers held at previously established listings last week. Drum differential price ranges still existed for some items, notably dibutyl phthalate, in which case at least one producer still held at ¼ cent under other manufacturers. Tricresyl phosphate and triphenyl phosphate continued to encounter large volume sales. Interest in the former was maintained owing to its use as a gasoline additive. Manufacturing facilities for tricresyl phosphate were increased eighty percent by one company recently, it was said. The market for natural resins was thought rather spotty during the past several days. Strong foreign buying interest was said to have kept prices firm. In this country, however, trade was limited strictly to a "hand to mouth" basis.

Prices held steady for orange grades of shellac. Demand in this country was regarded as firm, while Calcutta listings were classified as higher than previously. Relative calm characterized trade in fillers and inerts last week Market conditions were generally unchanged. Most suppliers reported that they had plenty of material on hand to satisfy a rather average consumer demand.

Cobalt soaps as yet failed to reflect the price increase in cobalt metal, and cobalt oxide pigment. The two-week-old increase for the latter two was expected to soon effect such materials as cobalt naphthenate, resinate, stearate, and tallate. Production of glue during September was somewhat under output for August, according to the Bureau of Census, while stocks of bone and hide glue dropped considerably. Prices for alphaterpineol, dipentene, and pine oil were reported to be holding steady. Demand was said to be normal for this time of year. Most material was readily obtainable.

Prime Pigments

Aluminum Paste and Powder—Quotations were without change during the week. Producers reported an average number of incoming orders. Enough was in stock to readily fill consumer needs. The Bureau of Census announces that 299,000 pounds of flaked aluminum powder were manufactured in September, as compared with 368,000 pounds produced in August, and 311,000 pounds made in September, 1952. Some 988,000 pounds of aluminum paste were made in September, as compared with 1,178,000 pounds manufactured in August. Output for September, 1952, totaled 832,000 pounds.

Black, Carbon—There was little noteworthy activity during the week. Prices held steady and without change. Demand was thought to have decreased slightly, but such a decline was considered a normal business trend. Supplies were available to fill all incoming orders.

Cadmium Colors—Supply and demand were judged about even by one source, who pointed out that any consumer orders within reason could be readily taken care of. Demand was reported good for CP colors, as well as cadmium lithopone pigments. Listings continued without revision.

Copper Oxide—Demand was slow for both red and black copper oxides during the week. Manufacturers expected present prices to continue unchanged. Stocks were ample enough to immediately fill orders.

Lead Pigments—Little of note occurred on the market during the week. All types were said to be moving steadily to normal inquiry. Quotations remained stable.

Nickel Oxide—Shortages still prevailed last week. Scarcity affected the market for this pigment, as well as for other nickel products. It was not known when the supply situation would improve. Prices were the same as in previous weeks. There was still not enough material to go around.

Synthetic Iron Oxides — Listings remained steady for all types. Enough supplies were on hand to promptly fill customer needs. Demand continued average.

Titanium Dioxide — Consumer interest was said to be moving at a steady rate during the week. Supplies were such that manufacturers could readily fill requirements. There were no changes in price.

Zinc Pigments—Trade was judged extremely quiet last week. All types were said to be moving, but to a demand under that of the past few months. It was pointed out that demand in general this year was running ahead of last year, but that so far, inquiry for the month of November was beneath that for November, 1952. The supply situation was thought very comfortable, with enough material available to easily fill customer needs.

Synthetic Resins

Ethylcellulose — Quotations established December 30, 1952, continued unchanged. Producers had enough stocks available to immediately fill consumer needs. Demand was said to be slightly under what it had been during the past few months. It did not seem likely to most observers that prices would change in the near future.

Melamines—Supplies continued to ease, as a recently struck plant got back into production. Customers could get about as much as they needed. Demand was regarded as steady. Listings were expected to remain the same.

Methylcellulose—One source noted that expanding uses were being found for this product in the pharmaceutical industry. It was also stated that methylcellulose was currently being used to a large extent as an ingredient in non-flammable paint removers. Production and stocks were considered sufficient enough to take care of moderate consuming demand during the week.

Phenolics—There were no reported changes in the general market situation. Demand continued in large volume. Production was able to keep ahead of call. Prices stayed the same.

Polystyrenes—Styrene latices for the point trade sold well during the week, it was reported. Demand was thought good, but running slightly under last year's levels. Output promptly filled incoming orders. One source felt that prices would not change, and would hold steady for some time to come.

Propyleneglycol Methylether — Prices continued the same, at 20c. per pound in carlots of drums, 21c. per pound in less carlots, and 18c. per pound in tankcars, all quotations on a delivered East basis. Prices were unchanged since July 27. Demand was thought slightly off. Supplies were ample enough to take care of consumers.

Pyroxylin Scrap—Prices underwent no significant change during the week. Demand still continued to exceed reserves in most cases. It was not known when the present shortage would be relieved, as continued variations in manufacture and styles affected the buildup of stocks.

Silicones—It was noted that sales of these resins to the paint trade were limited as yet, due to the relative newness of use in paint formulation. Sales in the Midwest were said to be going strong, while Eastern inquiry was as yet fairly unresponsive to the new silicone products, some of which were recently made available for use as paint resins. Silicone-

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

Price Trends

Advanced

Shellac, bleached, bonedry, 2c. per lb. refined, 2c. per lb.

Reduced

Casein, Argentine, 1c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Nov. 17, 1952
92.84	92.84	90.23	88.44

(*For Current Prices see page 9*)

in specialized maintenance finishes, it was said. There were also pure silicone blending resins on the market which could be blended with organic resins for desired effects.

Still in the laboratory stage, but quite promising, were foaming resins which would not burn or disintegrate when the direct flame of a bunsen burner was applied to them. Excellent qualities of heat resistance attributed to these resins suggested their use in insulation for safes, fire doors, and the like. One source pointed out that a great deal of weight could be eliminated by such usage. It was hoped that regular production of foaming types would begin soon.

Vinyl Butyrals—Good call for these resins was the main feature of trade during the week. Stocks were sufficient enough to take care of consumer needs. One observer felt that there were no price changes in sight.

Lacquer Materials

Dibutyl Phthalate—A drum differential price range still existed last week, although producers were all charging about the same price for tankcar quantities. Demand was said to be moving at a relatively strong pace. Most industry representatives felt that present production and stocks could readily take care of consumer needs.

Dicyclohexyl Phthalate—Sizable buying interest was encountered during the week. Observers felt that the present level of demand could be satisfied, but that supplies were just about in balance with inquiry. Prices continued unchanged.

Di-iso-octyl Phthalate — Manufacturers reported that they could readily fill all requirements. Prices were unchanged. Inquiry was said to have slowed somewhat during the past few months. Most sources felt, however, that this was a normal trend.

Dioctyl Phthalate—Inquiry was said to have decreased under levels of two months ago. Stocks were available to promptly fill orders. One source pointed out that demand for one or two other plasticizers, particularly dibutyl phthalate, was slightly above that for DOP.

Tricresyl Phosphate — The market was without significant change over the week. Quotations continued unaltered. Demand held steady, at what some sources felt was a lower level than usual. Stocks were readily available.

Triphenyl Phosphate—It was reported that this plasticizer has been moving well over the past few months. Most sources were encouraged by the present volume of orders. Existing production and stocks were capable of taking care of all consumer needs, it was said. Prices continued at levels reached some time ago.

Natural Resins

Copal Gum — Trade was considered quiet last week. The market was held firm by continued strong foreign buying. Inquiry in this country remained on an "immediate needs only" basis.

Dammar Gum—Domestic demand continued on a spot basis. Prices were unchanged, due primarily to strong inquiry from Europe and Japan. Most suppliers in this country were said to have enough material on hand to take care of buyers' requirements.

alkyd copolymers were obtainable for use

Shellac—Higher costs at the source of supply coupled with increasingly firm domestic demand for bleached grades, caused supplies in this country to raise prices 2c. per pound for both regular and refined bonedry types. Good domestic call was noted, particularly from floor wax manufacturers. Most sellers reported enough stocks available to fill consumer needs. Orange grades were thought to have improved considerably marketwise during the week. Prices were judged firm and unchanged.

Yacca Gum—Material went on selling at 6c. to 8c. per pound to a relatively spotty demand last week. Stocks were readily available.

Fillers and Inerts

Bentonite—There was little of note on the market during the week. Prices were without change. Sellers reported more than ample supplies on hand. Demand was given a normal classification.

Calcium Carbonate—Chalk and whiting prices were steady and unchanged. More than plentiful supplies were moving to a moderate consumption.

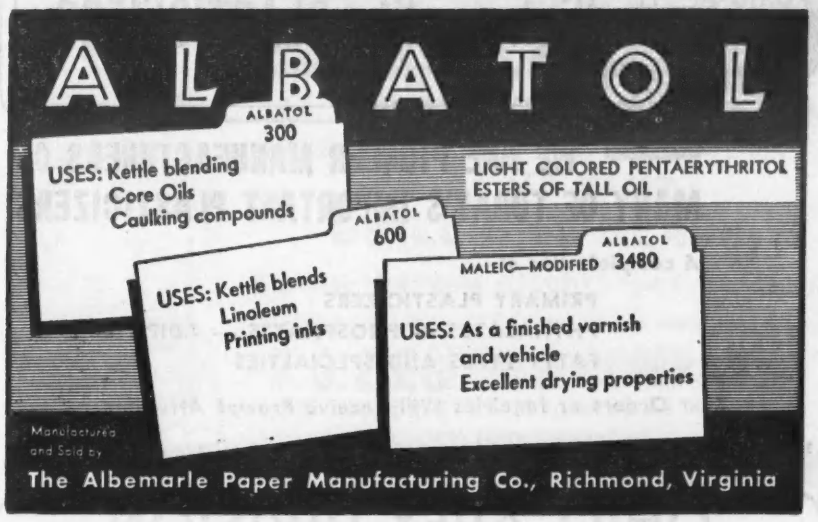
Rottenstone—Demand for this material was regarded as limited, but it was pointed out that small quantities were moving to a reasonably good call. Ex warehouse prices were 3c. per pound in five ton lots, and 4c. per pound in ton lots.

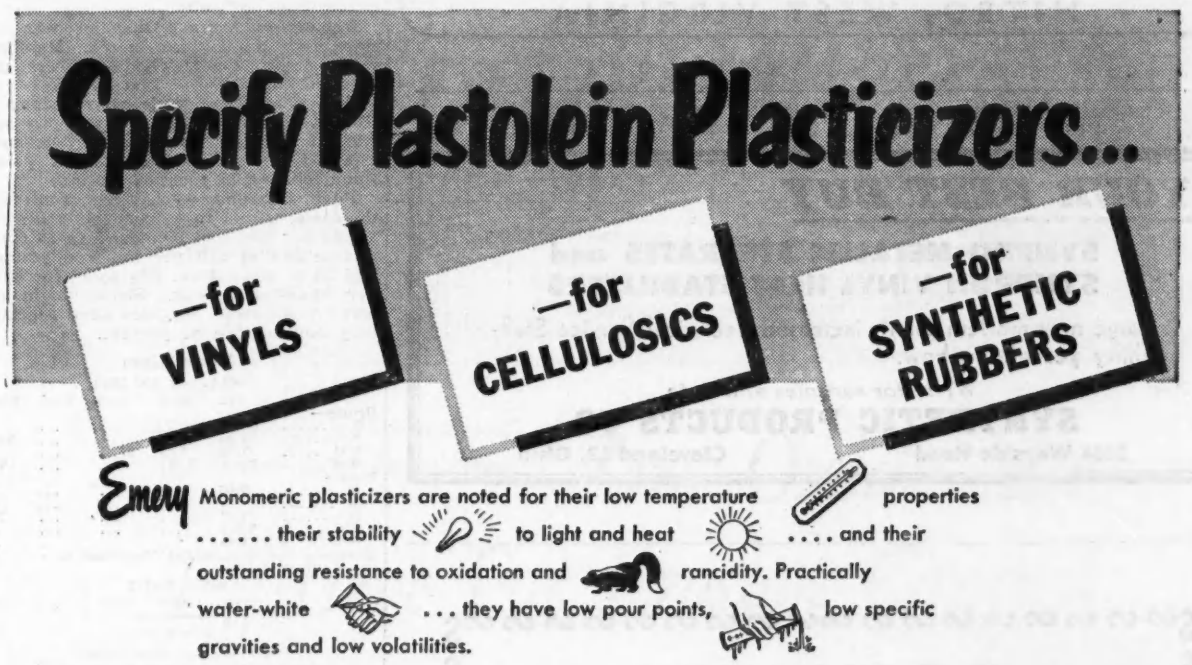
Tripoli — Average call was noted last week. There were no alterations in price. Most suppliers reported comfortable backlogs of material.

Miscellaneous Materials

Casein—Continued weakness in domestic trade forced prices lower during the week. Imported Argentine material sold for a duty paid price of from 20¾c. to 21½c. per pound, a 1c. per pound reduction from previous listings. The downward spiral of prices continued unabated as domestic consumers held off buying, preferring to operate with their own existing backlogs. What business was done consisted almost entirely of buying for immediate needs. Plenty of rain was reported for the producing areas of Argentina, eliminating any possibilities of scarcity at the source of supply caused by drought. New Zealand material was slated for reductions in price as well, the production season in that country having gotten underway. Domestic casein was considered unavailable, and without feature.

Cobalt Tallate—Although the price of metal rose 20c. per pound a short while ago, there were as yet no advances in price for this or other cobalt agents used in paint manufacture. Changes were expected soon, however, as some manufacturers felt that increased raw materials





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PLASTOLEIN 9058 DOZ
(di-2-ethylhexyl azelate)—a good all around basic plasticizer that also imparts excellent low temperature properties. Its outstanding combination of properties leads to its use in any vinyl product. Also advantageous for nitrile and GRS rubbers.

PLASTOLEIN 9057 DIOZ
(di-iso-octyl azelate) a good basic, primary plasticizer for all vinyl formulations. For all practical purposes, its performance is the same as that of Plastolein 9058 DOZ and both can be used interchangeably.

PLASTOLEIN 9055 DGP
(diethylene glycol dipelargonate)—a general purpose auxiliary plasticizer for imparting low-temperature flexibility, excellent "hand" and drape to vinyls. Also, an outstanding low-temperature plasticizer for Neoprene and Buna-N rubbers.

PLASTOLEIN 9250 THFO
(tetrahydrofurfuryl oleate)—a fatty type plasticizer of unusual stability, providing internal lubrication for superior processing. Also imparts excellent "hand" and drape to films and sheeting. Its relatively low cost makes it attractive for cellulosics, particularly nitrocellulose, and synthetic rubbers.

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prices would have to be passed along to the consumer. Stocks were plentiful, and moving to an evenly sustained demand.

Glue—The following statistics, released by the Bureau of Census, disclose the amount of glue produced and in stock for the months of August and September, 1953. Figures are in pounds.

August

	Production	Stocks*
Hide glue, total	4,831,881	19,202,776
Low grade	1,649,611	11,156,495
Medium grade	1,580,652	3,768,169
High grade	1,071,599	2,587,393
Extra high grade	530,019	1,690,717
Bone glue, total	4,108,480	15,821,527
Green	3,564,238	9,100,979
Extracted	544,242	6,720,548
Glue, total	8,940,361	35,024,303

September

	Production	Stocks*
Hide glue, total	4,141,756	3,890,612
Low grade	1,615,339	1,246,214
Medium grade	1,059,804	1,141,326
High grade	844,365	929,523
Extra high grade	622,248	573,549
Bone glue, total	4,611,186	5,227,724
Green	3,650,192	3,607,874
Extracted	960,994	1,619,850
Glue, total	8,752,942	9,118,336

* End of month.

Naval Stores

Alphaterpineol—Prices continued without change last week. Demand was considered well sustained. Producers reported that they could handle all incoming call without difficulty.

Dipentene—Average demand was encountered during the week. Reserves were ample. Price schedules were unchanged.

Pine Oil—There were no revisions of listings last week. Output promptly satisfied a generally slow consumer demand. There were no indications that prices would change in the near future.

Pitch, Burgundy — Listings continued the same, with 1 to 4 drum lots selling at $10.25 per hundred pounds, 5 to 19 drum lots selling at $10 per hundred pounds, and 20 or more drum lots going for $9.80 per hundred pounds. Slackness in demand was noted. Supplies were reported very comfortable at present.

Rosin, Gum

(USDA, per 100 lbs.)

	Fri.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thur.
Drums—					
K	$7.70	...	...	...	...
N	7.80	$7.75	...	...	$7.74
WG	7.93	7.85	$7.91	...	...
WW	7.92§	7.91§	...	...	7.98
Bags—					
K	7.65	...	...	...	...
M	...	7.65	...	...	...
N	7.65	...	...	...	7.67
WG	7.79§	...	...	...	...
WW	7.75	...	...	...	...

Tankcars (for week ended November 6)—K $7.30, 1,170*.

Sales, USDA

1,297*	1,345*	80*	...	523*

New York
(per 100 lbs., c.l., Friday)
B through N, $8.75, WW $8.90, WG $8.75.

Turpentine, Gum

(USDA, per gal., 7.2 lbs.)

Price	.5175	.515	.517§	...	...
Sales	4,000¶	15,400¶	40,000¶	...	...

New York, Friday, per gal., 7 lbs., tankcars, 59c., l.c.l. 70c.

*Drums equivalent. ¶Gallons. §Average price.

Titanium Plant Contract Awarded by Vitro Corp.

Vitro Corporation of America, New York, has awarded a contract for construction of titanium facilities being designed for Cramet, Inc., Chattanooga, Tenn., to Turner Construction Company, New York. Vitro is handling overall project management and engineering of the new plant under contract with Cramet.

The new plant, which will increase domestic production of titanium sponge by about 6,000 tons annually, is scheduled for partial production in 1954 and full production a year later. It is being built under agreement between the General Services Agency and Cramet, a subsidiary of Crane Co., Chicago. The major part of the titanium output will be channeled toward air force requirements.

Philadelphia Paint Technicians Meet Nov. 18 to Hear Howard on Resins

The Philadelphia Paint and Varnish Production Club will hold its pre-Thanksgiving meeting at 6:30 p.m., November 18 at the Engineers' Club. Harry Howard of Shell Chemical Corporation will present a paper on "The Latest Developments in Epon Resins, Including Use of Amine-Cured Resins and Epon Esters."

Vehicle Makers Meeting Set Nov. 18

The vehicle manufacturers' group of the New York Paint, Varnish and Lacquer Association will hold its next meeting November 18 at 6:30 p. m. at the Chemists' Club, 52 East 41st street, New York. Speaker will be Walter A. Henson of Dow Chemical Club, who will discuss "Vinyl Toluene—A New Spoke in the Vehicle Wheel."

Plasticizer for Vinyls Offered By Monsanto Phosphate Unit

Availability of a new low-cost, extender type plasticizer for vinyls, has been announced by Monsanto Chemical Company's phosphate division.

The new material, with a trade name of "HB-20," is a partially hydrogenated alkyl-aryl hydrocarbon. A water white, high boiling, and practically odorless liquid, the material also shows promise, it was said, for use as a plasticizer for polystyrenes, ethyl cellulose, and asphaltic compositions.

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Keystone Paint Introduces All-Purpose Color System

A new color system that is said to offer unlimited decorating possibilities for home and business was introduced last week by the Keystone Paint & Varnish Corporation, Brooklyn, N. Y. Called the "Key-Tint Customix Color System," it was described by Douglas C. Arnold, president of Keystone, as the first coloring material ever produced which is compatible with all types of paint products—whether oil, rubber, alkyd or varnish base.

Mr. Arnold said that "Key-Tint" solves a problem that has baffled the paint industry for years—that of producing a single coloring system that will match colors in all types of paints for all types of surfaces. A completely coordinated color scheme is thus possible for the first time, he pointed out.

He stressed particularly the importance of "Key-Tint" in view of the widespread use of rubber-base paints on walls and the requirement of matching the wall color on trim and accessories in other types of finishes, in line with today's decorative trends.

Several practical applications of Key-Tint in home decoration were given by Charles Burr LaMar, director of the New York branch of Carlhian & Barroux Freres, a member of the American Institute of Decorators, and consultant to the Keystone Paint & Varnish.

N.Y. Pigment Club Formed; Permut Is Acting President

The New York Pigment Club has been organized and acting officers have been chosen. Aaron Permut, Aula Chemicals, Inc., was made acting president and Emil Wick, General Dyestuff Corporation, was named acting secretary. Chosen for the by-laws committee were R. J. O'Brien, Collway Colors, Inc., as chairman, and M. Treade, Reichard-Coulston, Inc., and J. Posetzner, Ansbacher-Seigle Corporation.

The program committee has been formed with T. D. Mutaffis, General Aniline & Film Corporation, as chairman and including R. A. Stevens, C. K. Williams & Co. and P. Thomasset, Thomasset Colors, Inc. The next meeting of the club will be held November 12. The program will include a report by the by-laws committee.

Calco Chemical Posts To Hladky and Leary

Calco Chemical Division, American Cyanamid Company, Bound Brook, N. J., has appointed Emil Hladky assistant chief chemical engineer and Dr. T. S. Leary chief chemist of its chemical department.

Prior to his recent promotion, Mr. Hladky was with Calco's ultramarine plant in Newark, N. J. He previously served at the Piney River, Va., plant as chief engineer and assistant manager of the titanium dioxide department. Dr. Leary formerly held posts in Calco's chemical engineering department, central pilot plant and textile resin department.

Landers-Segal Appoints Two

Landers-Segal Color Company, Brooklyn, N. Y., has announced the appointment of two sales representatives. Robert E. Quick Company, Denver, Col., has been appointed for Colorado, Wyoming, Montana, Utah, Idaho, Arizona and New Mexico. Midwestern Sales Company, Kansas City, Mo., has been appointed representative for Missouri, Kansas, Iowa, South Dakota, Oklahoma, Arkansas and Nebraska. Both companies will handle sales of Landers dry colors, flushed colors and water dispersions.

Parsons Co. Adds Bowman

Thomas P. Bowman has joined Ralph M. Parsons Company, Los Angeles, as an assistant to Harry P. Broom, vice-president in charge of Parsons' New York office at 10 East 40th street. For the past eight years, Mr. Bowman had worked as a project engineer on oil refinery and chemical plant work.

Hercules Issues Technical Booklets

Hercules Powder Company, Wilmington, Del., has prepared two booklets, one dealing with the use of ethyl cellulose in speciality coatings and the other containing information about application for technical grade sodium carboxymethylcellulose. The booklet on ethyl cellulose contains starting formulations for many of the applications of the material, as well as information about the solvents and stabilizers used in ethyl cellulose coatings.

Hercules' booklet on its technical grade sodium carboxymethylcellulose, called "CMC-CT," describes applications of the material and contains information about its water solubility, suspending power adhesive and film-forming properties.

Yocum Faust Post Goes To Robert F. McClellan

Thomas A. Printon, president of Nopco Chemical Company, Harrison, N. J., has announced the appointment of Robert F. McClellan as vice-president and general manager of Yocum Faust, Ltd., London, Ontario, Canada, a Nopco subsidiary.

Mr. McClellan, since 1942, has been midwest district manager of Nopco, with headquarters in Chicago. His career at Nopco extends over twenty-five years. One of the new general manager's first duties will be directing the additions to the Canadian plant, plans for which are now under way.

Trade Briefs

Wagenman Paint Co., Cleveland, Ohio, has promoted Walter J. Carr to vice-president.

John S. Horn has joined the sales staff of American-Marietta Company, Chicago, in the synthetic resins division.

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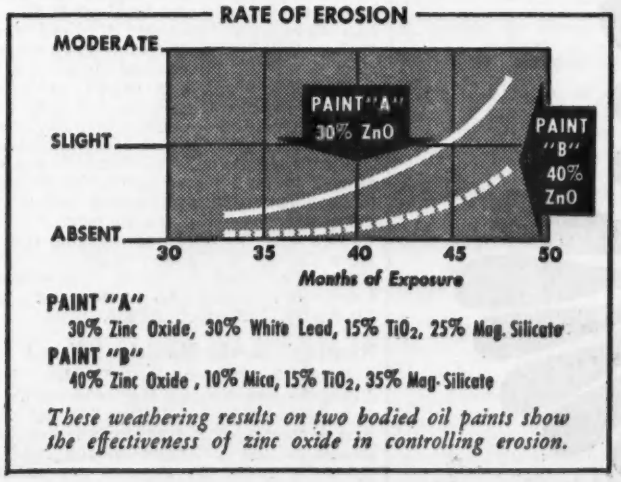
PAINT PROGRESS NEWS
A supplement to PAINT PROGRESS—the house organ issued by The New Jersey Zinc Company for over a decade to help the paint industry make better paint and promote paint sales.

Major Advance in Formulation of Outside House Paints Proves...

Zinc Oxide Most Effective For Erosion Control

THE marked improvement in performance of white and tinted outside house paints in recent years stems in large measure from the industry's development of the slowly-eroding type of finish—which provides self-cleansing properties, longer service life and better repaint surfaces.

Such paints consist of a skilful balance of zinc oxide with softer pigments in a bodied oil vehicle. Leading paints of this type contain about 30% zinc oxide by weight of pigment, as zinc oxide has been found most effective in controlling the rate of erosion.



PAINT "A"
30% Zinc Oxide, 30% White Lead, 15% TiO_2, 25% Mag. Silicate
PAINT "B"
40% Zinc Oxide, 10% Mica, 15% TiO_2, 35% Mag. Silicate

These weathering results on two bodied oil paints show the effectiveness of zinc oxide in controlling erosion.

Zinc oxide retards erosion by protecting and strengthening the film in these 4 principal ways:

1. Toughens the film by soap formation—
Zinc oxide reacts with fatty acids in the oils to form zinc soaps that reinforce the binder and, in addition strengthen the film by more effective bonding of the pigments.

2. Shields the binder from ultraviolet rays—
Zinc oxide is opaque to harmful rays of the sun, thereby retarding embrittlement of the binder.

3. Strengthens the film by mechanical reinforcement—
Zinc oxide reinforces mechanically through the unusual shapes of its particles — multi-facets, "jacks", plates, spicules and aciculars.

4. Protects the binder by neutralizing acidic by-products—
Zinc oxide reacts with short-chain acids formed by oxidation of the binder. This retards embrittlement of the binder and, at the same time, provides zinc compounds that furnish self-cleansing of the film.

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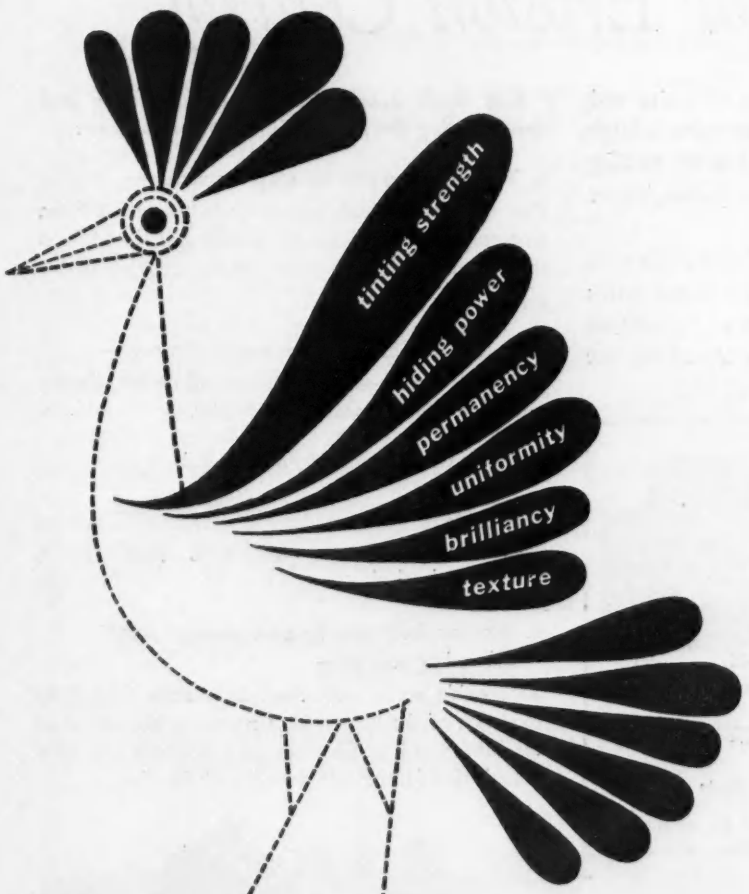

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Monsanto's Development Of Three Materials Told

Availability of a new extender type plasticizer for vinyls, the development of a thermosetting molding material and the development of a warp size for the newest filament synthetics have been announced by Monsanto Chemical Company, St. Louis, Mo.

The plasticizer, developed by the phosphate division, with the trade name "HB-20," is a partially hydrogenated alkyd-aryl hydrocarbon. A water white, high boiling and practically odorless liquid, the material also shows promise for use as a plasticizer for polystyrenes, ethyl cellulose and asphaltic compositions, it was said.

The thermosetting molding material, "Resinox 3700," is said to have improved arc resistance and excellent dimensional stability. The material is described as a tailor-made product which combines the electrical and physical characteristics most often demanded by the molders and end users of arc resistant parts. The warp size, called "Stymer R," is a white, granular, water soluble material. It is readily soluble in water at 190 degrees Fahrenheit. It is a vinyl compound that is free-flowing and easy to handle, Monsanto said.

Glidden Nubian Division Sales Manager Retires

Nat Armel, after nearly forty-three years with Glidden Company, Cleveland, Ohio, has retired as sales manager of the company's Nubian Industrial Division, Chicago.

Mr. Armel began his career in the paint business as private secretary to the president of Nubian Paint & Varnish Company, which became a division of Glidden in 1919. He will be succeeded by Carroll L. Hutchinson, former assistant sales manager and technical service director at Nubian.

R-B-H Appoints Steiding

R. Marsh Steiding has been appointed to the sales staff of R-B-H Dispersions Division of Interchemical Corporation, New York. Mr. Steiding will represent R-B-H chiefly in the New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland area formerly covered by Donald F. Farnsworth, as well as in the eastern part of the Southern states. Mr. Farnsworth is assuming new responsibilities with the division as assistant advertising manager, and will handle sales correspondence and exports.

Columbian Carbon Moves

Columbian Carbon Company has moved its executive offices to larger quarters at 380 Madison avenue, New York. Columbian, with its subsidiaries, Fred'k H. Levey Company and L. Martin Company, had been located in the Columbian Carbon Building, 41 East 42nd street, New York, for thirty years. Also moving with Columbian to the new address is Binney & Smith Company, distributor of Columbian's carbon blacks, bone blacks and iron oxide pigments.

Synthetic Organic Chemicals Data Available from Carbide & Carbon

The 1954 edition of the booklet, "Physical Properties of Synthetic Organic Chemicals," has been issued by Carbide & Carbon Chemicals Company, a division of Union Carbide & Carbon Corporation, New York. This twenty-page booklet is issued annually and is a helpful guide for users of organic chemicals. The 1954 edition presents data on more than 330 products and features thirty-six new chemicals. For easy reference, the chemicals are arranged by family groups. Condensed data on applications are presented and physical properties are given in tabular form. Copies may be obtained without charge from Carbide & Carbon at 30 East 42nd street, New York 17, N. Y. Those interested are asked to write for the "P.P.S.O.C." Booklet F-6136.

Synthetic Resin Booklet Offered

Research Information Service, New York, has announced the preparation of a bulletin entitled "Plastics," which lists and abstracts over forty reports on new processes and products in the field of synthetic resins by German manufacturers. The bulletin is divided into five sections covering vinyl and ethylene polymers, acrylic and styrene polymers, silicones, polyesters, polyamides and polyurethans. There is no charge for the bulletin, which can be obtained by writing to the publisher at 53 Nassau street, New York 38.

Whittaker Chooses DeTurk

Whittaker, Clark & Daniels, New York, has appointed Ralph E. DeTurk manager of its rubber chemicals division. For the past six years Mr. DeTurk had been in charge of sales for the eastern division of C. P. Hall Company, Akron, Ohio, and before that was general manager of the General Magnesite & Magnesia Company, Philadelphia, a subsidiary of Philip Carey Manufacturing Company.

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Reichhold New England Mgr.

Ralph T. Urich has been named general manager of the New England division of Reichhold Chemicals, Inc., White Plains, N. Y. Mr. Urich has been with Reichhold fourteen years, and leaves his post as sales manager of the color division to assume his new duties. His headquarters will be in the Ballardvale, Mass., plant of Watson-Park Company, with which Reichhold became affiliated in 1952.

UK Tells Price It Will Pay For 1954 Whale Oil Output

Foreign Agricultural Service has reported that the British Ministry of Food has agreed to pay $168.75 per short ton for the forthcoming 1954 output of whale oil by British and South African whaling companies. The price paid for last season's output was $190 per short ton, while the 1952 production price was $275 per short ton. Most of the British ships are expected to leave for the Antarctic whaling grounds in November as the Antarctic season opens on January 2.

FAS said that according to trade sources, the Norwegian output also has been sold in advance at an average of $170.60 a ton with a range of $168.75 to $117.50. Disposition of the Norwegian production is reported as follows:—Norwegian domestic users, 51,520 short tons; other Scandinavian, 28,000 short tons, and for disposal in Europe, but excluding the United Kingdom and the Soviet Union, 87,920 tons.

It was explained that the advance sale of the Norwegian and British production now means that very little whale oil from the forthcoming 1954 output remains unsold—specifically, that which will result from Japanese and Argentine operations only. The Dutch output always is sold to the Netherlands government and the Soviet production is retained by the Soviet government. Panama is reported to hold about 33,000 tons from last season but will not be participating in the 1953-54 operations.

Brazilian '53 Oilseed Output Seen Off About 20 Percent

Brazil's 1953 oilseed production is estimated at about 1,270,000 short tons, a decrease of almost 20 percent below the unusually large output last year of 1,565,000 tons, according to Glenn A. Ruggles, agricultural attache, American Embassy, Rio de Janeiro. The decline is due largely to unfavorable weather and falling world prices, it was stated.

This year's estimated production of the principal oilseed crops on the basis of unofficial and preliminary data is:—Cottonseed, 720,900 short tons; castor beans, 188,490 short tons; babassu kernels, 60,630 short tons; peanuts, 153,220 short tons; oiticica seed, 27,560 short tons; sesame seed, 1,280 short tons; soybeans, 92,950 short tons; tucum nuts, 550 short tons; tung fruit, 7,914 short tons, and ouricury nuts, 2,200 short tons.

Synvar Names Husen Agent

Synvar Corporation, Wilmington, Del., has appointed W. R. Husen Company, East Orange, N. J., as its special representative to promote the sale of Synvar's industrial type resins in diversified fields including the protective coating and printing ink industries. The Husen company was formed recently by Dr. Werner R. Husen to specialize in the development and sales of various synthetic resins. Dr. Husen was formerly connected with Krumbhaar Chemicals, South Kearny, N. J.

Witco Chemical Names Two to Sales Positions

Witco Chemical Company, New York, has promoted two of its sales force. Michael D. Vaccaro has been named eastern sales manager and Melville C. Vaughan has been appointed sales manager of the Cleveland, Ohio, office.

Mr. Vaccaro joined Witco in 1937 as a member of the New York office traffic department. He was later active in the sales force in Pennsylvania, New Jersey and New York. Mr. Vaughan has been with Witco since 1932, when he was employed as a chemist in the New York laboratory. He was transferred to the Cleveland sales force in 1947.

Trade Briefs

T. F. Gossett Associates, Birmingham, Ala., will represent Aluminum Industries, Inc., Cincinnati, Ohio, on its line of "Permite" aluminum paints and varnishes.

F. J. Stokes Machine Company, Philadelphia, has appointed Samuel H. Greenwood district manager of a newly enlarged territory, with headquarters in Philadelphia.

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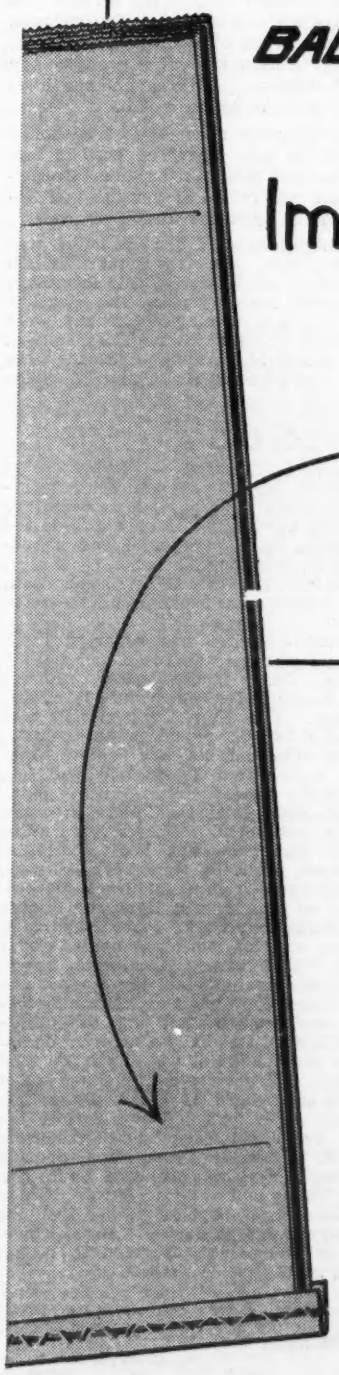

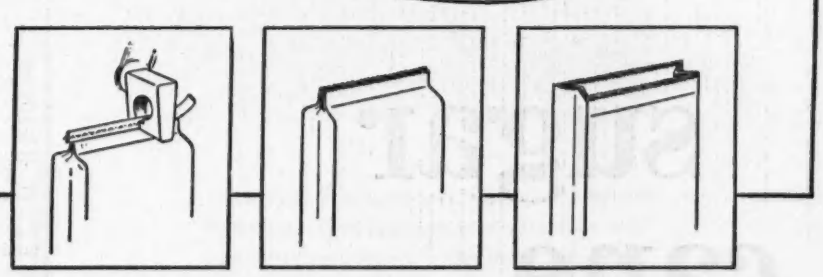

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Oils, Fats and Waxes

Firmness of soybean oil, as a result of the bullish government soybeans crop report which lifted soybeans sharply was reflected in other edible oils, except peanut. Crude cottonseed oil was slightly higher and corn oil remained firm. Peanut oil was offered more freely at a fractional reduction. Trading was still spotty and confined to prompt requirements.

Further strength featured tallow and greases and prices were boosted sharply for all grades. Demand for export was active and sales took place at higher levels. Domestic business was limited to small lot buyers as soapers were not disposed to take hold at the advance. Oleo oil and stearine continued scarce and advanced fractionally.

Crude coconut oil was quiet, but steady for prompt and later delivery. Copra was firm and slightly higher. Lower cost of olive oil for shipment unsettled the spot market to some extent and prices were off slightly.

Linseed oil was advanced fractionally. Trading, however, continued limited to less carlots for fill-in requirements. Carlots were still available at price concessions. Cheaper castor beans from Brazil finally were reflected in the oil and crushers reduced dehydrated oil one and one-half cents and other grades one cent per pound. Tung oil continued unsettled, declining fractionally for prompt and forward delivery. Oiticica oil was inactive and more or less nominal.

Oil meals were stronger and advanced $1 to $2 per ton. Sharp advance in soybeans boosted meal $2 per ton. Cottonseed meal was raised $1 per ton and linseed meal, $1 to $2 per ton, as to grade.

Consuming demand for carnauba wax continued slow. Market was more or less nominal and orders for sizable lots could have shaded asking prices. The Brazilian market was firm and shipments were maintained at former levels. Japan wax was advanced 1c. per pound. Stocks were limited here and for shipment from Japan.

Price Trends

Advanced

Copra, $2.50 per ton.
Cottonseed meal, $1 per ton.
Greases, ½c. to ⅝c. per lb.
Lard, ¾c. per lb.
Linseed meal, $1 to $2 per ton.
Oil, cottonseed, crude, ⅛c. to ¼c. per lb.
Linseed, 2/10c. per lb.
Oleo, ¼c. per lb.
Soybean, crude, ¼c. per lb.
ref., ½c. per lb.
Oleo stearine, ¼c. per lb.
Soybean meal, $2 per ton.
Tallow, ½c. to ⅝c. per lb.
Wax, Japan, 1c. per lb.

Reduced

Oil, castor, dehyd., 1½c. per lb.
No. 3, 1c. per lb.
Olive, 5c. per gal.
Peanut, crude, 1c. per lb.
ref., ½c. per lb.
Tung, ¼c. per lb.
Wax, carnauba, No. 3, ref., 2c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Nov. 14, 1952
92.16	90.91	92.35	115.17

(For Current Prices see page 9)

Vegetable Oils

Castor, Dehydrated — Market was easier, with lower beans and crushers reduced hydrated 1½c. per pound and other grades 1c. per pound. Bodied dehydrated declined to 23.1c. per pound and unbodied, 22.1c. per pound, tankcars; No. 1, 20c. and No. 3, tech., 18¾c., same basis. Drums commanded usual premiums as to quantity.

Coconut—Trading was reported light. Crude oil was held at 16¾c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. Pacific coast, prompt; 16½c., first half December and 16¼c., second half. The New York market was nominal at 18c. per pound, tankcars, spot.

Copra—This market was firmer. Shipments were lifted to $217.50 per ton, c.i.f. Pacific coast.

Corn—Light sales took place in crude at 14¾c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. mills. Refined was firm and held at 17⅝c. per pound, tankcars, New York delivery.

Cottonseed—Trading in bleachable cottonseed oil futures was light and mainly professional last week. Prices fluctuated narrowly and the market remained about steady. The bullish soybean crop report temporarily strengthened the market and prices reached previous highs, but the advance was not sustained due to liquidation. Trading was mixed, with trade interests on the sidelines. Cash demand was dull and featureless. Refined salad oil was unchanged at 17¾c. per pound, tankcars, New York delivery, despite the firmer crude oil market. Crude cottonseed oil was higher, with sales reported at 13⅞c. per pound, tankcars, Southeast; 13⅝c. Valley and at 13⅜c. Texas. Crude oil prices were about 1c. higher than the government purchase price. Any improvement in linters was expected to be reflected in the crude market.

Sales and prices of prime summer yellow cottonseed oil futures in tankcars (60,000 pounds) on the N. Y. Produce Exchange for the week ended November 13 follow:—

	Sales	Cents per pound High	Low	Close
December	47	16.25	16.00	16.07@16.12
March	37	16.00	15.79	15.85@15.89
May	14	15.80	15.60	15.67S
July	12	15.50	15.20	15.31@15.33
September	7	14.70	14.60	14.70S
October	2	14.60	14.50	14.50@14.60

Total sales, 119 contracts.

per pound, tankcars. Crude soybean oil nominal at 14c., spot, Decatur. Cottonseed meal firmer, about $58 per ton, sacked, Memphis,

Memphis—Crude cottonseed oil sales at 13⅜c November-December. Heavy demand for cottonseed hulls, with no offers. Price nominal at $15 per ton, bulk, Valley.

Linseed—Firmer flaxseed market stiffened linseed oil and prices were lifted 2/10c. per pound. New business in oil was reported confined to fill-in requirements, while interest in forward needs lacked improvement. Consumers continued to take good sized quantities against current contracts. Raw oil was quoted at 16.2c. per pound, tankcars, Minneapolis, and 17.45c. per pound, New York, November-December delivery.

Minneapolis.—There was better inquiry on raw linseed oil the past week but only limited bookings following some 30 and 60-day coverage by the trade prior to the price advance. A good share of trade held to a prompt buying policy as crushers advanced the price of raw oil to 16.2c. a pound, tankcars, f.o.b., Minneapolis. Shipments continued only fair and the total for the season to date was well behind a year ago.

Shipments of linseed oil, in pounds, were on follows:—

	1953-54	1952-53
Past week	5,940,000	7,440,000
Since Sept. 1	66,420,000	89,880,000

Flaxseed—Steady demand for cash seed and light offers served to stiffen the market.

Minneapolis.—There was an aggressive demand for cash flaxseed and prices ruled strong at $3.93 to $3.94 a bushel, delivered Minneapolis. There was some speculative interest in the December future contract, with some traders making an effort to buy into the future. Buying of seed in the spot cash market was narrow, totaling 23 cars and 3,000 bushels in small-sized lots. To-arrive bookings totaled 28 cars and in excess of 107,000 bushels in varied-sized lots, mostly out of store. Of interest to traders was the government report which disclosed that 7,155,373 bushels of 1953-crop flaxseed was under price support as of Oct. 15, compared with only 2,095,000 bushels on the same date a year ago. Receipts of flaxseed for all accounts at Minneapolis last week totaled 229 cars as compared to 198 in the previous week and 112 cars a year ago. Shipments out of Minneapolis totaled 57 cars as against 68 cars the preceding week and 27 cars last year.

Receipts and shipments of flaxseed, in bushels, were as follows:—

	Receipts 1953-54	Receipts 1952-53	Shipments 1953-54	Shipments 1952-53
Past week	358,750	154,700	91,600	42,500
Since Sept. 1	9,964,850	8,866,000	1,773,150	1,248,950

Oiticica—Buying interest was light and spotty. Liquid was quoted nominally at 18c. to 18¼c. per pound, tankcars, New York, prompt delivery. Drums were quiet, ranging from 19½c. to 20c. per pound, as to quantity.

Olive—Trading was spotty, chiefly for immediate delivery. Stocks on spot were slightly lower at $2.55 to $2.65 per gallon, drums, duty paid, as to quality and quantity. Spain has renewed offers for shipment on the basis of $55 per 100 kilos, f.o.b. shipping point. Other producing countries in the Miditerranean have been quoting shipments at the same level. There was no improvement to the quiet demand for forward delivery. Futures were quoted at $2.40 per gallon, drums, duty paid, New York.

Preliminary private estimates placed the 1953-54 production of olive oil in the Mediterranean area in metric tons as follows: Spain, 250,000 metric tons; Greece, 160,000; Italy, 225,000; Portugal, 35,000; Turkey, 55,000; French Morocco, 15,000; Algeria, 25,000; Tunis, 85,000; Syria and Lebanon, 20,000; France, 5,000; Palestine, Cyprus, 20,000 tons, making a total of 895,000 metric tons, against approximately 640,000 for the 1952-53 season.

Palm—Business was quiet. Clarified oil was steady at 12½c. to 13c. per pound, drums, spot, as to quantity. Tankcars

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

were firm at 11¼c. per pound, prompt delivery.

Peanut—This market was unsettled by the increased offers of peanuts by the government to produce about 30 tankcars of oil. Crude was lower and sold at 19c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. mills, November. Refined oil was inactive and nominal at 25½c. per pound, tankcars, New York delivery.

Peanut production as of November 1 was forecast by the Agriculture Department at 1,427,155,000 pounds, compared with 1,393,995,000 pounds in October; 1952 output of 1,354,010,000 pounds and 10-year average of 2,062,522,000 pounds.

Rapeseed — Market was quiet, but steady. Refined was maintained at 16¼c. per pound, tankcars, New York delivery.

Soybean—Bullish government soybeans crop report brought out increased buying and prices advanced fractionally. Trading was quite active for prompt delivery. Crude oil sold up to 14c. per pound, tankcars, Decatur, spot, 13⅝c. straight November; 13⅛c., December, January-March was quoted at 12⅞c., same basis. Refined grades also were higher, with refined salad held at 16⅝c. per pound, tankcars, New York delivery.

Soybeans crop estimate as of November 1 was reduced to 252,276,000 bushels by the Agriculture Department from 259,483,000 bushels a month ago. Final 1952 production totaled 291,682,000 bushels and 10-year, 1942-51 average was 219,596,000 bushels.

The Commodity Exchange Commission raised the limit on daily speculative soybean futures trading from 1,000,000 to 2,000,000 bushels, beginning November 16. The increase was recommended in view of the sustained volume of futures trading in the past two years and the increasing importance of the futures market in the marketing and processing of beans.

Sales and prices of prime soybean oil futures on the N. Y. Produce Exchange in tankcars (60,000 pounds) for the week ended November 13 follow:—

	Sales	Cents per pound High	Low	Close
December	27	13.35	12.95	13.13@13.25
March	58	12.80	12.45	12.67S
May	21	12.67	12.30	12.50S
July	7	12.50	12.30	12.18@12.30
September	3	11.60	11.60	11.54@11.60

Total sales, 116 contracts.

Tung — This market was unsettled by slow demand and increased offerings. Prices were off fractionally. Tankcars were quoted at 24c. to 24¼c. per pound, New York, prompt delivery and 1c. less for December. Buying interest was slow. Drums were held at 26c. to 27c. per pound, spot depending upon quantity. Domestic oil remained quiet and nominal at 24½c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. mills.

Los Angeles Vegetable Oils Market

Los Angeles.—Oil market activity quieter than in recent weeks. Crude peanut was fractionally lower and soybean oil higher. Following were tankcar prices, f.o.b. Los Angeles, unless otherwise designated:—

Castor, USP, 23c. per pound, l.c.l., drums included; No. 3, 22¾c. per pound, same basis; dehydrated, bodied, 28.1c. per pound, same basis; dehydrated, unbodied, 26.6c. per pound, same basis. Coconut, crude, 16¾c. per pound. Corn, crude, 14⅜c. per pound, midwest; refined, 18.4c. per pound. Cottonseed, crude, 14c. per pound, California, 13⅜c. per pound, Texas; refined, 17½c. per pound, California. Linseed, 17.3c. per pound. Peanut, crude, 20c. per pound, f.o.b. Mill; refined, 26c. per pound. Soybean, crude, 14c. per pound; refined, 17⅛c. per pound. Tung, 24c. to 24¼c. per pound, New York.

Fats and Greases

Greases — Higher tallow strengthened this market and prices advanced ½c. to ⅝c. per pound, depending upon grade. Demand for export was fairly active, while domestic buying was limited to actual needs. Choice white grease not all hog fat was quoted at 8½c. per pound, tankcars, delivered; yellow, 5¼c.; house, 5c., and brown, 4¼c., same basis.

Lard — This market rallied and registered fractional advances during the week. Cash lard was higher at 16c. per pound, drums, Chicago.

Tallow — Prices were advanced sharply under active demand for export, especially for the higher grades. Offerings became scarcer and market closed strong. Prices were lifted ½c. to ⅝c. per pound, as to grade. Domestic demand was fair for small lots, while soapers showed little interest at the higher levels. Fancy bleachable was quoted at 6⅝c. per pound, delivered; extra, 6⅜c.; special, 6⅛c. and No. 1, 5½c., same basis.

Reports from Italy stated that soapmakers were unable to work to full capacity in consequence of the shortage of tallow on the Italian market after the exhaustion of the stocks controlled by the Italian government agency, A.R.A.R. The Italian Association of Oils and Fats Merchants has invited the Italian Ministry of Foreign Trade and the Italian Ministry of Industry and Commerce to adopt appropriate steps to resume imports of foreign fats.

Fish Oils

Cod—Trading was reported light and spotty for prompt shipment on the basis of 8½c. to 8¾c. per pound, drums, exdock, according to seller and quantity. On spot, the market was quiet and unchanged at 9½c. to 10c. per pound, as to quantity.

Refined Fish—Business was reported light, chiefly for immediate needs. Quotations were steady for small lots, while carlots were available at ½c. less on firm bids. Light pressed was offered at 11c. per pound, tankcars, New York basis. Crude menhaden oil was inactive and quoted at 6¾c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. Atlantic and Gulf coasts.

Crude menhaden oil production in September totaled 4,066,880 gallons, compared with 2,012,680 gallons in September last year. Output for nine months ending with September amounted to 15,043,280 gallons, against 11,107,600 gallons for the same period last year and the 1952 production of 12,888,640 gallons.

Fatty Acids

Conditions in this market remained steady, reflecting the firmness of basic

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materials. Trading continued for moderate quantities for prompt delivery. Oleic and stearic acids were in good request and reflected the strength of tallow and greases. Vegetable fatty acids also were maintained at current quotations, despite spotty demand.

Cake and Meal

Cottonseed Meal—The 1953-crop cottonseed meal will be purchased as a separate commodity at $54.50 per ton, bulk, f.o.b. mills. Valley basis, (for 41 per cent protein) it was announced last week by the Agriculture Department. Previously meal was purchased only under a package agreement with linters and cottonseed oil. This action was taken to strengthen the depressed feed market, officials stated. The department has sold about 590,000 tons from its 790,000 tons stocks mid-April, but about 176,000 tons of 1953-crop meal have lifted current stocks to about 376,000 tons. Most of the meal was sold at $35 per ton by the department to farmers in the drought areas. Offers will only be accepted from crushers participating in the 1953 purchase program.

This change in the government package support program strengthened the tone of the market, especially in areas where meal was selling below support levels. It is too early to tell exactly what effect this will have upon the market, but mills are holding their prices at support levels and buyers are standing by. Meal 41 percent was offered in limited quantities at $60 per ton, sacked Ga. and S.C. points and has sold at $61 N.C. points for Nov.-Dec. shipment, also available at $58 per ton Ala. points and $57 basis Memphis for Nov.-Dec.; 36 percent $5 per ton lower and bulk $3 less.

Linseed Meal — Improved demand strengthened this market and prices advanced $1 to $2 per ton.

Minneapolis. — Linseed meal prices turned firmer and a good volume of business was reported the past week. Generally, prices were $1 to $2 a ton better than a week ago. Crushers were well-supplied with shipping directions and found it less necessary to press new sales. This established a rather firm base around $59 a ton, bulk, in carlots, f.o.b., Minneapolis, for extracted linseed meal, 36 percent protein. Expeller linseed meal, 32 to 34 percent protein, was quoted around $63 to $64 a ton, bulk; with $63 to $63.50 for December shipment and $64 for January delivery.

Shipments of linseed meal, in pounds, were as follows:—

	1953-54	1952-53
Past week	11,940,000	13,280,000
Since Sept. 1	122,340,000	139,340,000

Peanut Feed Meal—Last week the government released peanuts to produce approximately 1,500 tons of meal. Stocks were small, but demand also was quiet. Old process 45 percent was quoted at $65 to $66 per ton Ga. points, Nov.-Dec.; with solvent at $62 S. Ala. points, Nov.-Dec. shipment.

Soybean Meal — Increased prices of beans has caused processors to raise meal values. Buyers were still very cautious and buying only for actual needs. Meal, 44 percent was lifted at $59 per ton Decatur, Nov. shipment; $60 to $61 Dec. Southeastern production was quoted at $60 to $62 per ton, bulk Miss. Valley points for Nov.-Dec. shipment.

Waxes

Beeswax—Consuming demand was reported fair, chiefly for prompt requirements. Crude was steady 47c. to 48c. per pound, on spot, reflecting the firmness of replacements. Refined grades also were maintained at former levels.

Carnauba—This market was dull and featureless. Consumers continued to limit purchases to actual needs. Spot stocks were unchanged due to the firmness of replacements from Brazil. No. 3, North country, crude was nominal at 87c. to 89c. per pound, and refined ranged from 90c. to 92c. per pound, spot depending upon seller. Yellow No. 1, also was nominal at $1.18 to $1.20 per pound, as to seller and quantity and No. 2, was 2c. less.

Japan—Scarcity of available stocks on spot and for shipment from Japan, stiffened this market and quotations were raised to 23c. to 24c. per pound, spot, according to quantity.

Ouricury—Market remain firm, despite slow trading. Offers from Brazil were light and firmly held. Refined on spot was closely held at 78c. to 80c. per pound, depending upon quantity.

Trade Briefs

Cargill, Inc., vegetable oil division, Edgewater, N. J., has direct trunk lines from New York City and can be reached by dialing Oxford 5-3192.

Cecil H. Coryat, vice-president and director of Stein, Hall & Co., has been awarded the decoration of Officer in the Order of Orange Nassau by Queen Juliana of the Netherlands.

Soybean Ass'n Urges New Support Level for '54 Crop

The American Soybean Association recommends that Secretary of Agriculture Benson announce a price support level of 80 to 85 percent of parity on 1954 crop soybeans, and that no controls be placed on 1954 soybean acreage. George M. Strayer, association secretary, has stated in a letter to Howard H. Gordon, administrator of the Production and Marketing Administration. At present parity, the support price recommended by the association for next year would be between $2.21 and $2.35, compared to a support price of $2.56 on the 1953 soybean crop.

"Such a support level will place the soybean crop in its proper relationship to support levels on other crops as already announced," stated Mr. Strayer. It will also help to avoid building up surpluses in 1954 with resulting acreage controls, he added.

Shifts to Soybean Acreage Cited

"With shifts in cotton, wheat and corn to soybean acreage in 1954 because of controls on those crops, we recognize that the acreage, under 90 percent of parity supports, might build up to the levels where we would, for the first time, have surpluses of soybeans from the 1954 crop," Mr. Strayer wrote.

"However, we do strongly recommend that the Secretary of Agriculture proclaim at the time the 1954 price support level is announced, that 1954 soybean acreage will not be considered in fixing acreage allotments in case controls on the soybean crop should become a necessity in 1955. Without such an announcement there may well be a wholesale planting of soybeans in areas not previously growing the crop.

"During the past month we have held a series of meetings of soybean growers in Illinois, Indiana and Ohio, where we have discussed the possible choices in price support programs, and the implications of each," it was stated.

Growers Favor Ass'n. Proposal

"Growers indicated by about a three to one ratio that they prefer a soybean price support level of 80 to 85 percent of parity for the 1954 crop, with unrestricted acreage, and an opportunity to determine how many soybeans we can utilize domestically and in foreign markets," Mr. Strayer reported. "A small portion of growers favor retention of 90 percent support level, and a few favor removal of all price supports."

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2—48" dia. Suspended Centrifugals Stainless Steel Perforated Basket, Bottom Discharge, AT&M & Bird.

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100 gal. Stainless closed Jack. Agit. Kettle.
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Patterson Pebble Mills, 6'x8', 6'x5', 30"x42".
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1—Abbe Pebble Mill, 24"x33", Jar Mills.
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Mixer: Simpson 36" Intensive.
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Filter Presses: 7" to 24", Sperry, Shriver.
Screens: 20x81" Rotex, 18x48" Selectro.
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FILTER PRESSES—30" wash. open, 42" closed, non-wash.

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1—Sweetland #12 Filter, Bronze Leaves.
1—Read 100 Gal. Mixer, Jack 40 HP.
8—Horiz. Spiral Mixers 100 to 2000#.
3—Roball Sifters, 20"x48" to 40"x120".
4—Vac Shelf Dryers, 6 to 17 shelves.
3—Stokes RD-3 & DD-2 Tablet Machine.
1—G. L. Vac. Receiver, 250 Gal.
3—Al. Bubble Cap Columns, 27"x36".
1—Buflovak 6' dia. Vac. Crystallizer
5—Hor. S.S. Tanks, 2,500 to 16,000 Gals.
20—Jack. S S. Kettles, 30 to 300 Gals.
1—Bird 48" Sus. S.S. Centrifuge M.D.
1—Portable Conveyor 24"x33' centers
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1—Keeler CP 350 H.P. Boiler 160#.
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FEATURES!

Hardinge 10'x48" Conical Ball Mill.
11 Stainless Steel Hor. Tanks (nearly new) 1000 gal. and 2000 gal. with agitators.
American Ring Roll Crusher for Metal Turnings.
Sparkler Filter, Model 18 D 12.

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3705 L7—Stainless Lab. Autoclave; 5"x12" agitated.
3662 D28-31—Two Stainless Jacketed Reactors, 18"x18".
3549—Stainless Jacketed Autoclave, 10"x15" 3000 PSI; with anchor agitator.
3824 S 12—Pfaudler Glass Lined Reactor; Jacketed 12"x12" with anchor agitator.
3424 K 11—Type 316 Stainless Closed Head Receiver; 38"x42".
3799 V 1—Lancaster Rotary Digester or Reactor; stainless lined; 1,000 gal. 64"x 19'; Jacketed 300 PSI.
3781—Sprout Waldron Stainless Continuous Cylindrical Mixer; 28" diameter x 12' long with heavy ribbons.
3673 L39-40—Two American Sterilizers, 42" x 60" quick opening doors.
3803—Climax Rectangular Sterilizer or Disinfectant; 48"x42"x8' complete.
3793—Rex Stainless Steel Heat Exchanger 20' long, having 36 tubes 1".
T 6-800—16 A.O. Smith Glass Lined Horizontal Tanks; 7'4"x28' long and 34'9" long.
3659 R 3—Aluminum Bubble Cap Column; 27½"x36"; 11 sections; 60 plates.
3470—Stainless Bubble Cap Column, 8⅝"x 19' high; 16 sections, complete.
3274—Swenson Quadruple Effect Long Tube Vertical Film Type Evaporator may be separated for single or multiple use; print available.
10595—Louisville Rotary Steam Tube Dryer Type "F" 54"x40' long with 38"x20' Cooler.
8316—Bagley & Sewell Double Drum Dryer; 28"x60".
655 R 6—General American Twin Drum Dryer, 42"x120" complete.
3501/E3—Devine Vacuum Chamber Dryer No. 12; accommodates 20 shelves, 40" x 43".
3853 S3—Baker Perkins Ter-Meer Type Continuous Centrifuge Size S12 in Type 316 Stainless, complete with Slurry Feeder.
3853 S10—Tolhurst Stainless 40" Suspended Type Centrifugal Extractor with 2-speed motor.

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Heavy Chemicals

1 Tolhurst Stainless 40" Suspended Type Centrifugal Extractor; 2 speed motor.
2 Stainless Processing Kettles, 6' dia. x 5'10½" deep plus cone bottom 2'4¾"; with agitators all in Stainless.
3 Steel Horizontal Tanks; 8' x 30" with ½" Steel bumped heads; with coils and saddles.
1 Niagara Stainless Pressure Filter; Model 110-20.
1 Oliver Pre-Coat Vacuum Filter lined with Type 316 Stainless; 5'3" x 10' plus all accessories.
1 Comb. Eng. Vertical Boiler; 323 BHP complete.

1152 M—Bird 12" Rubber and Lead Lined Lab. Centrifuge; motorized.
3497 S 3—Tolhurst Everdur 40" Suspended Type Centrifugal Extractor with 2-speed motor.
1153—Two Bird 48" Suspended Type Rubber covered Centrifuge with 2-speed motor.
3615 G1—Tolhurst Overdriven Suspended Rubber Covered Centrifugal 48"x25" with 2-speed motor.

SPECIAL OFFERINGS

11—Shriver Cast Iron Filter Presses, 32"x32", 48 chambers; washing type; open delivery; many extra parts; crated for export.
14—Patterson and International Pebble Mills; 6'x5'; 6'x8' and 8'x8'.
16—W.&P. Type Jacketed Heavy Duty Double Arm Mixers; 100 gal. and 150 gal. working Caps.
6—Sperry Aluminum Filter Press; 18", 30" and 36" in excellent condition.
17—New and Unused Stainless Steel Tanks with agitators; 1,000 gal. and 2,000 gal. at great reductions below today's market prices.
20—Hammer Mills by Mikro, Gruendler, Fitzpatrick, Williams, Jeffrey, Sturtevant, Robinson, etc.
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FIRST MACHINERY CORP.

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Interior Head Opposes Oil Imports Cutback

—Continued from page 5

unfortunate that the atomic age had to begin under secrecy and government monopoly.

"The lives of people everywhere will be influenced by this great discovery," he stated. "The question is—will this new science bring more freedom, more industry, more profits to individuals and to industry or will it do just the reverse and give more power to the state, which brings with it more controls, more regimentation, more loss of individual freedom?

"Now is the time to answer this question," he continued, "for the framework of the future is being fabricated at the present moment. Let us hope that industry and all thinking people will not fail to answer the question—by default."

Stimulating Industrial Interest

Dr. Thomas said that this nation would be making real progress in atomic development if we could establish a national policy which would stimulate our industrial might to apply this new science. He called upon the oil industry and other industrial groups to work with the government in getting the best possible revision of the atomic energy act of 1946 to permit private development of atomic energy.

The oil industry need have no immediate fear of competition from atomic energy, API was told by W. L. Davidson, director of industrial development for the Atomic Energy Commission. He informed the institute's transportation division that atomic energy is "not economically feasible" for the operation of autos, trucks and most aircraft. Therefore, he said, "its is a fairly safe assumption that atomic energy will not compete with petroleum as a fuel in the packaged-power field covered by units on one horsepower to 1,000 horsepower equivalent."

Mr. Davidson saw future competition from atomic energy, however, in the Diesel-powered electric plants of 5,000 to 25,000 kilowatts of capacity which are not near supplies of other fuels, and in large ships or giant aircraft.

Value of Increased Competition

Stepped-up competition in the oil industry, although putting greater strain on profit making, has its good side, A. W. Peake, president of Standard Oil Company (Indiana), Chicago, declared. "It forces us to be efficient," he pointed out.

As competition increases, he indicated, the old law of survival of the fittest takes on new meaning, and the fittest are those with the lowest costs. He outlined the following three basic factors in the oil marketing picture:—

"We are approaching a plateau where the demand curve for petroleum products will tend to flatten out. Forecasts predict a continued growth in consumption, but it will be at a lesser rate.

"Foreign-produced crude and refined products are pressing for an ever increasing proportion of the United States domestic market.

"The industry is now maintaining, and will continue building in order to maintain, an excess producing and refining capacity of no less than 1,000,000 barrels a day. This is a planned surplus, requested by our government, that must continue as long as our national interests require."

In the opinion of John R. Suman, a vice-president of Standard Oil Company (New Jersey), New York, the oil market will continue to expand for a long time. Though long-term indications are upward, he went on, there will be dips as well as peaks in oil demand, and the declines should be met realistically.

He pointed out that the recent temporary cutbacks in US oil output are "part of a pattern of economic activity generally, and that the present excess of petroleum productive capacity over consumption is not peculiar to this country, but is part of a global picture."

The "tremendous job" of conserving oil and gas is properly within the province of the states, Gov. Johnston Murray of Oklahoma asserted. Regardless of the party controlling the national administration, conservation powers never should be shifted to the federal government, he said.

Election of Officers

In addition to the election of Mr. Spencer, who succeeds L. S. Wescoat, president of the Pure Oil Company, Chicago, as API chairman, the institute renamed Frank M. Porter, president of Fain-Porter Drilling Company, Oklahoma City, Okla., president of API. Charles S. Jones, president of Richfield Oil Corporation, Los Angeles, was elected API vice-president for the division of transportation. He succeeds Mr. Spencer in this post.

Vice-presidents reelected for another one-year term are the following:—John G. Pew, vice-president of Sun Oil Company, Philadelphia, division of production; John W. Newton, vice-president of Magnolia Petroleum Company, Beaumont, Tex., division of refining; Robert M. Bartlett, division of marketing.

B. Brewster Jennings, president of Socony-Vacuum Oil Company, New York, was reelected API treasurer, while Lacey Walker was renamed secretary and assistant treasurer.

Molasses Outlet in Alcohol

—Continued from page 3

tices by producers should result in improved prices as indications point to buyer competition among distributors, particularly if feed usage continues to increase."

"With the goal in sight of adequate markets for available supplies, the molasses trade should continue to exert effort to promote increased feed utilization. A further increase of 75,000,000 to 100,000,000 gallons in feed usage, about half of that which has occurred since 1947, should result in a more stable molasses market, regardless of any probable volume of imports, with prices more closely related to feed values and independent of the vagaries of the alcohol market," the report said.

Spencer Institutes Program

—Continued from page 4

research section, will be responsible for the coordination of "HO-NO-MO" sales.

In addition, Mr. Hart will assist other sales representatives and will call on formulators. Last spring Mr. Hart served as sales representative in the southern Mississippi delta and southeast Arkansas, headquartering in Greenville, Miss. In 1952 he conducted a six-month market survey on CIPC in California, Washington, Oregon and Idaho. Mr. Hart joined Spencer in 1951.

Dr. Hoffmann previously worked in agricultural chemicals research and development with the United States Rubber Company, from 1942 to 1949. He is the co-inventor of maleic hydrazide, known to the trade as "Kem-Kut," a grass inhibitor, and "Alanap," which controls weeds and vine crops.

Solvents Unit Contract Awarded

The chemical plants division of Blaw-Knox Company, Pittsburgh, Pa., has been awarded a contract by American Cyanamid Company, New York, to engineer and furnish a processing unit for purification of solvents such as methanol by distillation at Cyanamid's Wallingford, Conn., plant.

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1—30 Gal. Glascote reaction kettle jack. & agit. with 20 gal. receiver, condenser, pump & G.L. piping.
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1—New Glass Nash Centrifugal Pump, 100 gpm.
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3—New Drum Rollers.
2—Nash Air Compressors, Type AL-823.
1—Manton Gaulin Stainless Homogenizer, 125 gph.
3—French Oil Mill Lard Cookers.
1—Shriver 18" Aluminum Filter 9-plates 9-frames.
1—Rotary Dryer direct fired 54"x30'9".
10—New Sharples Oil Purifiers.
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Abbe Pebble & Tube Mill, 5'x22'—Burr-Stone Lined.
1—Patterson Ball Mill, steam jacketed, 36"x42".
1—Patterson Ball Mill, porcelain lined, 17"x27".
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2—Large Steam Jacketed Horizontal Mixers.
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BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

Wanted To purchase business. We are desirous of expanding our activities in the chemical and specialties field and have funds available for the purchase of an established company with a view to merging operations. Chemical Concentrates Corporation, PO Box F, Clinton Hill Station, Newark, New Jersey.

EQUIPMENT OFFERED

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EQUIPMENT OFFERED

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EQUIPMENT WANTED

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A New York firm is looking for a chemist and salesman to formulate and sell industrial finishes. Wonderful opportunity for the right man. State experience. OPD 136.

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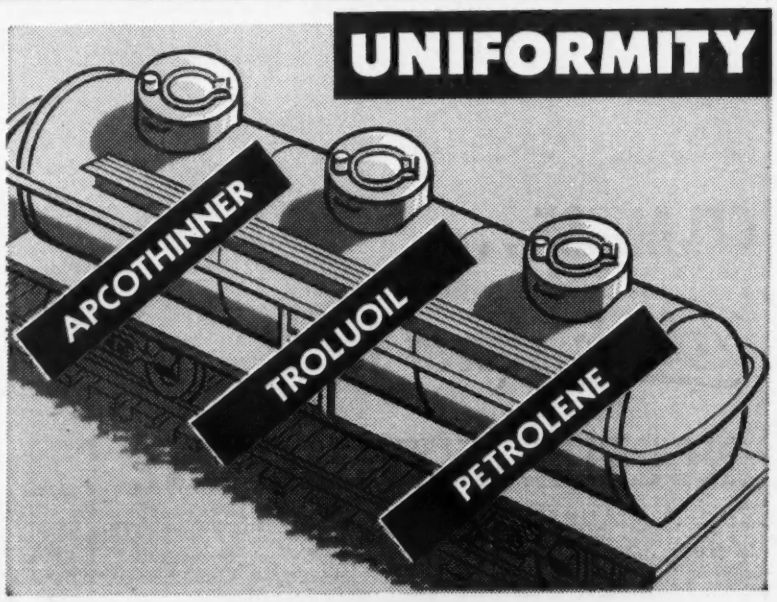

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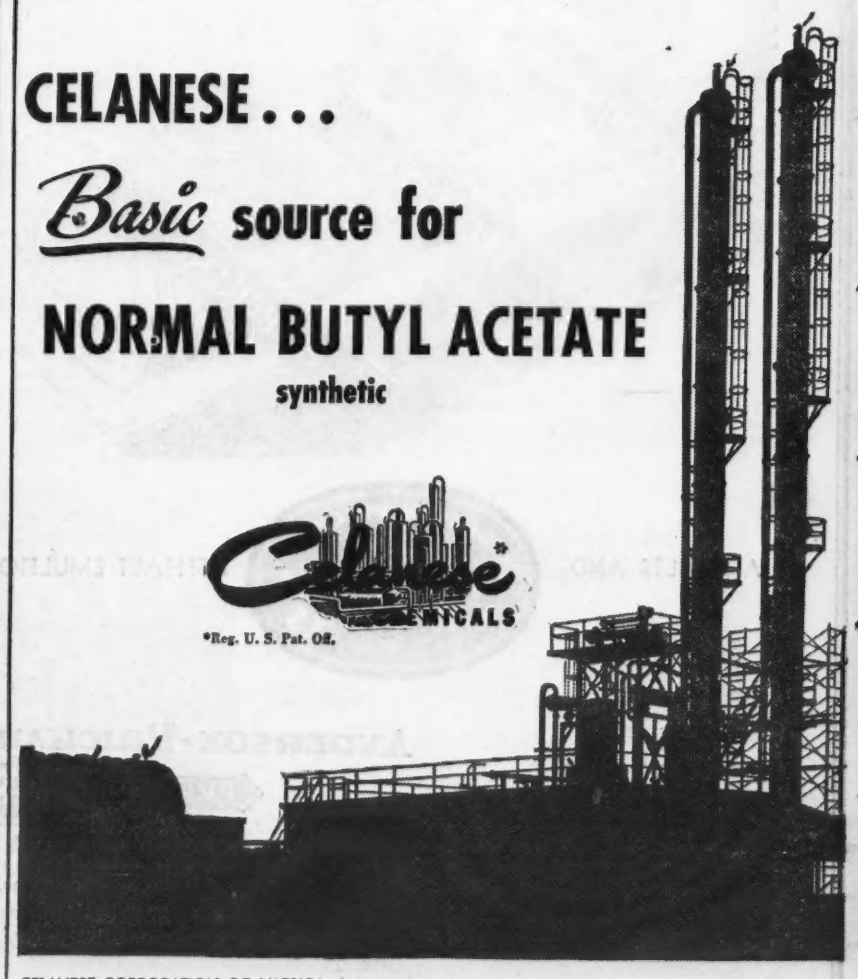

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